

APPENDIX  
TO THE  
SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION  
IN IRELAND,  
YEAR 1909-10.

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SECTION II.

PART I.

Inspectors. Training Colleges. Schools in Operation, etc. Attendance, etc., at Schools of Special Character. Evening Schools. Equipment Grants. Teachers' Pensions, etc. Prizes and Premiums. Compulsory Education. Pupils on Rolls classified according to Ages, Attendances, and Standards. Schools in Operation and the Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls on 31st December, 1909.

FOR EXTENDED TABLE OF CONTENTS, SEE INSIDE.

PART II.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, 1909-10.

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Presented to both houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1910.

# APPENDIX TO THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

## SECTION II.

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## PART II.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, 1900-10,
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<i>Practice of Teaching, Method, Irish, &amp;c.</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Miss Mary Murphy, B.A., R.U.I.
<i>Practice of Teaching and Recitation</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. Quinlan.
<i>Literature, Singing, History, &amp;c.</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. Cullinan.

## SUPPLEMENTAL.

<i>Vocal Music</i> ,	.	.	.	.	C. Kandel Irwin, Esq.
<i>Drawing and Music</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. McMaster.
<i>Drawing</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mr. Freeth.
<i>Needlework, &amp;c.</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. Murphy.
<i>Cookery</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Miss Mabel Vaughan.
<i>Arithmetic</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. Leonard.
<i>Grammar, Kindergarten, Reading</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. Byrne.
<i>History, Reading, &amp;c.</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. McGrath.
<i>Medical Attendant</i> ,	.	.	.	.	J. Holmes, Esq., M.D.
<i>Sacristan, Infirmary, &amp;c.</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. O'Connor.
<i>Drill Instructor</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Corporal O'Brien.

ANALYSIS of the Results of the ANSWERING at the EXAMINATIONS held in 1909-10 of the KING'S SCHOLARS in the TRAINING COLLEGES, at the end of their First and Final Years.

"MARLBOROUGH STREET TRAINING COLLEGE."

(a) MEN.

	Final Year	First Year.	Total
Number of Students examined,	64	66*	130*
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	1	3	4
Very Good, . . . . .	15	10	25
Good, . . . . .	21	37	58
Fair, . . . . .	18	15	33
Failed, . . . . .	9	—	9
Total, . . . . .	64	66*	130*

\* Examination of one candidate disallowed.

(b) WOMEN.

Number of Students examined.	87	93	180
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	1	—	1
Very Good, . . . . .	18	24	42
Good, . . . . .	39	52	91
Fair, . . . . .	10	15	25
Failed, . . . . .	10	2	12
Total, . . . . .	87	93	180

"ST. PATRICK'S" TRAINING COLLEGE.

MEN.

Number of Students examined,	81	83	164
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	—	—	—
Very Good, . . . . .	22	23	45
Good, . . . . .	30	54	84
Fair, . . . . .	22	4	26
Failed, . . . . .	7	2	9
Total, . . . . .	81	83	164



## "OUR LADY OF MERCY" TRAINING COLLEGE.

## WOMEN.

	Final Year.	First Year.	Total.
Number of Students examined, .	114	87	201
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	—	—	—
Very Good, . . . . .	33	28	61
Good, . . . . .	72	56	128
Fair, . . . . .	8	1	9
Failed, . . . . .	1	2	3
Total, . . . . .	114	87	201

## "CHURCH OF IRELAND" TRAINING COLLEGE.

## (a) MEN.

Number of Students examined, .	21	22	43
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	1	—	1
Very Good, . . . . .	3	5	8
Good, . . . . .	9	6	15
Fair, . . . . .	6	9	15
Failed, . . . . .	2	2	4
Total, . . . . .	21	22	43

## (b) WOMEN.

Number of Students examined, .	47	43	90
Character of answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	—	—	—
Very Good, . . . . .	14	11	25
Good, . . . . .	23	24	47
Fair, . . . . .	7	8	15
Failed, . . . . .	3	—	3
Total, . . . . .	47	43	90

## "DE LA SALLE" TRAINING COLLEGE.

## MEN.

	Final Year.	First Year.	Total.
Number of Students examined, .	93*	102	195*
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	—	1	1
Very Good, . . . . .	18	30	48
Good, . . . . .	38	58	96
Fair, . . . . .	25	7	32
Failed, . . . . .	11	6	17
Total, . . . . .	93*	102	195*

\* Examination of one student disallowed.

## "ST. MARY'S" TRAINING COLLEGE.

## WOMEN.

Number of Students examined, .	54	45	99
Character of Answering —			
Excellent, . . . . .	—	—	—
Very Good, . . . . .	24	10	34
Good, . . . . .	24	33	57
Fair, . . . . .	3	2	5
Failed, . . . . .	3	—	3
Total, . . . . .	54	45	99

## "MARY IMMACULATE" TRAINING COLLEGE.

## WOMEN.

Number of Students examined, .	50	50	100
Character of Answering :—			
Excellent, . . . . .	1	1	2
Very good, . . . . .	30	24	54
Good, . . . . .	14	25	39
Fair, . . . . .	4	—	4
Failed, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	50	50	100

I.—LIST OF NINETY-THREE NON-VESTED SCHOOLS struck off the Roll during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

County.	Roll No.	School.	Rural or Urban District or Town.	Religious Denomination of Manager.	Reason for striking School off Roll.
Ards	2589	Clintyflonnan.	Ballymonea Rural.	Pres.	Not required.
"	3190	Caddy.	Ballymonea Rural.	Pres.	Superseded by Caddy Vested N.S.
"	4714	Dunmurry (1).	Leburn Rural.	Pres.	Not required.
"	7907	Harryville (1), G.	Ballymonea Urban.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Harryville B (2), N.S. (R.C.).
"	8015	Moyraig.	Ballycastle Rural.	Pres.	Not required.
"	10508	Andersonstown.	Co. Boro. of Belfast.	Meth.	Not required.
"	10737	Blackstaff Road.	Autrum Rural.	Pres.	Amalgamated with Doonagall R.D. N.S. (Meth.)
"	10943	Loonarda.	Aghaish Rural.	Pres.	Superseded by Loonarda Vested N.S.
"	12066	Moorfields.	Ballymonea Rural.	E.C.	Unsuitability of premises.
"	12792	Agnales.	Aghaish Rural.	Meth.	Superseded by Oridgmore Vested N.S.
"	15437	Windsor.	Co. Boro. of Belfast.	Pres.	Amalgamated with Ulsterville N.S. (Pres.).
Armagh.	137	Tannaghmore.	Lurgan (1) Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Tannaghmore Vested N.S.
"	8095	Thomas Street.	Portadown Urban.	Meth.	Superseded by Thomas Street Vested N.S.
"	11667	Loughlilly.	Neerly (2) Rural.	R.C.	Not required. Pupils conveyed to Mullaghmore N.S. by van service.
Cavan.	7778	Staghall, G.	Cavan Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Staghall B. N.S. (R.C.).
"	12677	Castle Sanderson.	"	E.C.	Not required.
Donegal.	1241	Ballyratton.	Inishowen Rural.	E.C.	Superseded by Castleary Vested N.S.
"	2554	Ramshaw, G.	Milford Rural.	Pres.	Amalgamated with Ramshaw B.N.S. (Pres.).
"	5579	Newtown Cunningham (1).	Londoncherry (2) Rural.	Pres.	Superseded by The Castle Vested N.S.
"	6804	St. Johnston (1).	Strabane (2) Rural.	Pres.	Superseded by St. Johnston (1) Vested N.S.
"	6867	Drungun.	Donegal Rural.	E.C.	Inoperative.
"	11429	Portlough.	Glenties Rural.	E.C.	Superseded by Derryglough Vested N.S.
"	14622	Tubberkeena.	"	E.C.	Inoperative.
Down.	905	Barranmore.	Neerly (1) Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Barranmore Vested N.S.
"	212	Carraduff.	Hillsborough Rural.	Pres.	Not required.
"	1171	Drumagilla.	Dowpatrick Rural.	Pres.	Superseded by Drumagilla Vested N.S.
"	2350	Newtownards.	Newtownards Urban.	G.M.	Inoperative.
"	3020	F.L.U. Ballyblack.	Do. Rural.	Pres.	Amalgamated with Loughlilly (1), N.S. (Pres.).
"	4812	Gifford Mill, G.	Town of Gifford.	Pres.	Amalgamated with Gifford Mill B.N.S. (Pres.).
"	5178	Granah.	Banbridge Rural.	Pres.	Superseded by Granah Vested N.S.
"	10011	Narrow Water.	Neerly (1) Rural.	R.C.	Not required.
Yemassee.	0574	Kinawley, G.	Banbridge Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kinawley B.N.S. (R.C.).
Londoncherry.	906	Knockmagin.	Magherafelt Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Knockmagin Vested N.S.
"	9003	Ballerin.	Coleraine Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by St. Columba's (Ballerin) Vested N.S.
"	25153	Magherafelt (2) B.	Magherafelt Rural.	E.C.	Grants withdrawn—low average.
"	14347	Craig Memorial Hall.	Co. Borough of Londonderry.	E.C.	Superseded by Christ Church Vested N.S.
Monaghan.	1115	Drumagilly (1).	Monaghan Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Grennan's Cross Vested N.S.
Tyrone.	5277	Altamerskin.	Clogher Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Altamerskin Vested N.S.
"	10463	Donaghendry.	Cookstown Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Stewartstown (2), N.S. (Pres.).
"	11115	Donaghy.	"	R.C.	Superseded by Donaghy Vested N.S.
"	11907	John Street B.	Dungannon Urban.	R.C.	Superseded by Drumglass Vested N.S. School
"	11938	Do. G.	do.	E.C.	Superseded by Drumglass Vested N.S. School
"	14898	Eskra Bridge.	Clogher Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with N.T. Saville N.S. (R.C.).
Glara.	5130	Tulla P.L.U.	Tulla Rural.	G.M.	Inoperative owing to amalgamation of Tulla and Scarriff Unions.
Cork.	506	Macroom B (1).	Town of Macroom.	R.C.	Superseded by Macroom B (1) Vested N.S.
"	2320	Kilavullen B.	Mallow Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Kilavullen B., Vested N.S.
"	2330	Do. G.	do.	R.C.	Superseded by Kilavullen G., Vested N.S.
"	2431	Kildinan.	Ferny Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Kildinan Vested N.S.
"	6556	Macroom B (2).	Town of Macroom.	R.C.	Superseded by Macroom B (2), Vested N.S.
"	8545	Glendaligh (2).	Cookstown Urban.	Meth.	Inoperative.
"	10073	Queen Street.	Co. Boro. of Cork.	Pres.	Inoperative.
"	10596	Ballygreene B.	Milfield Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Ballyroonan G.N.S. (R.C.).
"	16754	Newborn, f.	Kinsale Rural.	R.C.	Inoperative.
"	11026	Kilmacdonagh G.	Youghal Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kilmacdonagh B.N.S. (R.C.).

\* Struck off as from 31/3/07

† Struck off as from 30/4/06.

I.—LIST OF NINETY-THREE NON-VESTED SCHOOLS struck off the Roll during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

County.	Roll No.	School.	Rural or Urban District or Town.	Religious denomination of Manager.	Reason for striking School off Roll.
Kerry,	5491	Kilbourne B.	Kilmarney Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kilbourne G.N.S. (R.C.).
Tipperary	7057	Tullaha G.	Kennmare Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Tullaha B.N.S. (R.C.).
	9946	Upper Newtown G.	Carrick-on-Suir (1) Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Upper Newtown B.N.S. (R.C.).
Waterford,	1136	Newtown G.	Kilmacthomas Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Newtown B.N.S. (R.C.).
	6709	Kill, G.	Kill Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kill B.N.S. (R.C.).
Carlow,	1169	Drummond, G.	Idone Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Drummond B.N.S. (R.C.).
Dublin,	8216	Cloghan.	Balrothery Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Cloghan Vested N.S.
"	11579	City Quay Inf. G.	Co. Boro' of Dublin.	R.C.	Not required.
"	15511	St. Barnabas' U.	"	R.C.	Amalgamated with St. Barnabas' B.N.S. (R.C.).
Kildare,	1820	Robertstown B.	Naas (1) Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Robertstown Vested N.S.
"	2491	" G.	"	R.C.	"
"	6053	Ballymore Eustace	"	R.C.	Amalgamated with Ballymore Eustace G.N.S. (R.C.).
Kilkenny,	3020	Stoneyford, G.	Thomastown Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Stoneyford B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	5777	Lislerin G.	Ida Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Lislerin B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	7051	Ballycallan, G.	Kilkenny Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Ballycallan B.N.S. & (R.C.).
Kings,	14466	Cloneyhurke,	Cloneygowan Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Cloneyhurke Vested N.S.
Longford,	4082	Coolesty	Granard Rural.	Pres.	Not required—Inoperative.
Louth,	12431	Central (1),	Drogheda Urban.	Metli.	Not required.
	15688	Mallduff	" Rural.	R.C.	Grants withdrawn—Insufficient average.
Queen's,	1178	Clonad.	Abbeyfeix Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Clonad Vested N.S.
"	4408	Clonross.	Mountmellick Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Clonross Vested N.S.
"	8882	Clonin.	"	R.C.	Superseded by Clonin Vested N.S.
"	12271	Knockree.	Reehera (3) Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Knockree Vested N.S.
Westmeath,	6076	Milltownpagan, G.	Mullingar Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Milltownpagan B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	9541	Kilbough, G.	Delvin Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kilbough B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	10540	Bairath B.	Mullingar Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Delvin G.N.S. (R.C.).
Wexford,	3178	Clonogue	Bannacorney Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Clonogue Vested N.S.
"	6842	Cushinstown, G.	New Ross (1) Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Cushinstown B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	15853	Arthurstown	"	(R.C.) Pres.	Inoperative.
Wicklow,	4228	Annacorney G.	Shillbough Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Annacorney B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	5397	Rathmoleigh, B.	"	R.C.	Amalgamated with Rathmoleigh G.N.S. (R.C.).
Galway,	1518	Woodford Con.	Loughrea Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Woodford Con. Vested N.S.
"	5418	Tynagh, G.	Portumna Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Tynagh B.N.S. (R.C.).
"	14128	Inishkeen.	Chiften Rural.	R.C.	Superseded by Inishkeen Vested N.S.
Leitrim,	8153	Ballynabachy.	Manorhamilton Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Ballynabachy B.N.S. & (R.C.).
"	14161	Janestown, G.	Carrick-on-Shannon Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Janestown B.N.S. (R.C.).
Mayo,	3859	Ballina, P.L.U.	Ballina Urban.	Off.	School abolished by Local Government Board.
Sligo,	6500	Dromore West, P.L.U.	Dromore West, Rural.	Off.	Inoperative.
"	11231	Rathcormac, B.	Sligo Rural.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Rathcormac G.N.S. (R.C.).

II.—LIST OF EIGHT NON-VESTED SCHOOLS to which GRANTS were made during the Year ended 31st December, 1909.

County and Roll No.	School.	Rural or Urban District or Town.	Religious Denomination of Manager.
Antrim, . . . 16183	Lourdes, . . .	Larne Rural, . . .	R.C.
Down, . . . 2521	Fourtowns, . . .	Newry (1) Rural, . . .	Pres.
Tyrone, . . . 16114	Logfordrum, . . .	Strabane (1) Rural, . . .	R.C.
Cork, . . . 16184	Brinny, . . .	Bandon Rural, . . .	E.C.
Dublin, . . . 16182	St. Michan's, . . .	Co. Borough of Dublin	E.C.
Meath, . . . 3876	Killgriffe, . . .	Kells Rural, . . .	R.C.
Wexford, . . . 16176	St. Catherine's, . . .	New Ross Urban, . . .	E.C.
Wicklow, . . . 16161	Carynsfort G., . . .	Town of Arklow, . . .	E.C.

III.—LIST of FIFTY-FIVE BUILDING CASES brought into operation during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

County.	Roll No.	School.	Rural or Urban District or Town.	How Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager
Antrim, . . .	15874	Loonenda, . . .	Antrim Rural, . . .	v.c.	Pres.
" . . .	15877	Craigmore, . . .	Aghalee Rural, . . .	v.t.	Meth.
" . . .	15916	Caddy, . . .	Ballymena Rural, . . .	v.c.	Pres.
" . . .	16012	Deagh, . . .	Antrim Rural, . . .	v.c.	Pres.
Armagh, . . .	15912	Tannaghmore, . . .	Lurgan (1) Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15971	Thomas Street, . . .	Portadown Urban, . . .	v.t.	Meth.
Donegal, . . .	15641	Derrylaghan, . . .	Glenties Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15873	The Castle, . . .	Londonderry (2) Rural, . . .	v.c.	Pres.
" . . .	15935	Castleary, . . .	Inishowen Rural, . . .	v.c.	E.C.
" . . .	15958	Clunelly, . . .	Do., . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	16037	St. Johnston, . . .	Strabane (2) Rural, . . .	v.t.	Pres.
" . . .	16046	Drumcucklagh, . . .	Do., . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	16054	St. Patrick's, . . .	Do., . . .	v.t.	R.C.
Down, . . .	15839	Gransha, . . .	Benbridge Rural, . . .	v.c.	Pres.
" . . .	16035	Drumaghlin, . . .	Downpatrick Rural, . . .	v.c.	Pres.
" . . .	16049	Barnmore, . . .	Newry (1) Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
Londonderry . . .	15764	Knocknagin, . . .	Magherafelt Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15713	Christ Church, . . .	Co. Boro. of L'derry, . . .	v.t.	E.C.
" . . .	15928	St. Columba's (Ballerin), . . .	Coleraine Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
Monaghan, . . .	15687	Greenan's Cross, . . .	Monaghan Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
Tyrone, . . .	15998	Altamuskil, . . .	Clogher Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	16004	Donaghy, . . .	Cookstown Rural, . . .	v.c.	E.C.
" . . .	16062	Drumglass B., . . .	Dungannon Rural, . . .	v.c.	E.C.
" . . .	16175	Do., G., . . .	Do., . . .	v.c.	E.C.
Clare, . . .	15981	Lakyle Senz, . . .	Scariff Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15986	Lakyle Junr., . . .	Do., . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15988	Effernan, . . .	Kildysart Rural, . . .	v.c.	R.C.
Cork, . . .	15597	Macroon B. (1), . . .	Town of Macroon, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15598	Macroon B. (2), . . .	Do., . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15858	Kildinan, . . .	Fermoy Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15903	Killavullen B., . . .	Mallow Rural, . . .	v.t.	R.C.
" . . .	15904	Killavullen G., . . .	Do., . . .	v.t.	R.C.

III.—LIST of FIFTY-FIVE BUILDING CASES brought into operation during  
the year ended 31st December, 1909—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Rural or Urban District or Town.	How Voted	Religious Denomination of Manager
Limerick, .	14102	Berrigane G., .	Rathkeale Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
Dublin, .	15914	Cloghran, .	Balrathory Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	10104	St. James' Parish O.	Co. Borough of Dublin, .	v.t.	R.C.
Kildare, .	15855	Robertstown, .	Nam (1) Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
King's, .	15923	Clonoyhurke, .	Clonoygurran Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
Meath, .	15916	Dunboyne B., .	Dunshaughlin Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15917	Dunboyne G., .	Do., .	v.t.	R.C.
Queen's, .	15924	Clonad, .	Abboyloix Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15932	Clonin, .	Mountmellick Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15933	Carrroes, .	Do., .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	10031	Clonsilla G., .	Do., .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15867	Knockaroo, .	Roscrea (3) Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
Wexford, .	15940	Tombrack, .	Euniscorthy Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15948	Ciologno, .	Do., .	v.t.	R.C.
Galway, .	12640	Shanlaraghon, .	Oughtonard Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15508	Brooklawn B., .	Team Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15513	Inislaekon, .	Chidon Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15588	Brooklawn G., .	Team Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15708	Moycollon, .	Galway Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15958	Woodford Con., .	Loughrea Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
Mayo, .	15864	Glencalry, .	Killala Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
" .	15941	Shramore, .	Westport Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.
Sligo, .	15663	Lagnagal, .	Sligo Rural, .	v.t.	R.C.

IV.—LIST of TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-NINE VESTED SCHOOLS, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which had not come into operation on 31st December, 1909.

Roll No. and School.		Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
ANTRIM.				
15519	Cloughmills, . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
15584	Killygore, . . . .	100	V.O.	Pres.
15538	Foystown, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15594	Sherman Memorial, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
15503	Crumlin, . . . .	95	V.O.	Unitarian
15505	Balboe, . . . .	130	V.T.	Pres.
15550	Springfield, . . . .	150	V.O.	Pres.
15119	St. Nicholas, . . . . B.	65	V.T.	R.C.
15120	Do, . . . . G.	65	V.T.	R.C.
15172	Malvern Street, . . . .	120	V.T.	Pres.
ARMAGH.				
15558	Dromoy, . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
15552	Carricknagavna, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
15580	Beaulbrook Convent, . . . .	250	V.T.	R.C.
CAVAN.				
15502	Killinkero, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
15530	Cliffoona, . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
15554	Kill, . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
15557	Bekturbet Convent, . . . .	150	V.T.	R.C.
15562	Cornagoo, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15583	Virginia, . . . . B.	75	V.T.	R.C.
15584	Do, . . . . G.	75	V.T.	R.C.
15503	Ballyconnell, . . . . B.	110	V.T.	R.C.
15504	Do, . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
DONNEGAL.				
15532	Croaghross, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15554	Gortnacart, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15576	Cummin, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15526	Owey Island, . . . .	30	V.T.	R.C.
15527	Banafast, . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15529	Dunmore, . . . .	75	V.O.	R.C.
15531	Croagh, . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
15544	Lettermore, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15565	Arrammore (1), . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
15561	Dungloe, . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
15591	Malinmore, . . . .	30	V.T.	R.C.
15530	Traighena, . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15533	Straluel, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15545	Shalvey, . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
15575	Inishfree, . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
15590	Birdstown, . . . .	70	V.T.	Pres.
15102	Carrrownaganonagh, . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
15107	Tiernastigo, . . . . B.	95	V.T.	R.C.
15108	Do, . . . . G.	95	V.T.	R.C.

IV.—LIST of VESTED SCHOOLS *continued.*

Roll No. and School.	Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
<b>DONEGAL—contd.</b>			
16115 Inishkeeragh Island, . . . . .	35	v.t.	R.C.
16133 Turv, . . . . .	50	v.t.	R.C.
16135 Coguish, . . . . .	120	v.t.	R.C.
16137 Drumfad, . . . . .	30	v.t.	Pres.
16138 The Wilson, . . . . .	60	v.t.	Pres.
16142 Macanmara, . . . . .	35	v.t.	R.C.
16146 Leathbeg, . . . . .	35	v.t.	R.C.
16151 Macderry, . . . . .	75	v.t.	R.C.
<b>DOWN.</b>			
15913 Lisowen, . . . . .	65	v.t.	Pres.
15949 Dollingstown, . . . . .	75	v.t.	R.C.
16028 Dunover, . . . . .	100	v.t.	Unitarian
16048 Drumreagh, . . . . .	70	v.t.	R.C.
16074 Carginagh, . . . . .	45	v.t.	R.C.
16080 St. Joseph's, Crusagar, . . . . .	60	v.t.	R.C.
16098 Loughinisland, . . . . . B.	70	v.t.	R.C.
16099 Do., . . . . . G.	70	v.t.	R.C.
16103 St. Matthew's, . . . . . B.	400	v.t.	R.C.
16164 St. Patrick's, . . . . . B.	65	v.t.	R.C.
16155 Do., . . . . . G.	65	v.t.	R.C.
<b>FERRANAGH.</b>			
15826 Killadana, . . . . .	60	v.t.	R.C.
15837 Derrybrick, . . . . .	40	v.t.	R.C.
15942 Coa, . . . . .	80	v.t.	R.C.
16011 Derraseek, . . . . .	35	v.t.	R.C.
16050 St. Patrick's (Holywell), . . . . .	55	v.t.	R.C.
16068 Devenish, . . . . .	85	v.t.	R.C.
<b>LONDONDERRY.</b>			
15925 Highlands, . . . . .	60	v.t.	Pres.
16029 St. John's, . . . . .	80	v.t.	R.C.
16081 Boveedy, . . . . .	110	v.t.	Pres.
16095 St. Columba's, Callion, . . . . .	60	v.t.	R.C.
16096 St. Joseph's, Tírigan, . . . . .	50	v.t.	R.C.
16117 St. Adamnan's, . . . . .	65	v.t.	R.C.
16124 Ballylifford, . . . . .	75	v.t.	R.C.
16134 Feughanvale, . . . . .	85	v.t.	R.C.
16168 Maldonagh, . . . . .	60	v.t.	R.C.
<b>MONAGHAN.</b>			
16022 Edenmore, . . . . .	55	v.t.	R.C.
16129 Coreaghan, . . . . .	80	v.t.	R.C.
<b>TYBONE.</b>			
15812 Caledon, . . . . .	100	v.t.	R.C.
15860 Brockaville, . . . . . B.	130	v.t.	R.C.



IV.—LIST of VESTED SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
<b>TRINITY—contd.</b>			
15922 Letterve, . . . . .	56	V.T.	R.C.
16036 Andrew's Wood, . . . . .	75	V.C.	E.C.
16639 Tullywincker, . . . . .	55	V.C.	Pres.
16646 Laght, . . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
16665 Clady, . . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
16676 Cloughceer, . . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
16101 Broughoberg, . . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
16160 Loughmuck, . . . . .	45	V.T.	Pres.
16171 Logfordina, . . . . .	30	V.T.	R.C.
<b>CLARE.</b>			
15520 Caherhurlay, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15549 Ballybran, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15668 Ballyned, . . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
16006 Kilmarry-Brickman, . . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
<b>CONF.</b>			
15564 Grange, . . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
15630 Killeolman, . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15631 Do., . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15661 Cullen, . . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
15662 Do., . . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
15947 Templemore, . . . . .	40	V.T.	R.C.
15950 Finsount, . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15951 Do., . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15952 Sheephead, . . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
15969 Derrinard, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15989 Kiltiernane, . . . . .	35	V.T.	R.C.
16076 Roachin, . . . . .	105	V.T.	R.C.
16086 Maughanston, . . . . .	35	V.T.	R.C.
16087 Kalkil, . . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
16100 Ballycotton, . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16110 Do., . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16128 Mitchelstown, Con., . . . . .	280	V.T.	R.C.
16149 Aghadown, . . . . .	40	V.C.	E.C.
16169 Mallow, Con., . . . . .	376	V.T.	R.C.
16163 Aubane, . . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
<b>KERRY.</b>			
14698 Lynacrompano, . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15033 Killymn, . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15692 Ventry, . . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
15693 Do., . . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
15696 Bracklin, . . . . .	130	V.T.	R.C.
15691 Do., . . . . .	150	V.T.	R.C.
15644 Ternaboul, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15645 Do., . . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
15660 Cleonsorra, . . . . .	180	V.T.	R.C.
15707 Caherleheen, . . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.

## IV.—LIST OF VESTED SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.		Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
KERRY—contd.				
15875	Ballyroe, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15878	Derryquay, . . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
15945	Fiarles, . . . . . B.	80	V.T.	R.C.
15978	Curraheen, . . . . . B.	170	V.T.	R.C.
15979	Do., . . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
16014	St. Finian's, . . . . . B.		V.T.	R.C.
18015	Do., . . . . . G.	210	V.T.	R.C.
16018	St. John's, Cashlagh, . . . . .		V.T.	R.C.
18041	Knocknabro, . . . . .	35	V.T.	R.C.
16147	Emblaghmore, . . . . . B.	75	V.T.	R.C.
16148	Do., . . . . . G.	75	V.T.	R.C.
18150	Coolnoohill, . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16153	Maharees, . . . . .	140	V.T.	R.C.
LIMERICK.				
15680	Roxborough, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15685	Athen, . . . . . B.	105	V.T.	R.C.
15695	Do., . . . . . G.	105	V.T.	R.C.
15692	Bilboa, . . . . . B.	140	V.T.	R.C.
15693	Do., . . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
15700	Cloverfield, . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15943	Duxtown, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15992	Killinane, . . . . . B.	118	V.T.	R.C.
16118	Donoughmore, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
TIPPERARY.				
15526	Tour, . . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
15677	Lisvernane, . . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
15678	Aherlow, . . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
15703	Cashel, . . . . . Inf.	200	V.T.	R.C.
15861	Coolmoyne, . . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
15990	Clogheen Convent, . . . . .	160	V.T.	R.C.
15993	Kilmskill, . . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
18059	Emly, . . . . . B.	260	V.T.	R.C.
18060	Do., . . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
18061	Do., . . . . . Inf.		V.T.	R.C.
18077	Ardfinane, . . . . . B.	90	V.T.	R.C.
18078	Do., . . . . . G.	80	V.T.	R.C.
16111	Killusty, . . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
18112	St. Mary's Convent, . . . . .	320	V.T.	R.C.
18168	Carrig, . . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
16167	Ileigh, . . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
WATERFORD.				
15842	Portlaw Convent, . . . . .	170	V.T.	R.C.
15858	Moonameen, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15963	Rathgormack, . . . . . B.	140	V.T.	R.C.
15985	Do., . . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.

IV.—LIST OF VESTED SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.		Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomina- tion of Applicant.
CARLOW.				
15934	Tobinstown, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16060	Tullow Monastery, . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
DUBLIN.				
15995	Canon O'Hanlon Memorial, . .	130	V.T.	R.C.
15999	Lower Rutland Street, . B.	790	V.T.	R.C.
16000	Do., . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
16001	Do., . . . . Inf.B.		V.T.	R.C.
16002	Do., . . . . Inf.G.		V.T.	R.C.
16026	Lower Road, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
16125	Rush, . . . . G.	150	V.T.	R.C.
16139	St. Gabriel's, . . . . G.	170	V.T.	R.C.
KILDARE.				
15870	Newbridge, . . . . B.	150	V.T.	R.C.
15871	Do., . . . . Inf.	270	V.T.	R.C.
15957	Rathangan, . . . . B.	85	V.T.	R.C.
KILKENNY.				
15632	Kilmacow Convent, . . . .	150	V.T.	R.C.
15635	Goresbridge Convent, . . . .	130	V.T.	R.C.
16028	Thomastown Convent, . . . .	210	V.T.	R.C.
16072	Kilmanagh, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
16116	Clara, . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
16140	Skeoghvoostheen, . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
16156	Urlingford, . . . . B.	240	V.T.	R.C.
16158	Do., . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
KING'S.				
15395	Mount Bolus, . . . . B.	75	V.T.	R.C.
15396	Do., . . . . G.	75	V.T.	R.C.
15612	Cadamstown, . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
15656	Ballykilmarry, . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
15939	Eglisk, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15946	Clonllyn, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15983	Brackna, . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
16013	Edenderry, . . . . B.	240	V.T.	R.C.
16097	Philipstown, . . . . G.	110	V.T.	R.C.
LONGFORD.				
15975	Cullyfad, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
LOUTH.				
15985	Termonfeckin, . . . .	140	V.T.	R.C.
MEATH.				
15483	Rathkenny, . . . . B.	75	V.T.	R.C.
15487	Do., . . . . G.	75	V.T.	R.C.
15973	Castlejordan, . . . . B.	70	V.T.	R.C.
15974	Do., . . . . G.	70	V.T.	R.C.

## IV.—LIST of VESTED SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
MIDLANDS—contd.			
16067 Clonard, . . . . .	95	V.T.	R.C.
16100 Navan Convent (2), . . . .	500	V.T.	R.C.
16132 Cormeen, . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16143 Drumeonrath, . . . . B.	130	V.T.	R.C.
16144 Do., . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
QUEEN'S.			
15562 Foxrock, . . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
16017 Aughnahilla . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
16070 Mountmellick, . . . . G.	120	V.T.	R.C.
16160 Clonaghadoo, . . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
WESTMIDLANDS.			
15976 Ballinagore, . . . . .	140	V.T.	R.C.
16092 Athlone, . . . . .	160	V.T.	R.C.
WEXFORD.			
15936 Tullycanna, . . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
15937 Monasree, . . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
15956 Templedigan, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
15962 Ballindaggin, . . . . .	95	V.T.	R.C.
16023 Rathgarogue, . . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
16072 Newbawn, . . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
16145 Garoy Convent, . . . . .	220	V.T.	R.C.
WICKLOW.			
15676 Wicklow, . . . . . B.	200	V.T.	R.C.
15972 Trooperstown, . . . . .	30	V.T.	R.C.
16027 Stratford-on-Slaney, . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
GALWAY.			
15587 Gortnacreeve, . . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
15672 St. Joseph's (Ballinasboy), . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
15997 St. Mary's Convent, . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
16007 Lough Inagh, . . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
16043 Glanagimla, . . . . .	95	V.T.	R.C.
16051 Fahy, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
16063 Ballinasloe, . . . . . B.	140	V.T.	R.C.
16071 Atheury, . . . . . G.	110	V.T.	R.C.
16091 Gort, . . . . . B.	85	V.T.	R.C.
16121 Attymon, . . . . .	105	V.T.	R.C.
16152 Carrowkeel, . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16157 Ailla, . . . . .	00	V.T.	R.C.
16164 Lettera, . . . . . B.	70	V.T.	R.C.
16165 Do., . . . . . G.	70	V.T.	R.C.
16174 Cappatagle, . . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
LIMERICK.			
15090 Cornagone, . . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
15809 Corduff, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15959 Allen View, . . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.

IV.—LIST of VESTED SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
LIMERICK—contd.			
15900 Gortletteragh, . . . .	85	V.T.	R.C.
16025 Cloonsarn, . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
16166 Loughross, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
16126 Kilmore, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16130 St. Joseph's, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
MAYO.			
14806 Bullsmouth, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
15608 St. Patrick's (Falleighter), . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
16082 Ballyglass, . . . .	120	V.C.	R.C.
15854 Rahins, . . . .	120	V.T.	R.C.
15966 Rathmorgan, . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
15967 Crimlin, . . . .	130	V.T.	R.C.
15982 Cultibo, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
15996 Rathbane, . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
16019 Kilvine, . . . .	100	V.T.	R.C.
16021 Lisniska, . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
16024 Knocksaxon, . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
16042 St. Joseph's (Woodfield), . . . .	90	V.T.	R.C.
16047 St. Columba's (Aghamore), . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
16052 Sauls, . . . .	55	V.C.	R.C.
16085 Cashel, . . . .	160	V.T.	R.C.
16113 Tonragoe, . . . .	95	V.T.	R.C.
16122 Knock, . . . . B.	100	V.T.	R.C.
16123 Do., . . . . G.	100	V.T.	R.C.
16170 Cloughans, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16173 Kinaffe, . . . .	160	V.T.	R.C.
ROSCOMMON.			
15543 Tibohine, . . . . B.	70	V.T.	R.C.
15544 Do., . . . . G.	95	V.T.	R.C.
15614 Taughmaconnell, . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
15648 Clonowen, . . . . B.	100	V.T.	R.C.
15649 Clonowen, . . . . G.	100	V.T.	R.C.
15653 Ballyforan, . . . . G.	80	V.T.	R.C.
15664 Granlahan, . . . . G.	90	V.T.	R.C.
15964 Rattenagh, . . . .	40	V.T.	R.C.
15980 Camoleon, . . . .	80	V. .	R.C.
15987 Lloyd, . . . .	55	V.T.	R.C.
16009 Carrick, . . . . B.	170	V.T.	R.C.
16010 Do., . . . . G.		V.T.	R.C.
16032 Glenduff, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16034 Tulsk, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16088 Carroworin, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
16127 Gortbagenny, . . . .	140	V.T.	R.C.
16162 Fuerty, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
SLIGO.			
15607 Glentieskey, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16008 Tubbercurry Convent, . . . .	220	V.T.	R.C.
16016 Maas Hill, . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
16044 Kilross, . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
16053 Killoran, . . . .	46	V.T.	R.C.
16131 Rathmullen, . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
16136 Cliffoey, . . . . B.	80	V.T.	R.C.
16141 Do., . . . . G.	80	V.T.	R.C.

V.—LAST of THIRTY-FOUR SCHOOLS (VESTED) from which grants were withdrawn during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

County.	Roll No.	School.	Rural or Urban District or Town.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager.	Reason for Withdrawing Grant
Antrim,	7886	Doagh, . . .	Antrim Rural, . .	V.O.	Pres.	Superseded by Doagh N.S.
"	7887	" G.	" "	V.O.	Pres.	Amalgamated with Doagh B.N.S. (Pres.)
Cavan,	10145	Derrinscrom, . .	Cavan Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Not required.
"	12919	Wateraghy, . . G	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Wateraghy B.N.S. (R.C.)
Donegal,	163	Murlog, . . .	Strabane (2) Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by St. Patrick's N.S.
"	174	Clonelly, . . .	Inishowen Rural,	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by Clonelly N. School.
Clare,	2,590	Lakyle, . . .	Scriff Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by Lakyle senior and junior N.S.S.
"	10320	Effernon, . . .	Killyear Rural,	V.O.	R.C.	Superseded by Effernon N.S.
"	14934	Kilbarr, . . G.	Kilrush Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kilbarr B.N.S. (R.C.)
Cork,	12027	Little Island, . G.	Cork Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Little Island B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	12983	Walterstown, . G	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Walterstown B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	12459	Bealnahlish, . G.	Macroom Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Bealnahlish B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	12506	Kilberry, . . G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Kilberry B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	12829	Cloyne Infants, .	Middleton Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Cloyne G.N.S. (R.C.)
Limerick,	11841	Meenus, . . G	Croom Rural, . .	V.O.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Meenus B.N.S. (R.C.)
Longford,	12597	St. Mary's, . . G	Granard, Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with St. Mary's B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	14293	St. Joseph's, . G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with St. Joseph's B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	14558	St. Joseph's, . G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with St. Joseph's B.N.S. (R.C.)
Meath,	1423	Dunboyne, . . B.	Dunshaughlin Rural,	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by Dunboyne B.N.S.
"	1494	" G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by Dunboyne G.N.S.
Queen's,	908	Clonsilla, . . G.	Mountmellick Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by Clonsilla G. N. S.
Wexford,	5687	Rathgarogue, . G.	New Ross, (1) Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Rathgarogue B.N.S. (R.C.)
Galway,	1219	Moycullen, . . B	Galway Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Superseded by Moycullen N.S.
"	1351	Moycullen, . . G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Moycullen B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	10183	Gortmora, . . G.	Gughtersed Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Gortmora B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	15687	St. Joseph's, . G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with St. Joseph's B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	14440	Cloughanover, . G.	Tuam Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Cloughanover B.N.S. (R.C.)
Leitrim,	12734	Cordery, . . . B.	Carrick-on-Shannon Rural,	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Cordery G.N.S. (R.C.)
Mayo,	12930	Corrison, . . G.	Swinford Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Corrison B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	13202	Aglish, . . . G.	Castlebar Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Aglish B.N.S. (R.C.)
Sligo,	12768	Clonsilla, . . . G.	Boyle (2) Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Clonsilla B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	13243	Castlerock, . . G.	Tobercurry Rural, .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Castlerock B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	13214	Clonsilla, . . . G.	Boyle (2) Rural, . .	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Clonsilla B.N.S. (R.C.)
"	15432	Killyville, . . . G.	" "	V.E.	R.C.	Amalgamated with Killyville B.N.S.

VI.—LIST OF EIGHTY-EIGHT VESTED SCHOOLS, towards the erection of which the Commissioners sanctioned Grants during the year 1909.

Roll No. and School.				Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomina- tion of Applicant.
ANTRIM.						
16119	St. Nicholas', . . . .	B.		65	V.T.	R.C.
16120	Do., . . . .	G.		65	V.T.	R.C.
16172	Malvern Street, . . . .			120	V.T.	Pres.
CAVAN.						
16083	Virginia, . . . .	B.		75	V.T.	R.C.
16084	Do., . . . .	G.		75	V.T.	R.C.
16093	Ballyconnell, . . . .	B.	}	110	V.T.	R.C.
16094	Do., . . . .	G.				
DONEGAL.						
16090	Birdstown, . . . .			70	V.T.	Pres.
16102	Carrownaganonagh, . . . .			85	V.T.	R.C.
16107	Tiernasligo, . . . .	B.		65	V.T.	R.C.
16108	Do., . . . .	G.		95	V.T.	R.C.
16115	Inshkeeragh Island, . . . .			35	V.T.	R.C.
16133	Turo, . . . .			50	V.T.	R.C.
16135	Cognish, . . . .			120	V.T.	R.C.
16137	Drumfad, . . . .			30	V.T.	Pres.
16138	The Wilson, . . . .			60	V.T.	Pres.
16142	Meenanara, . . . .			35	V.T.	R.C.
16146	Leatbeg, . . . .			35	V.C.	E.C.
16151	Meenderry, . . . .			75	V.T.	R.C.
DOWN.						
16089	St. Joseph's, Crossgar, . . . .			60	V.T.	R.C.
16098	Loughinisland, . . . .	B.		70	V.T.	R.C.
16099	Do., . . . .	G.		70	V.T.	R.C.
16103	St. Matthews, . . . .	B.		400	V.T.	R.C.
16154	St. Patrick's, . . . .	B.		65	V.T.	R.C.
16155	Do., . . . .	G.		65	V.T.	R.C.
LONDONDERRY.						
16095	St. Columba's, Cullion, . . . .			60	V.T.	R.C.
16096	St. Joseph's, Tírangan, . . . .			50	V.T.	R.C.
16117	St. Adamnan's, . . . .			65	V.T.	R.C.
16124	Bellylifford, . . . .			75	V.T.	R.C.
16134	Faughauvale (1), . . . .			85	V.C.	R.C.
16168	Muldonagh, . . . .			60	V.T.	R.C.
MONAGHAN.						
16129	Corraghan, . . . .			80	V.T.	R.C.
TYRONE.						
16101	Broughderg, . . . .			55	V.T.	R.C.
16169	Loughmuck, . . . .			45	V.T.	Pres.
16171	Legfordrum, . . . .			30	V.T.	E.C.

VI.—LIST OF VESTED SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Roll No. and School.	Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
CORK.			
16086 Maughnackla, . . . . .	35	V.T.	R.C.
16087 Kealkil, . . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
16109 Ballycotton, . . . . . B.	60	V.T.	R.C.
16110 Do., . . . . . G.	60	V.T.	R.C.
16128 Mitchelstown Convent, . . . .	289	V.T.	R.C.
16149 Aghadown, . . . . .	40	V.C.	E.C.
16159 Mallow Convent, . . . . .	376	V.T.	R.C.
16163 Aubane, . . . . .	110	V.T.	R.C.
KERRY.			
16147 Emilaghmore, . . . . . B.	75	V.T.	R.C.
16148 Do., . . . . . G.	75	V.T.	R.C.
16150 Coolnoohill, . . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16153 Maharees, . . . . .	140	V.T.	R.C.
LIMERICK.			
16118 Donoughmore, . . . . .	50	V.T.	R.C.
TIPPERARY.			
16111 Killusty, . . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
16112 St. Mary's Convent, . . . . .	520	V.T.	R.C.
16166 Carrig, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
16167 Heigh, . . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
DUBLIN.			
16125 Rush, . . . . . G.	150	V.T.	R.C.
16130 St. Gabriel's, . . . . . G.	170	V.T.	R.C.
KILKENNY.			
16116 Clara, . . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
16140 Skeoghvestheen, . . . . .	45	V.T.	R.C.
16156 Urlingford, . . . . . B.	240	{	V.T. R.C.
16158 Do., . . . . . G.			
KING'S			
16097. Philipstown, . . . . . G.	110	V.T.	R.C.
MEATH.			
16100 Navan Convent (2), . . . . .	500	V.T.	R.C.
16132 Cormeen, . . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16143 Drumconrath, . . . . . B.	130	{	V.T. R.C.
16144 Do., . . . . . G.			
QUEEN'S.			
16160 Clonaghadoo, . . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
WESTMEATH.			
16092 Athlone . . . . .	160	V.T.	E.C.



## VI.—LIST OF VESTED SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.		Number of pupils to be accommodated.	How vested.	Religious Denomination of Applicant.
<b>WEXFORD.</b>				
16145	Gorey Convent, . . . .	226	V.T.	R.C.
<b>GALWAY.</b>				
16091.	Gort, . . . . R.	85	V.T.	R.C.
16121	Attynon, . . . .	105	V.T.	R.C.
16152	Carrowkeel, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16157	Aillo, . . . .	60	V.T.	R.C.
16104	Lettera, . . . . B.	70	V.T.	R.C.
16105	Do., . . . . G.	70	V.T.	R.C.
16174	Cappatagio, . . . .	80	V.T.	R.C.
<b>LITRIM.</b>				
16106	Loughross, . . . .	56	V.T.	R.C.
16126	Kilmore, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
16130	St. Joseph's, . . . .	75	V.T.	R.C.
<b>MAYO.</b>				
16085	Cashel, . . . .	160	V.T.	R.C.
16113	Tonruego, . . . .	95	V.T.	R.C.
16122	Knock, . . . . B.	160	V.T.	R.C.
16123	Do., . . . . G.	106	V.T.	R.C.
16170	Cloghans, . . . .	66	V.T.	R.C.
16173	Kinaffo, . . . .	160	V.T.	R.C.
<b>ROSCOMMON.</b>				
16088	Carrowerin, . . . .	70	V.T.	R.C.
16127	Gortbaganny, . . . .	140	V.T.	R.C.
16162	Fuerty, . . . .	66	V.T.	R.C.
<b>SLIGO.</b>				
16131	Rathmullen, . . . .	65	V.T.	R.C.
16136	Cliffoney, . . . . B.	80	V.T.	R.C.
16141	Cliffoney, . . . . G.	80	V.T.	R.C.

## VII.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF OPERATIVE, BUILDING, AND INOPERATIVE SCHOOLS.

County.	Operative Schools.	Building Schools.	Inoperative Schools.	Total.	County.	Operative Schools.	Building Schools.	Inoperative Schools.	Total.
Antrim, .	670	10	2	691	Kildare, .	102	3	1	106
Armagh, .	284	3	—	287	Kilkenny, .	169	8	—	177
Cavan, .	261	9	—	270	King's, .	122	9	—	131
Donegal, .	433	27	—	460	Longford, .	104	1	—	105
Down, .	497	11	—	508	Louth, .	111	1	—	112
Fermanagh, .	176	6	—	182	Monaghan, .	160	9	1	170
Londonderry, .	288	9	1	298	Queen's, .	116	4	1	121
Monaghan, .	180	2	1	183	Westmeath, .	138	2	—	140
Tyrone, .	358	11	—	369	Wexford, .	175	7	—	182
Clare, .	250	4	1	254	Wicklow, .	128	3	—	131
Cork, .	711	20	—	731	Galway, .	414	16	—	429
Kerry, .	380	23	1	384	Leitrim, .	107	8	—	205
Limerick, .	268	9	1	278	Mayo, .	420	20	1	441
Tipperary, .	320	16	—	336	Roscommon, .	243	17	—	260
Waterford, .	137	4	1	142	Sligo, .	200	8	—	217
Carlow, .	50	2	—	52					
Dublin, .	332	8	—	340	Total, .	8,401	289	12	8,702

## (CONVENT AND MONASTERY SCHOOLS.

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1908.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1908. All Pupils.
ULSTER—Co. ANTRIM.			
16607 Lisburn, . . .	Sacred Heart, . . .	216	156
7060 Cranlin-road, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	328	262
10606 St. Catherine's, . . .	Dominican, . . .	363	273
13843 Star of the Sea, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	317	245
14138 St. Joseph's (Crumlin-rd.), . . .	do., . . .	99	48
15278 St. Vincent's (Dunkow-st.)	Sisters of Charity, . . .	602	440
8030 St. Mulachy's, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	474	337
9488 St. Mary's, . . .	Cross and Passion, . . .	186	147
Co. ARMAGH.			
9719 Edward-street, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	414	319
15183 Church-place, . . .	do., . . .	180	128
8220 Mt. St. Catherine, . . .	Sacred Heart, . . .	321	252
10856 Keady, . . .	Poor Clares, . . .	200	164
13868 Maghernaholy, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	293	141
Co. CAVAN.			
8490 Cavan, . . .	Poor Clares, . . .	291	191
10176 Ballyjamesduff, . . .	do., . . .	187	120
11789 Belturbet, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	182	117
12002 Cootehill, . . .	do., . . .	146	102
Co. DONEGAL.			
15016 St. Columba's, . . .	Loreto, . . .	112	78
10185 Glenties, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	93	64
2065 Glenties, sen. B. & G., . . .	do., . . .	67	36
9278 Moville, . . .	do., . . .	123	94
10689 St. Patrick's, . . .	do., . . .	207	145
14705 Ballyshannon (2), . . .	do., . . .	149	101
9389 Nuala, . . .	do., . . .	65	44
Co. DOWN.			
15504 Nazareth House, . . .	Sisters of Nazareth, . . .	173	168
15505 Nazareth Lodge, . . .	do., . . .	158	155
15390 St. Matthew's, . . .	Cross and Passion, . . .	550	412
10283 Mt. St. Patrick, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	279	215
243 St. Clare's, . . .	Poor Clares, . . .	696	483
9725 Rostrevor, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	113	75
13732 Warrenpoint, . . .	do., . . .	102	76
7508 Canal-street, . . .	do., . . .	414	301

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—*continued.*

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1930.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1930. All Pupils.
<b>ULSTER—con.—Co. FERMANAGH.</b>			
2035 Enniskillen Infant, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	92	69
<b>Co. LONDONDERRY.</b>			
6168 St. Eugene's Cathedral, . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	784	682
13212 St. Patrick's (2), . . .	do., . . .	316	224
14598 St. Columba's, G. Inf., . .	do., . . .	176	149
14599 do., B. Inf., . . .	do., . . .	189	148
14915 Nazareth House, . . .	Sisters of Nazareth, . .	202	198
14007 St. Mary's, Maghernfelt, .	Immaculate Conception, .	68	54
15060 do., . . . Inf., . . .	do., . . .	54	45
<b>Co. TYRONE.</b>			
10110 Strabane, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	440	319
14272 Omagh, . . .	Lorato, . . .	286	207
13814 Cookstown, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	209	174
14458 St. Patrick's, . . .	do., . . .	284	204
15921 Bridge End, . . .	do., . . .	101	76
<b>Co. MONAGHAN.</b>			
4244 Castleblayney, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	132	95
<b>MUNSTER—Co. CLARE.</b>			
10644 Ennistymon, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	261	190
12962 Tulla, . . .	do., . . .	157	129
15162 Killaloe, . . .	do., . . .	129	101
7315 Ennis, . . .	do., . . .	500	340
11800 Kilkee, . . .	do., . . .	232	162
13374 Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	453	340
<b>Co. CORK.</b>			
512 Middleton, . . .	Presentation, . . .	514	379
3828 Youghal, . . .	do., . . .	563	397
6376 Queenstown, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	995	507
7419 St. Mary's (Carrigtwohill), .	Poor Servants of the Mother of God and the Poor.	155	111
13450 Rushbrooke, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	121	100
1541 Charleville, . . .	do., . . .	132	99
13031 St. Joseph's, . . . Inf., .	do., . . .	168	113
2278 Millstreet, . . .	Presentation, . . .	245	194
10047 Macroom, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	382	305
10232 Kanturk, . . .	do., . . .	237	169
2268 Fermoy, . . .	Presentation, . . .	534	404
4268 Doneraile, . . .	do., . . .	102	143
4630 Mallow, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	390	276

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1906.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1906. All Pupils.
MUNSTER—con.—Co. CORK—con.			
11855 Butevant, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	139	100
12791 Mitchelstown, . . .	Presentation, . . .	329	225
9161 Bantry, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	333	258
13372 St. Patrick's, . . B.Inft.	do., . . . .	127	104
15832 St. Patrick's, . . . Inft.	do., . . . .	66	50
7051 Clonakilty, . . . .	do., . . . .	302	230
8439 Skibbereen, . . . .	do., . . . .	336	235
13661 St. Mary's, . . . .	Sisters of Charity, . .	190	140
13662 do., . . . . Inft.	do., . . . .	176	120
14813 Roscarbery, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	262	204
4572 Kinsale, . . . .	do., . . . .	443	327
5257 Bandon, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	414	289
5940 Blackrock, . . . .	Ursuline, . . . .	125	86
6153 St. Finbar's, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	1,047	782
12218 Clarence-street, . . Inft.	do., . . . .	533	420
13696 St. Vincent's, . . . .	Sisters of Charity, . .	1,330	951
14000 St. Joseph's, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	1,140	818
14105 Clarence-street, . . .	Presentation, . . .	627	440
14694 St. Finbar's, . . B.Inft.	do., . . . .	223	177
14299 St. Mary's, Passage West,	Sisters of Mercy, . .	321	207
14722 Schell, . . . .	do., . . . .	120	93
Co. KERRY			
4002 Listowel, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	403	301
11849 Lixnaw, . . . .	do., . . . .	118	103
15335 do., . . . . Inft.	do., . . . .	95	74
13233 Ballybunion, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	161	109
1859 Milltown, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	134	111
13530 Moyderwell, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	544	357
13616 Tralee (2), . . . .	do., . . . .	389	309
14952 Castleisland, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	435	351
10060 St. Gertrude's, . . .	Loreto, . . . .	69	55
Co. LIMERICK			
7439 Abbotseale, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	212	158
15127 Cappamore, . . . .	do., . . . .	185	126
13898 Hospital, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	300	260
14825 Doon, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	211	156
13026 Kilsfinane, . . . .	Sisters of Charity, . .	310	273
579 St. Mary and Munchin's,	Sisters of Mercy, . .	696	537
15777 St. Vincent de Paul's,	do., . . . .	328	232
5547 Sexton-street, . . . .	Presentation, . . .	688	545
6936 St. John's-square, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	647	450
9296 Adare, . . . .	do., . . . .	109	81
10084 Mt. St. Vincent, . . .	do., . . . .	167	126

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1906.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1906. All Pupils.
MUNSTER—con.—Co. LIMERICK—con.			
11197 Bruff, . . . .	Faithful Companions of Jesus.	182	146
12718 St Vincent de Paul, . Inft.	Sisters of Mercy, . .	397	271
13480 St. Mary's, . . . .	do., . . . .	236	174
14199 St. John's, . . . .	do., . . . .	226	162
14596 Sexton-street, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	247	199
6032 St. Catherine's, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	283	192
8569 St. Anne's, . . . .	do., . . . .	229	170
12975 St. Joseph's, . . . .	do., . . . .	194	137
14555 Do., . . . .	do., . . . .	129	90

## Co. TIPPERARY.

2133 Airhill, . . . .	Sacred Heart, . . . .	277	220
7392 Nenagh, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	606	459
13371 Borrisokane, . . . .	do., . . . .	217	170
3486 Borrisoleigh, . . . .	do., . . . .	120	91
4048 Thurles, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	487	375
9407 Templemore, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	199	156
15334 Ballingarry, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	135	102
9432 Tipperary, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	306	255
581 Cashel, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	296	219
4133 Clogheen, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	161	123
7232 Drangan, . . . .	do., . . . .	119	97
8903 Fethard, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	298	238
10120 Cahir, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	308	226
10437 Ballyporeen, . . . .	do., . . . .	125	89
11872 Carrick-on-Suir, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	578	488
12349 Morton-street, . . . .	Sisters of Charity, . .	580	430
13107 St. Joseph's (Carrick-on-Suir).	Sisters of Mercy, . .	226	179
13404 New Inn, . . . .	do., . . . .	129	93
12180 Clonmel, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	292	214
4067 Newport, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	133	95

## Co. WATERFORD.

5095 Ardmore, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	62	45
12911 Lismore, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	206	145
15467 Cappoquin, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . .	168	120
11566 Kilmaethomas, . . . .	do., . . . .	141	113
11944 Waterford, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	424	299
12007 Ferrybank, . . . .	Sacred Heart, . . . .	173	128
12087 Dungarvan (2), . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	268	186

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1909. All Pupils.
MUNSTER—con.—Co. WATERFORD—con.			
12334 Star of the Sea, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	210	157
12403 St. Joseph's, . . .	do., . . .	832	640
12522 Portlaw, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	210	156
12535 St. John's (2), . . .	Ursuline, . . .	314	233
12578 Dunmore, East, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	110	83
13020 Stradbally, . . .	do., . . .	123	91
14038 St. Otteran's, . . .	do., . . .	571	404
15295 St. Alphonsus, . . .	St. John of God, . . .	171	132
LEINSTER—Co. CARLOW.			
15245 Carlow, . . .	Presentation, . . .	494	437
10010 do., . . .	Inf. Sisters of Mercy, . . .	180	146
13507 Tullow, . . .	Brigidine, . . .	287	223
1928 Bagenalstown, . . .	Presentation, . . .	383	313
Co. DUBLIN.			
1149 King's Inns-street, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	1,221	1,030
5933 George's-hill, . . .	Presentation, . . .	877	623
9932 Stanhope-street, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	1,028	801
11883 Baldoyle, . . .	do., . . .	178	127
12408 Cebra, . . .	Dominican, . . .	117	97
12448 Gardiner-street, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	1,544	1,191
13887 Mount Sackville, . . .	St. Joseph, . . .	78	80
14515 East Wall, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	379	304
15056 St. Vincent's, . . .	do., . . .	1,219	982
15818 do., . . .	do., . . .	1,011	800
743 St. James's (1), . . .	do., . . .	995	748
2018 Baggot-street, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	1,362	998
13447 Lucan, . . .	Presentation, . . .	270	218
7082 Loreto (Loxon-lane), . . .	Loreto, . . .	631	494
7546 Golden Bridge, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	608	444
7883 Clondalkin, . . .	Presentation, . . .	232	170
11064 Weaver's-square, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	1,006	744
12471 Our Lady's Mount, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	534	404
13611 Warrenmount, . . .	Presentation, . . .	856	705
1985 Booterstown, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	183	134
5800 Kingstown, . . .	Dominican, . . .	892	699
11832 Mount Anville, . . .	Sacred Heart, . . .	187	135
11894 Sandymount, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	343	286
12609 St. Anne's, . . .	do., . . .	206	176
14586 Blackrock, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	527	428
729 Loreto, . . .	Loreto, . . .	186	128
7182 Dalkey, . . .	do., . . .	239	204
11589 Townsend-street, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	849	527
13812 St. Joseph's, Terenure, . . .	Presentation, . . .	365	282
15480 Harold, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	358	296

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1900.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1900. All Pupils.
LEINSTER—con.—Co. KILDARE.			
779 Maynooth, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	252	187
1151 Clane, . . . .	do., . . . .	80	61
15040 Naas, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	279	217
11976 Kilcock, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	154	132
15769 Monasterevan, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	221	166
2166 Newbridge, . . . .	Inf. Immaculate Conception, . . . .	232	193
11745 Great Connell, . . . .	do., . . . .	175	137
11800 Killeallen, . . . .	Cross and Passion, . . . .	167	124
13373 St. Michael's (Athy), . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	446	294
15599 Kildare, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	305	250
Co. KILKENNY.			
2181 Thomastown, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	251	189
9134 Goresbridge, . . . .	Brigidine, . . . .	120	93
10478 St. Patrick's, . . . .	St. John of God, . . . .	341	248
10835 Castlecomer, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	253	193
13675 Callan, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	308	213
13885 Kilkenny, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	638	507
5437 Mooncoin, . . . .	do., . . . .	160	109
7200 Kilmacow, . . . .	do., . . . .	128	99
12935 Graigue, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	155	116
794 Owing, . . . .	St. John of God, . . . .	130	107
3628 Ballyragget, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	87	70
KING'S Co.			
3220 Birr, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	392	300
5913 Kilsormac, . . . .	do., . . . .	135	95
13503 St. Rynagh's (Banagher), . . . .	Sacred Heart, . . . .	119	101
823 Killina, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	127	87
2080 Tallamore, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	541	405
15550 Portarlington, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	350	263
13118 Clara, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	251	190
1652 Edenderry, . . . .	St. John of God, . . . .	282	228
Co. LONGFORD.			
12942 St. Joseph's, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	400	322
13840 Granard, . . . .	do., . . . .	207	144
3865 Ballymahon, . . . .	do., . . . .	162	128
15033 St. Elizabeth, . . . .	do., . . . .	170	130
Co. LOUTH.			
851 Drogheda, . . . .	Presentation, . . . .	600	513
5387 Dundalk (2), . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	678	560
8445 Ardee (2), . . . .	do., . . . .	106	116
10475 St. Vincent's, Jun. B., . . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . . .	313	273
14651 Castletown-road, . . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . . .	298	221
8052 St. Mary's, . . . .	do., . . . .	200	232



(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1900.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1900. All Pupils.
LEINSTER—DUBL.—CO. MEATH.			
883 Navan (1)	Loreto,	246	171
7472 Do. (2),	Sisters of Mercy,	528	402
10013 Trim,	do.,	265	201
12048 Kells,	do.,	468	386
QUEEN'S CO.			
1556 Ballyroan,	Brigidine,	95	74
7183 Mountmellick,	Presentation,	276	230
7442 Borris-in-Osney,	Sisters of Mercy,	114	98
13343 Coote-street,	Brigidine,	159	127
3380 Maryborough,	Presentation,	485	367
13013 Abbeyfeix,	Brigidine,	242	184
13937 Stradbally,	Presentation,	206	165
1157 Rathdowney,	St. John of God,	240	180
CO. WESTMEATH.			
984 Mullingar,	Presentation,	433	339
15512 Moate,	Sisters of Mercy,	239	173
14603 Roohford Bridge,	do.,	92	66
7722 St. Peter's,	do.,	430	344
13417 St. Mary's,	Sacred Heart,	217	164
14401 Kilbeggan,	Sisters of Mercy,	192	150
CO. WEXFORD.			
957 New Ross (1),	Carmelite,	374	280
8670 Duncannon,	St. Louis,	61	44
10022 Ramsgange,	do.,	56	39
14644 St. Joseph's,	Sisters of Mercy,	329	250
14756 Ballyhack,	St. Louis,	88	70
960 Wexford,	Presentation,	678	481
3634 Newtownbarry,	Faithful Companions of Jesus,	105	77
3824 Gorey,	Loreto,	204	135
0058 Presentation Convent, Enniscorthy,	Presentation,	459	318
6024 Kiltirk,	St. John of God,	81	53
8221 Templeshannon,	Sisters of Mercy,	275	201
11361 Faythe,	St. John of God,	414	338
11986 Summerhill,	Sisters of Mercy,	167	124
12066 St. Mary's, George's-street,	do.,	452	351
9194 Shielbaggan,	St. Louis,	57	39

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS  
PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1909. All Pupils.
LEINSTER—con.—Co. Wicklow.			
7245 Ravenswell, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	295	295
10162 St. Michael's, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	117	83
10418 Wicklow, . . .	Dominican, . . .	337	223
13932 Arklow, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	302	209
14994 St. Patrick's (Bray), . . .	Loreto, . . .	340	228
14653 Baltinglass, . . .	Presentation, . . .	195	137
CONNAUGHT.—Co. GALWAY.			
12234 Tuam (1), . . .	Presentation, . . .	235	168
12250 do. (2), . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	384	253
1013 Rahoon, . . .	Presentation, . . .	490	392
4515 Newtownsmith, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	572	392
12243 Carna, . . .	do., . . .	70	47
13190 Clifden, . . .	do., . . .	193	145
18430 Oughterard, . . .	do., . . .	234	167
12181 Clarenbridge, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	105	66
12365 Oranmore, . . .	Presentation, . . .	121	72
15958 Woodford, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	140	105
6832 St. Vincent's, . . .	do., . . .	345	290
6839 Ballinasloe, . . .	do., . . .	416	320
12731 Kyreecourt, . . .	do., . . .	103	83
14159 St. Joseph's, . . .	do., . . .	173	181
15523 Kinvara, . . .	do., . . .	125	82
13208 Gort (2), . . .	do., . . .	230	180
14048 Headford, . . .	Presentation, . . .	114	86
8227 Athenry, . . .	do., . . .	167	120
Co. LEXFORD.			
13770 Mohill, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	232	168
2821 Ballinamore, . . . Inft.	do., . . .	97	67
12940 Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	Marist, . . .	243	187
13614 Ballinamore, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	83	58
Co. Mayo.			
14176 St. John's (Foxford), . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	74	47
14345 do., . . . Inft.	do., . . .	98	70
15542 Swinford, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	257	160
15028 St. Aiden's (Kiltimagh), . . .	St. Louis, . . .	143	98
Inft.			
15764 St. Aiden's (do.), . . .	do., . . .	84	60
12255 St. Patrick's, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	503	370
13517 St. Joseph's, . . .	do., . . .	135	93
14410 St. Angela's, . . .	do., . . .	369	272

(a.)—THREE HUNDRED AND TEN CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY CAPITATION—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1909. All Pupils.
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CONNAUGHT—con.—Co. Mayo—con.

12239	Ms. St. Michael's, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	304	184
13502	Ballinrobe, . . .	do., . . .	399	254
15375	St. Joseph's, . . .	do., . . .	323	229
14863	Achill Sound, . . .	do., . . .	108	72

Co. Roscommon.

13302	St. Francis Xavier's, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	250	173
15043	Abbeytown, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	275	197
5908	Strokastown, . . .	do., . . .	168	118
15083	St. Mary's, . . .	do., . . .	344	249
15139	Abbeycarton, . . .	do., . . .	304	164
13198	St. Anne's, . . .	do., . . .	287	215
12754	St. Joseph's, Summerhill, . . .	do., . . .	152	132
7382	Loughglynn, . . .	Franciscan, . . .	100	74

Co. Sligo.

13240	St. Patrick's, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	580	418
14346	do., . . .	do., . . .	182	152
15374	St. Vincent's, . . .	Ursuline, . . .	230	156
11887	Banada, . . .	Sisters of Charity, . . .	131	92
2996	Tabbercurry, . . .	Marist, . . .	102	73
11450	Do., . . .	do., . . .	134	102

(b.)—THIRTY-TWO CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY PERSONAL SALARIES, &c.

ULSTER—Co. ARMAGH.

15310	Portadown, . . .	Presentation, . . .	214	155
11752	Middletown (2), . . .	St. Louis, . . .	42	26
15372	do., . . .	do., . . .	73	48

Co. DUBLIN.

14531	Bundoran, . . .	St. Louis, . . .	177	133
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Co. FERMANAGH.

13401	Enniskillen, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	311	203
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## (b.)—THIRTY-TWO CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY PERSONAL SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1900.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1900, All Pupils.
Co. MONAGHAN.			
369 Monaghan, . . .	St. Louis, . . .	130	104
15402 do., . . . Inft.	do., . . .	231	183
15041 Clones, . . .	do., . . .	126	95
15491 do., . . . Inft.	do., . . .	143	104
15329 Carrickmacross, . . .	do., . . .	311	242
MUNSTER—Co. CORK.			
13762 Castletown, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	167	124
13910 Crosshaven, . . .	Presentation, . . .	230	190
Co. KERRY.			
538 Dingle, . . .	Presentation, . . .	458	375
545 Tralee, . . .	do., . . .	540	374
15332 St. Joseph's, . . . Inft.	do., . . .	93	48
13742 Rathmore, . . .	do., . . .	195	139
13051 Killarney, . . .	do., . . .	184	138
13381 do., (2), . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	129	100
13542 Caherciveen, . . .	Presentation, . . .	252	205
15387 Killarney, . . . Inft.	do., . . .	180	133
15473 do (2), . . . Inft.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	225	161
8320 Kenmare, . . .	Poor Clares, . . .	260	206
Co. WATERFORD.			
1289 Tallow, . . .	Carmelite, . . .	124	91
11461 Dungarvan, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	176	138
12473 do., . . . Inft.	do., . . .	130	96
LEINSTER—Co. KILDARE.			
11336 Rathangan, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	176	147
Co. LONGFORD.			
8546 Newtownforbes, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	91	69
CONNAUGHT—Co. MAYO.			
5215 Ballina, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	202	140
12961 do, . . . Inft.	do, . . .	103	101
16004 do., . . . B.Inft.	do., . . .	83	52
Co. SLIGO.			
12325 Ballymote, . . . Inft.	Sisters of Mercy, . . .	130	97
1625 Camphill, . . .	do. . . .	95	68

## (c.)—TWO MONASTERY NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY CAPITATION.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1909. All Pupils.
MUNSTER—Co. CORK.			
5669 Gt. George's-street, . . .	Presentation, . . .	442	341
5929 Douglas-street, . . .	do., . . .	582	426

## (d.)—FIFTY-TWO MONASTERY NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY PERSONAL SALARIES, &amp;c.

ULSTER—Co. ANTRIM.			
15242 St. Gall's Monastery, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	293	342
15659 St. Finian's, . . .	do., . . .	100	54
Co. ARMAGH.			
7181 Crossmore Keady, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	113	101
Co. DONEGAL.			
14628 Letterkenny, . . .	Presentation, . . .	163	124
Co. DOWNS.			
9428 John-street, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	151	120
Co. FERMANAGH.			
12420 St. Michael's, . . .	Presentation, . . .	157	161
Co. MONAGHAN.			
366 Carrickmacross, . . .	Patrician, . . .	100	116
Co. TYRONE.			
15840 St. Patrick's, . . .	Presentation, . . .	250	197
MUNSTER.—Co. CORK.			
15718 St. Joseph's Cove (1), . . .	Presentation, . . .	232	190
15773 do. (2), . . .	do., . . .	284	212
12519 Mallow, . . .	Patrician, . . .	374	286
14784 St. Patrick's (Dunmanway)	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	136	99
12473 Greenmount, . . .	Presentation, . . .	384	256
14403 St. John's, Kinsale, . . .	do., . . .	252	189

## (d.)—FIFTY-TWO MONASTERY NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY PERSONAL SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1909. All Pupils.
Co. KERRY.			
1793 Killarney, . . .	Presentation, . . .	277	201
3655 Milltown, . . .	do., . . .	112	88
Co. LIMERICK.			
6543 Hospital, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	181	150
15581 St. Patrick's, . . .	do., . . .	159	115
Co. TIPPERARY.			
13014 Fethard, . . .	Patrician, . . .	151	110
Co. WATERFORD.			
15046 St. Stephen's, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	644	501
LEINSTER.—Co. CARLOW.			
681 Tallow, . . .	Patrician, . . .	162	141
13105 St. Bridget's, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	227	187
Co. KILDARE.			
12747 Kildare, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	175	126
Co. KILKENNY.			
13265 St. Patrick's, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	167	121
King's Co.			
12370 St. Brendan's, . . .	Presentation, . . .	247	187
Co. LOUTH.			
2094 Ardee, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	144	111
14641 Castletown-road, . . .	do., . . .	306	236
QUEEN'S Co.			
918 Castletown, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	51	39
7686 Coote-street, . . .	Patrician, . . .	134	106

## (d.)—FIFTY-TWO MONASTERY NATIONAL SCHOOLS PAID BY PERSONAL SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Religious Order of Community.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average daily attendance for year ended 31st Dec., 1909. All Pupils.
LEINSTER—con.—Co. WESTMEATH.			
12904 St. Mary's, . . .	Marist, . . .	126	94
18750 do., . . . prop.	do., . . .	135	120
Co. WEXFORD.			
15360 St. Aloysius, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	71	49
CONNAUGHT—Co. GALWAY.			
12423 Kilkerrin, . . .	Franciscan, . . .	100	03
12528 Curry, . . .	do., . . .	86	51
1016 Galway, . . .	Patrician, . . .	316	232
15316 Nun's Island, . . .	do., . . .	130	101
12706 Carrahag, . . .	Franciscan, . . .	103	62
12502 Roundstone, . . .	do., . . .	49	37
11675 Annagh, . . .	do., . . .	65	44
Co. LIMERICK.			
14770 St. Mary's (Carrick-on-Shannon)	Presentation, . . .	145	108
Co. MAYO.			
12621 Treenlaur, . . .	Franciscan, . . .	39	23
12727 Errow, . . .	do., . . .	56	39
13130 Bunnaacurry, . . .	do., . . .	66	39
13347 St Patrick's, . . .	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	264	194
14802 Swinford, . . .	Marist, . . .	123	85
Co. ROSCOMMON.			
15628 St. Joseph's (Boyle), . . .	Presentation, . . .	201	144
12594 Highlake, . . .	Franciscan, . . .	51	26
12357 Granlahan, . . .	do., . . .	132	74
13709 St. John's (Ballaghaderreen)	Brothers of the Christian Schools.	168	125
1086 Castleroa, . . .	Marist, . . .	111	78
Co. SLIGO.			
14533 Quay-street, . . . junior,	Marist, . . .	185	139
15051 do., . . . senior,	do., . . .	134	105

## (e).—SUMMARY ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS ORDERS—CONVENT NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Religious Order.	Schools paid by Capitation	Schools paid by Personal Salaries, &c.	Total.
Sisters of Mercy, . . . . .	162	13	175
Presentation, . . . . .	58	9	67
Sisters of Charity, . . . . .	26	—	26
St. Louis, . . . . .	6	8	14
Loreto, . . . . .	9	—	9
Sacred Heart, . . . . .	7	—	7
Poor Clares, . . . . .	4	1	5
Brigidine, . . . . .	5	—	5
Dominican, . . . . .	4	—	4
Franciscan, . . . . .	1	—	1
Immaculate Conception, . . . . .	4	—	4
St. John of God, . . . . .	7	—	7
Ursuline, . . . . .	3	—	3
Carmelite, . . . . .	1	1	2
Faithful Companions of Jesus, . . . . .	2	—	2
Cross and Passion, . . . . .	3	—	3
St. Joseph, . . . . .	1	—	1
Marist, . . . . .	3	—	3
Poor Servants of the Mother of God and the Poor, . . . . .	1	—	1
Sisters of Nazareth, . . . . .	3	—	3
Total Convent National Schools, . . . . .	310	32	342

## MONASTERY NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Brothers of the Christian Schools, . . . . .	—	17	17
Presentation, . . . . .	2	12	14
Franciscan, . . . . .	—	10	10
Patrician, . . . . .	—	7	7
Marist, . . . . .	—	6	6
Total Monastery National Schools, . . . . .	2	52	54



ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-EIGHT WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, with the Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

Roll No. and School.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average Daily Attendance of all Pupils.	Roll No. and School.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average Daily Attendance of all Pupils.
<b>ANTRIM.</b>			<b>CLARE.</b>		
3680 Ballymoney, .	4	4	3408 Sossiff, .	7	6
3843 Ballymena, .	10	14	3534 Ennistymon, .	16	13
8781 Lisburn, .	25	20	6359 Ballyvaughan, .	15	13
3653 Larne, .	Inoperative		0595 Corofin, .	11	10
8314 Antrim, .	24	23	3288 Ennis, .	73	60
3048 Belfast, .	339	228	3489 Kilrush, .	40	38
			6224 Killadysert, .	8	7
<b>ARMAGH.</b>			<b>CORK.</b>		
11300 Lurgan, .	12	8	3187 Middleton, .	42	38
10280 Newry, .	11	7	6121 Youghal, .	21	20
<b>CAVAN.</b>			3923 Kanturk, .	20	18
3420 Cavan, .	24	21	4896 Macroom, .	8	7
3447 Ballisborough, .	13	11	8012 Millstreet, .	8	8
3644 Cootehill, .	21	20	3243 Fernoy, .	25	24
6010 Bawnboy, .	6	6	3651 Mallow, .	31	29
<b>DONEGAL.</b>			6218 Mitchelstown, .	19	18
4932 Milford, .	12	11	4411 Bantry, .	13	12
4975 Letterkenney, .	6	8	5993 Castletown, .	7	8
7714 Glenties, .	12	10	6140 Schull, .	7	7
3863 Inishowen, .	12	11	3417 Skibberoon, .	23	22
4313 Donegal, .	7	7	3585 Dunmanway, .	13	12
4339 Ballyshannon, .	12	10	6949 Clonakilty, .	22	20
13754 Stranorlar, .	7	6	3545 Cork, .	219	166
<b>DOWN.</b>			4925 Kinsale, .	10	9
3068 Banbridge, .	21	18	8123 Bandon, .	16	14
11820 Kilkeel, .	11	11	<b>KERRY.</b>		
<b>FERRANAGH.</b>			3860 Tralee, .	43	33
10795 Enniskillen, .	23	20	5324 Dingle, .	19	16
11386 Lissakee, .	1	1	4340 Killarney, .	37	30
<b>LONDONDERY.</b>			4996 Cahersiveen, .	7	7
3381 Londonderry, .	20	15	4670 Kenmare, .	9	9
9587 Limavady, .	6	5	<b>LIMERICK.</b>		
3381 Coleraine, .	Inoperative		3066 Kilmallock, .	34	30
10625 Magherafelt, .	20	18	5058 Limerick, .	57	42
<b>MONAGHAN.</b>			<b>TIPPERARY.</b>		
3398 Monaghan, .	9	8	3414 Roscrea, .	24	22
7812 Clones, .	9	7	3519 Nenagh, .	21	20
7884 Castleblayney, .	0	0	3647 Thurles, .	33	29
3668 Carrickmacross	12	12	3142 Tipperary, .	58	53
<b>TYRONE.</b>			3383 Cashel, .	20	23
3039 Castlederg, .	7	7	3445 Clogheen, .	43	41
			3540 Carrick-on-Suir, .	11	9
			12383 Clonmel, .	34	27

## WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS—continued.

Roll No. and School.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average Daily Attendance of all Pupils.	Roll No. and School.	Average No. of Pupils on Rolls for year ended 31st Dec., 1909.	Average Daily Attendance of all Pupils.
<b>WATERFORD.</b>			<b>WESTMEATH.</b>		
3418 Lismore, .	12	12	6866 Delvin, .	13	12
12220 Dungarvan, .	22	21	3274 Athlone, .	23	19
3825 Waterford, .	103	79	<b>WEXFORD.</b>		
6745 Kilmacothomas, .	26	24	3520 New Ross, .	43	35
<b>CARLOW.</b>			3508 Wexford, .	16	13
11154 Carlow, .	22	17	5674 Ennisceortly, .	13	12
<b>DUBLIN.</b>			10954 Gorey, .	10	9
3144 Balrothery, .	29	20	<b>WICKLOW.</b>		
7187 Dublin, North, .	338	313	3383 Rathdrum, .	15	12
3265 Rathdown, .	59	48	3879 Shillelagh, .	8	8
<b>KILDARE.</b>			11180 Baltinglass, .	11	11
3155 Naas, .	43	37	<b>GALWAY.</b>		
8534 Calbridge, .	7	6	3365 Galway, .	21	18
3882 Athy, .	30	26	6568 Mountbellow, .	8	7
<b>KILKENNY.</b>			6734 Portumna, .	8	7
6047 Castlecomer, .	21	21	7019 Ballinasloe, .	35	32
3378 Callan, .	13	11	3379 Gort, .	18	16
3507 Kilkenny, .	18	16	<b>LEITRIM.</b>		
6278 Thomastown, .	15	13	3669 Manorchamilton, .	8	7
<b>KING'S.</b>			3419 Mohill, .	18	16
7089 Parsonstown, .	26	23	3533 Car.-on-Shan- non, .	7	7
3364 Edenderry, .	16	15	<b>MAYO.</b>		
3446 Tullamore, .	35	33	8474 Bolinshel, .	12	11
<b>LONGFORD.</b>			9221 Killybeg, .	4	4
3368 Longford, .	4	3	4895 Swinford, .	12	11
3566 Granard, .	16	15	4253 Castlebar, .	13	9
6811 Ballymahon, .	24	23	4727 Westport, .	12	11
<b>LOUTH.</b>			5117 Ballinrobe, .	Inoperative	
3377 Dundalk, .	24	21	6143 Claremorris, .	22	21
3382 Ardee, .	18	15	<b>ROSCOMMON.</b>		
<b>MEATH.</b>			3280 Boyle, .	18	16
3410 Kells, .	4	3	4033 Castlereagh, .	15	13
14036 Trim Dist., B., .	67	60	6122 Strokestown, .	13	13
14106 Do., G. .	63	72	<b>SLIGO.</b>		
<b>QUEEN'S.</b>			3339 Sligo, .	48	45
4315 Mountmellick, .	28	20	8219 Toberecurry, .	12	11
10810 Abbeyfeix, .	18	16	<b>Gross Total, 128* Schools, .</b>		
				3,417	2,922

\* 3 Inoperative on 31st December, 1909.

LIST of TWENTY-SIX NATIONAL SCHOOLS attended by Pupils of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, certified under the Act.

County.	Roll No.	School.	Religious Order of Conductors.	Number of Industrial Pupils on Roll on 31st Dec., 1909.	Average Daily Attendance of Industrial Pupils for the year 1909.
Armagh, .	11752	Middletown, . . .	Sisters of St. Louis,	46	46
Down, .	15505	Nazareth Lodge, . .	Sisters of Nazareth,	50	50
Monaghan, .	359	St. Martha's, Monaghan, .	Sisters of St. Louis,	61	54
Tyrone, .	10110	St. Catherine's, Strabane, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	71	73
Clare, . .	7315	Ennis, . . . . .	Do., . . . .	70	70
Cork, . .	6376	St. Coleman's, Quonstown, .	Do., . . . .	37	35
" . . .	15089	Baltimore Fishery, . . .	Lay Teachers, .	118	116
" . . .	14299	Passage West, Cork, . . .	Sisters of Mercy, .	54	53
Kerry, . .	13615	Pembroke Alms, Tralee, . .	Do., . . . .	70	68
" . . .	13381	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney,	Do., . . . .	114	105
Tipperary, .	9407	St. Augustine's, Templemore, .	Do., . . . .	56	55
" . . .	581	St. Francis', Cashel, . . .	Presentation Sisters,	76	70
Longford, .	8546	Our Lady of Succour, Newtownforbes.	Sisters of Mercy, .	75	64
Westmeath, .	15512	Mount Carmel, Monte, . .	Do., . . . .	44	39
Wexford, .	11986	St. Michael's, Wexford, . .	Do., . . . .	61	65
Wicklow, .	10162	St. Michael's, . . . . .	Do., . . . .	46	43
Galway, . .	4515	St. Anne's, Galway, . . .	Do., . . . .	49	49
" . . .	13190	Clifden, . . . . .	Do., . . . .	63	57
" . . .	6832	St. Bridget's, Loughrea, . .	Do., . . . .	50	50
" . . .	6839	Ballinasloe, . . . . .	Do., . . . .	21	21
Mayo, . .	12255	St. Columba's, Westport, . .	Do., . . . .	66	60
Rooscommon, .	13302	St. Francis Xavier's, . . .	Sisters of Charity,	36	45
" . . .	15083	St. Monica's, Rooscommon, .	Sisters of Mercy, .	36	32
" . . .	12754	St. Joseph's, Athlone, . . .	Do., . . . .	82	85
Sligo, . .	1324	St. Laurence's, Sligo, . . .	Do., . . . .	97	97
" . . .	11887	Banada, . . . . .	Sisters of Charity,	47	46

LIST of FORTY-FIVE SCHOOLS in which SPECIAL GRANTS of SALARY in aid of INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION were available on 30th June, 1910.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Armagh, .	4415	Crossmaglen, G.	Tipperary, .	11872	Carrick-on-Suir, Conv.
			" .	13167	St. Joseph's, "
			" .	4068	Thurles, "
Cavan, .	16057	Belturbet, Convent.	Waterford, .	11461	Dungarvan, Convt.(1).
			" .	13020	Stradbally, "
Down, .	9725	Rostrevor, "	Dublin, .	2018	Baggot st., Convent.
" .	7508	Canal-street, "	" .	753	Central Model, G.
Monaghan, .	359	Monaghan, "	Kildare, .	13373	St. Michael's, Convt.
" .	15329	Carrickmacross Convt.			
Clare, .	11800	Kilkeo, Convent.	Kilkenny, .	13885	Kilkenny, Convent.
" .	13374	Kilrush, "	" .	10478	St. Patrick's, "
			" .	10835	Castlesomer, "
			Longford, .	12942	St. Joseph's, "
Cork, .	6376	Queenstown, Convent.	" .	13846	Granard, "
" .	10047	Macroon, "	Louth, .	8445	Ardee, " (2).
" .	4268	Doneraile, "			
" .	8430	Skibbereen, "	Meath, .	12489	Oldcastle, G.
" .	7651	Clonsilla, "			
" .	14813	Rosscarbery, "	Queen's, .	13937	Stradbally, Convent.
" .	4572	Kinsale, "			
" .	5257	Bandon, "	Wexford, .	937	New Ross, " (1)
Kerry, .	545	Tralee, Convent (1).	" .	12966	St. Mary's, George's-street, Convent.
" .	13530	Moyderwell, "	" .	8221	Templeshannon, "
" .	14952	Castleisland, "	" .	14644	St. Joseph's, "
" .	13381	Killarney (Mercy), Convent.			
" .	13051	Killarney (Pres.), Convent.	Galway, .	13208	Gort, "
" .	8820	Kenmare, Convent.			
Limerick, .	14625	Deon Convent.	Mayo, .	14176	St. John's, "







LIST of EVENING SCHOOLS to which capitation grants were paid at the end of the Session 1909-10, together with the average attendance of pupils—continued.

Reg. No.	School.	Average Attendance.	Reg. No.	School.	Average Attendance.
LONDONDERRY—contd.			MONAGHAN.		
1325	St. Columb's Hall, . . . .	98	126	Greenan's Cross, . . . .	16
1682	Artillery Street Convent, . .	213	305	Dawson, . . . . B.	32
1694	St. Eugene's Cathedral . . .	67	407	Radeepark, . . . . B.	31
1751	Lisnamuck, . . . . .	28	760	Cornagilly, . . . . .	37
			767	Knockatallen, . . . . .	66
			1066	Lackagh, . . . . . B.	39
			1482	Moys, . . . . . B.	20
			1545	Knocknagrave, . . . .	53
			2256	Oram, . . . . .	28
			2257	Killeavan, . . . . .	17
LONGFORD.			QUEEN'S.		
56	Eaker, . . . . .	15	148	Oak, . . . . . B.	32
818	Drumlish, . . . . .	20	2027	Shanahoe, . . . . B.	22
2002	Moynow, . . . . .	11	2260	Fairymount, . . . . B.	30
LOUTH.			ROSCOMMON.		
2176	Ardes, . . . . .	11	22	Athleague, . . . . B.	16
2279	Mullaghbuoy, . . . .	30	77	Strokestown, . . . B.	14
MAYO.			102	Clonfad, . . . . .	26
168	Eakeragh, . . . . .	33	233	Don (Castlereagh), . .	26
267	Massbrook, . . . . B.	12	244	Kilteykeighton, . .	19
284	Glansaul, . . . . .	22	399	Elphin, . . . . . B.	17
406	Lahardane, . . . . .	20	446	Loughglynn, . . . .	24
551	Belcarra, . . . . . Mxd.	10	735	Carnagha, . . . . . B.	35
741	Gortjordan, . . . . .	20	859	Ballybay (Famore), .	11
742	Kilroe, . . . . .	29	944	Ballyminton, . . . .	13
784	Killitane, . . . . . B.	37	2050	Mount Allen, . . . .	29
788	Cullane, . . . . . G.	22	2080	Grange, . . . . . B.	31
960	Aughleam, . . . . .	23	2093	Connaught Rangers, .	39
961	Deerendaford, . . . . B.	16	2198	Derrinacarta, . . . .	30
1076	Inniskeen (South), . . .	21	2209	Cloonroan, . . . . . B.	20
1251	Srah, . . . . .	39	2235	Carrigeenroe, . . . .	48
1245	Ballymonnelly, . . . . .	23	2236	Cross, . . . . . G.	25
1346	Kellmore, . . . . .	34	2247	Ballyroddy, . . . . . G.	34
1503	Ballycastle, . . . . . B.	18	2273	Ballyforen, . . . . . B.	28
1566	Derrew, . . . . .	20	2274	Mantua, . . . . . G.	49
1628	Rathbane, . . . . . B.	15			
1629	Rathkell, . . . . . B.	12	SLIGO.		
1730	Killavalla, . . . . . B.	26	493	Kilmacowen, . . . . B.	24
1784	Kilteen, . . . . .	26	544	Castlagal, . . . . . B.	26
2215	Derikinlough, . . . . .	15	546	Cliffoney, . . . . . B.	28
			561	Gurteen, . . . . .	38
			563	Ballyconnell, . . . . B.	72
			564	Breaghwy, . . . . . B.	40
			628	Ballywedlin, . . . . B.	30
			629	Townaghbrack, . . . B.	18
			630	Grange, . . . . . B.	31
MEATH.					
366	Ballivor, . . . . . B.	45			
1258	Gortloney, . . . . . B.	35			



LIST of EVENING SCHOOLS to which capitation grants were paid at the end of the Session 1909-10, together with the average attendance of pupils—continued.

Reg. No.	School.	Average Attendance.	Reg. No.	School.	Average Attendance.
SLIGO—contd.			TYRONE—contd.		
704	Banada, . . . B.	51	1900	Dromore, . . .	45
948	Benbulbin, . . .	21	1914	Golan, . . .	22
1159	Cloonloo, . . .	31	1970	Letteree, . . .	23
1180	Drumcassel, . . .	19	2042	Roscor, . . .	21
1218	Rosses Point, . . B.	24	2043	Drumharvey, . .	14
1489	Highwood, . . . B.	19	2081	Knocknagor, . .	23
1546	Seaview, . . . B.	22	2124	Knocknagor, . . G.	25
1709	Carraroe, . . . B.	30	2125	Trillick, . . . G.	25
1817	Ballintogher, . . B.	31	2134	Rarogan, . . .	28
2164	Gillcooly Memorial, .	140	2143	Grannan, . . .	30
2258	Ballinafad, . . . B.	26	2253	Gortareagh, . . .	17
2290	Lagnagal, . . . B.	42	2254	Tanderagee, . . .	42
TIPPERARY.			2255	Legfordrum (2), . .	16
390	Carrick-on-Suir Convent, .	36	2270	Pomeroy, . . . G.	14
721	Morton Street Convent, .	10	2276	Gallon, . . .	24
979	Crogh, . . . B.	23	2277	Crosscavanagh, . .	17
1855	Lorcha, . . . B.	12	WATERFORD.		
1932	Mohorrough, . . . B.	18	2111	St. Brigid's, . . . G.	91
2311	Cloneyharp, . . . B.	25	2112	Cappoquin Convent, .	11
2248	Knockavilla, . . .	26	2195	Endavour, . . . B.	19
TYRONE.			WESTMERE.		
7	Cookstown Convent, .	108	107	Kilcummeragh, . . B.	38
109	Loy, . . .	15	819	Streamstown, . . B.	13
174	Crosscavanagh, . . .	28	1108	Ballymore, . . . B.	27
274	Reconson, . . .	17	2171	Ballinad, . . . B.	23
764	Crook, . . .	15	WEXFORD.		
778	Cashel, . . . B.	13	276	Baldwinstown, . . .	25
907	Mullinahoe, . . .	45	386	Kingland, . . . B.	11
1244	Strawmacklemartin, . .	22	2079	Duncofmick, . . . B.	31
1368	Tullyrush, . . .	11	2117	Glanbrian, . . . B.	14
1473	Fintona, . . .	22	WICKLOW.		
1534	Ballinagurragh, . . .	28	1648	Newbridge, . . . B.	16
1696	Killeenan, . . .	16	2202	Coolfancy, . . .	24
1755	Moortown, . . .	36			
1758	Trillick, . . .	23			
1899	Tummery, . . .	25			

Total average attendance, 13,101.

LIST OF TWENTY-TWO EVENING SCHOOLS to which Grants were paid under the Alternative Rules for Evening Schools in large Urban Centres.

County.	Reg. No.	School.
Antrim, . . .	708	St. Mary's, B.
" . . .	2185	Belfast Municipal Technical Institute.
" . . .	2225	St. Peter's B.
" . . .	2226	Lisburn, B.
" . . .	2232	Larne and Inver
Armagh, . . .	2295	Lurgan
Carlow, . . .	69	Graiguen.
Down, . . .	2244	Ann St., B.
Dublin, . . .	12	St. Michan's, B.
" . . .	359	St. Joseph's, B.
" . . .	2269	Harold, B.
Galway, . . .	2266	Nun's Island Monastery.
Limerick, . . .	2297	St. Michael's.
Louth, . . .	2060	St. Patrick's, B.
" . . .	2285	St. Vincent's Convent. <span style="float: right;">[1</span>
Tipperary, . . .	356	St. Joseph's Convent.
" . . .	1931	St. Mary's (Nenagh), B.
" . . .	2132	Cloonnell Savings' Bank.
" . . .	2289	Nenagh (2).
" . . .	2298	Templemore.
Waterford, . . .	2251	St. Stephen's Monastery.
" . . .	2291	St. Joseph's Convent.

## SCIENCE EQUIPMENT GRANTS made in financial year 1909-10.

Roll No.	School.	Amount.	Roll No.	School.	Amount.
ANTRIM.			MONAGHAN.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
4999	Derrykeighan, .	0 0 0	NIL		
4688	Croaghbeg, .	7 10 0			
17	Bruslee, .	7 10 0	TYRONE.		
8566	Straid, .	7 10 0			
12987	Kilbride, .	7 10 0			
3605	Ballymontons, .	7 10 0	9904	Newtownstewart, G.	7 10 0
7836	Doagh, .	9 0 0	7611	Drumlegagh, .	5 0 0
15538	St. Bride's, .	7 10 0			
13570	Commons, .	7 10 0	CLARE.		
15874	Loanenda, .	7 10 0			
			10887	Cappabane, B., .	7 10 0
ARMAGH.			2399	Lakyle, .	7 10 0
102	Armagh, G., .	7 10 0			
8220	Mt. St. Catherine's Convent, .	10 0 0	CORK.		
10312	Derryhalo, .	5 0 0	13235	Cloughduff, G., .	7 10 0
15637	Annaghmore, .	7 10 0	7450	Derinagree, B., .	7 10 0
10292	Tartaraghan (2), .	7 10 0	15274	Hare Island, .	7 10 0
CAVAN.			KERRY.		
NIL			NIL		
DONEGAL.			LIMERICK.		
10744	Glenalla, .	5 0 0	NIL		
DOWN.			TIPPERARY.		
8145	Scarva Street, .	9 0 0	4005	Moycarkey, .	10 0 0
15824	Belvoir Hall, .	10 0 0			
3675	Loughries (1), .	7 10 0			
			WATERFORD.		
FERMANAGH.			15457	Cappoquin Convent	9 0 0
NIL					
			CARLOW.		
LONDONDERRY.			NIL		
6282	Culmore, .	7 10 0			
11166	Drumreechy, .	7 10 0	DUBLIN.		
15028	St. Columba's (Ballerin), .	7 10 0	14514	East Wall, B., .	9 0 0
12980	Glenvale, .	7 10 0	15816	St. Vincent's Conv.,	10 0 0

SCIENCE EQUIPMENT GRANTS made in financial year 1900-10.—*con.*

Roll No.	School.	Amount.	Roll No.	School.	Amount.
	KILDARE.			WESTMEATH.	
	Nil.	£ s. d.		Nil.	
	KILKENNY.			WEXFORD.	
6189	Piltown, . . .	7 10 0		Nil.	
	King's.			WICKLOW.	
7050	Parsonstown Mod G.	7 10 0		Nil.	
7 60	Clonlisk, . . .	7 10 0		GALWAY.	
	LONGFORD.			Nil.	
	Nil.			LEITRIM.	
	LOUTH.			Nil.	
	Nil.			MAYO.	
	MEATH.			Nil.	
	Nil.			ROSCOMMON.	
	QUEEN'S.			Nil.	
13079	Portarlington, .	7 10 0		SLIGO.	
				Nil.	

## TEACHERS' PENSIONS, &amp;c.

STATISTICS of the NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' (Ireland) PENSION FUND, under the Act 42 & 43 Vict., cap. 74, for the Year ended 31st December, 1909, as furnished by the Teachers' Pension Office, Dublin Castle.

1. The thirtieth year of the operation of the Act ended on the 31st December, 1909.

2. The fluctuation of numbers on the Pension List under the Act was as follows:

	MEN.					WOMEN.					Total both Sexes.
	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	1st Class.	Total.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	1st Class.	Total.	
On the Books on the 31st December, 1908	2,386	1,764	1,304	150	5,604	1,406	1,420	871	130	6,887	12,581
First appointed in 1908	181	—	—	—	181	378	—	—	—	578	859
Re-appointed, 1908	42	4	8	—	40	97	9	1	—	197	156
Became Principal Teacher, 1908	—	11	4	—	15	—	6	4	—	30	25
Became Assistant Teacher, 1908	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	4
Promoted, 1908	—	36	24	8	68	—	33	38	8	77	175
Depressed, 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,610	1,815	1,445	158	6,038	1,944	1,468	912	138	7,462	13,500
Removed from List on account of age or receipt of Pension.	24	23	15	3	75	53	40	13	4	117	192
Quitted the Service, 1908	37	21	7	—	115	190	10	9	1	210	324
Promoted, 1908	38	54	8	—	98	37	32	8	—	77	175
Became Principal Teacher, 1908	15	—	—	—	15	19	—	—	—	30	25
Became Assistant Teacher, 1908	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	4
Promoted, 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depressed, 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died, 1908	17	15	11	5	48	20	9	5	3	37	85
Remained on Books 31st December, 1909.	2,451	1,902	1,413	150	5,608	1,932	1,395	872	130	6,909	12,585

(3.) The Model School Teachers who have availed themselves of the supplemental privileges conferred under Rule 21 are as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
On the Books 31st December, 1908	38	42	80
Re-appointed, 1908	—	—	—
Total	38	42	80
Removed from Establishment on account of Age or on receipt of Pension in 1909	1	2	3
Died in 1909	—	—	—
Resigned or Dismissed, 1909	1	1	2
On the Books, 31st December, 1909	36	40	76
Supplemental Pensions:			
Amount payable on 31st December, 1908	£ 586 17 10	£ 1,202 13 7	£ 1,879 10 5
Granted in 1909	—	56 10 4	56 10 4
Ceased in 1909	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
Amount payable 31st December, 1909	£ 566 17 10	£ 1,258 2 11	£ 1,896 0 9

#### 4. The Pensions granted were as follows:—

—	Men,										Women,										Total both Sexes.	
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		Total.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		Total.			
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£		
Total on 31st December, 1938.	168	11,655	469	35,400	168	5,040	52	4,528	852	27,623	454	5,845	460	15,454	158	4,793	66	2,374	8,348	38,287	5,176	79,877
Pensions Granted in 1939.																						
For 30 months.	1	17	4	24	2	15	1	22	8	44	4	22	2	26	—	—	—	—	4	46	12	136
On Voluntary Retirement.	22	895	12	516	4	144	3	240	12	1,597	24	921	22	887	8	378	1	45	54	856	88	1,156
On Compulsory Retirement.	22	828	26	1,026	7	495	4	342	42	5,040	28	895	23	745	14	554	4	156	73	1,494	128	4,267
Total.	45	11,730	46	7,166	13	654	8	504	62	6,681	56	10,943	47	12,722	22	1,028	5	256	1,291	2,406	2,128	77,870
Pensions Charged in 1939.																						
Through Death.	16	467	27	1,044	12	794	5	378	60	1,683	28	843	14	557	4	270	1	45	27	855	126	1,581
Otherwise.	4	14	0	0	—	—	1	12	7	24	1	16	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	27	12	56
Pensions payable on 31st Dec. ending, 1939.	294	12,055	475	37,600	187	6,338	65	5,462	872	31,340	478	10,645	484	15,804	176	5,118	71	2,576	1,390	34,744	5,256	79,576

\* Including the Supplementary Pensions.

5. The Age Statistics have been as follows, so far as they have been notified during the Years 1880-1908, and 1909, respectively.

	Men.								Women.							
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.	
	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.	1880-1908.	1909.
Average Age on 1 <sup>st</sup> —																
Pensioners, . . . .	33.35	33.59	34.12	34.58	34.35	34.56	34.36	34.43	31.39	32.23	31.33	32.02	32.38	32.36	32.97	33.43
Resignation or Dismissal, .	32.44	32.38	32.58	33.02	33.44	33.44	33.51	—	32.45	32.38	32.31	32.34	32.55	32.32	32.55	33.00
Retirement, . . . .	32.58	32.42	32.47	32.74	32.37	32.92	32.59	—	32.59	32.48	32.38	32.35	32.31	32.36	32.27	—
Retirees, . . . . .	34.07	33.58	32.54	32.98	32.54	32.58	32.45	32.52	32.56	32.47	32.33	32.33	32.37	32.41	32.51	32.85
Death, . . . . .	31.34	31.58	32.14	32.14	32.17	32.55	32.07	34.40	31.36	32.33	32.38	32.44	32.32	32.35	32.54	32.66

## (1.) The "REID" BEQUEST.

In accordance with one of the provisions of the Reid Bequest Scheme for the advancement of education in the County Kerry, the Commissioners of National Education, having considered the answering at the annual examinations of 1909 of the monitors employed in the National Schools of that county, awarded prizes as follows:—

## MONITORS EXAMINED UPON FIFTH YEAR PROGRAMME.

Roll No. and School.	Name of Monitor.	Prize.
10182 Minard Castle, . .	Edward Kavanagh, . .	£ 25
12832 Killorglin Boys, . .	Florence J. O'Doherty, . .	22
6227 Smerwick Boys, . .	Thomas Moriarty, . .	20
11313 Portmagee Boys, . .	James B. Hurley, . .	18
1797 Listowel (1) Boys, . .	William Keane, . .	16
1704 Rathmore Boys, . .	John Moynihan, . .	14

## MONITORS EXAMINED UPON THIRD YEAR PROGRAMME.

Roll No. and School.	Name of Monitor.	Prize
1399 Dauros, . . .	John O'Neill, . . .	£ 20
1793 Killarney Monastery, .	Benjamin Hickey, . . .	18
6970 Sixmilebridge, . .	Hugh O'Donoghue, . .	16
2810 Kilmoily Boys, . .	Michael O'Carroll, . .	14
10299 Listowel (2) Boys, . .	John Fahy, . . .	12
10299 do. do. . .	Thomas O'Connor, . .	10



- (2.) LIST of KING'S SCHOLARS in order of merit who passed their Final Year's Examination in July, 1900, and qualified for Certificates of Competency in Irish, and to whom Prizes of £5 each have been awarded.

The Training Colleges are indicated thus :—

C.N.E. "Marlborough-street" (Dublin).

St. P. "St. Patrick's" (Drumcondra).

O.L.M. "Our Lady of Mercy" (Blackrock).

St. M. "St. Mary's" (Ballinacorney).

M.I. "Mary Immaculate" (Limerick).

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of King's Scholar.	Training College.
Kilkenny, .	13511	Ballyfoyle, B., .	Nora Ashe, .	O.L.M.
Mayo, .	14103	Doohama, .	Michael Henry, .	St. P.
Donegal, .	—	Moensanory, .	Mary A. Cunningham, .	St. M.
Kerry, .	13742	Rathmore Convent, .	Helena M. Dianceen, .	St. M.
"	1704	Rathmore, B., .	Patrick O'Leary, .	St. P.
Rosecommon, .	12917	Groaghafarna, .	Stephen Bohan, .	St. P.
Limerick, .	7430	Abbeyfeale Con., .	Catherine Cotter, .	O.L.M.
Louth, .	5387	Dundalk Con. (2), .	Winifred McKeown, .	St. M.
Donegal, .	15241	Teelin, .	Patrick M'Shane, .	St. P.
Dublin, .	2018	Baggot St. Prep., .	Brigid O'Connor, .	O.L.M.
Galway, .	15435	St. Joseph's, B., .	Patrick Keaveny, .	St. P.
Kerry, .	10756	Ballyferrier, G., .	Agnes Manning, .	O.L.M.
"	—	St. Brendan's Sem., .	Patrick Casey, .	C.N.E.
Louth, .	5387	Dundalk Con. (2), .	Mary McGrath, .	St. M.
Kerry, .	12979	Clashnagerrane, B., .	Denis Healy, .	St. P.
Clare, .	14112	Cross, G., .	Brigid Foley, .	O.L.M.
Monaghan, .	15329	Carrikmacross Con., .	Catherine McBrien, .	St. M.
Queen's, .	1556	Ballyroan Con., .	Kate Lalor, .	M.I.
Antrim, .	—	Dominican Con., .	Anne McDevitt, .	St. M.

In addition to the above, the under-mentioned King's Scholar also passed the examination, but, being already certificated in Irish, was ineligible for the award of a prize.

Joseph Allen (St. P.), Minerva B. School, Co. Antrim, R. No. 7020.

## (3.) CARLISLE AND BLAKE PREMIUMS.

## THE CARLISLE AND BLAKE PREMIUM FUND.

1. The Commissioners of National Education are empowered to allocate to the teachers of ordinary National schools the interest accruing from certain funds at their disposal in premiums, to be called "The Carlisle and Blake Premiums." Teachers of Model Schools, Convent Schools, or other special schools, are not eligible for these premiums.

2. The interest from the accumulated funds available for premiums is distributed in premiums of £5 each—one for the most deserving principal teacher in each of the circuits every year, upon the following conditions:—

- that the average attendance and the regularity of the attendance of the pupils are satisfactory;
- that a fair proportion of the pupils have passed in the higher standards.
- that, if a boys' or mixed school, taught by a master in a rural district, the elements of the sciences underlying agriculture are fairly taught to the boys of the senior standards; and, if a girls' school (rural or town), needlework is carefully attended to.
- that the state of the school has been reported during the previous two years as satisfactory in respect of efficiency, moral tone, order, cleanliness, discipline, school accounts, supply of requisites, and observance of the Commissioners' rules.

3. No teacher is eligible for a premium more frequently than once in five years.

CARLISLE AND BLAKE PREMIUMS for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

Circuit.	Roll No.	Name of School	Teacher.
1. Donegal, .	1240	Keonaghan, . . .	Patrick Murray.
2. Londonderry, .	15025	Kelly Memorial, . . .	John McClatchie.
3. Ballymena, .	12743	Drummaul, . . .	Robert T. Armstrong
4. Omagh, .	11586	Sion Mills, Boys', . . .	John Watson.
5. Enniskillen, .	1484	Kilmaleck, Girls', . . .	Mrs. Margaret Flynn.
6. Armagh, .	15971	Thomas Street, . . .	Joseph A. Davidson.
7. Belfast (1), .	13300	Tennent Street, Central, .	Thomas Thompson.
8. Do. (2), .	5704	Greyabbey, . . .	Marshall Hill.
9. Dundalk, .	15448	Dromantee, Girls', . . .	Mrs. Kate Hearty.
10. Sligo, .	10422	Coolavin, . . .	John J. Casey.
11. Dublin (1), .	13815	Howth Road, Boys', . . .	James Robertson, LL.D.
12. Do. (2), .	15626	St. Catherine's West, Girls', .	Mrs. Hannah Bailey.
13. Castlebar, .	15555	Breeffy, . . .	Peter Keane.
14. Galway, .	14295	Brierfield, Girls', . . .	Mrs. Mary O'Donnell.
15. Athlone, .	13151	Clooniron, Girls', . . .	Mrs. Annie K. O'Grady
16. Portlington, .	9123	Kilkea, . . .	Mrs. Rose McCabe.
17. Limerick, .	14040	Leamy, . . .	W. B. Joyce.
18. Clonmel, .	14231	Nicker, . . .	Michael Bowman.
19. Waterford, .	14990	Passage East, Girls', . . .	Miss Marg. M. Byrne.
20. Kerry, .	11799	Sneem, Girls', . . .	Mrs. Agnes Carey.
21. Cork (1), .	13652	St. Luke's, Girls', . . .	Mrs. Sophie Kirkman.
22. Do. (2), .	10646	Central District, Boys', . . .	Thomas W. Gibbon.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

## IRISH EDUCATION ACT, 1892.

(a.) PLACES in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES existed on 31st December, 1909.

County.	Name of Urban District.	Name of Rural District.
Antrim, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	Aghalee (Lurgan No. 3).
" . . .	Ballymoney, . . .	Antrim.
" . . .	Cartikfergus, . . .	Ballycastle.
" . . .	Larne, . . .	Ballymena.
" . . .	Lisburn, . . .	Ballymoney.
" . . .	Portrush, . . .	Belfast.
" . . .	—	Larne.
" . . .	—	Lisburn.
Antrim & Down, .	Belfast Co. Borough, .	—
Armagh, . . .	Lurgan, . . .	Armagh.
" . . .	Portadown, . . .	Lurgan :—Lurgan Division.
" . . .	Tandragee, . . .	" Portadown Division.
" . . .	—	Newry No. 2.
" . . .	—	Tandragee (Banbridge No. 2).
Carlow, . . .	Carlow, . . .	Carlow :—Bagenalstown Divis'n
" . . .	Tullow, . . .	" Ballin Division.
" . . .	—	" Borris Division.
" . . .	—	" Tinryland Division.
Cavan, . . .	Belturbet, . . .	—
" . . .	Cavan, . . .	—
" . . .	Cootehill, . . .	—
Clare, . . .	Ennis, . . .	Corofin.
" . . .	Kilrush, . . .	Killadysert.
" . . .	—	Kilrush.
Cork, . . .	Clonakilty, . . .	—
" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	—
" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	—
" . . .	Midleton, . . .	—
" . . .	Queenstown, . . .	—
" . . .	Cork Co. Borough, .	—
Donegal, . . .	Ballyshannon,* . . .	Dunfanaghy.
" . . .	Letterkenny,* . . .	Londonderry No. 2.
" . . .	—	Strabane No. 2.

\* In this case the provisions of the Act were not enforced.

(a.) PLACES in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES existed on 31st December, 1909 — *continued.*

County.	Name of Urban District.	Name of Rural District.
Down	Banbridge,	Banbridge (1): Annalslee Divis.
"	Bangor,	" Banbridge Divis.
"	Donaghadee,	" Dromore Division.
"	Downpatrick,	" Moneyalane Divis.
"	Dromore,	Castlercagh (Belfast No. 2).
"	Holywood,	Downpatrick :—Ballynahinch Division,
"	Newcastle,	" Downpatrick Division.
"	Newry,	" Killybegh Div.
"	Newtownards,	" Portaferry Div.
"	Warrenpoint,	Hillsborough (Lisburn No. 2).
"	—	Kilkeel.
"	—	Moira (Lurgan No. 2) :—Waringstown Division
"	—	" Moira "
"	—	Newry No. 1.
"	—	Newtownards.
Dublin,	Blackrock,	Balrothery :—Balbriggan Div.
"	Dalkey,	" Garristown Div.
"	Killiney and Ballybrack	" Malahide Division
"	Kingstown,	Colbridge No. 2.
"	Pembroke,	North Dublin.
"	Rathmines and Rathgar	Rathdown No. 1.
"	Dublin (Co. Borough) :	South Dublin.
"	Clontarf Division.	
"	" Drumecondra,	—
"	&c., Division.	—
"	" New Kilmainham Division.	—
"	" North West Division.	—
"	" North East Division.	—
"	" South West Division.	—
"	" South East Division.	—
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	Clones (2).
"	—	Enniskillen.
"	—	Irvinestown.
"	—	Lisnaskea :—East side.
		" West side.
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	Clifden.
"	Galway,	Loughrea.
"	—	Oughterard.
"	—	Tuam.

## (a.) PLACES in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES existed on 31st December, 1909—continued.

County.	Name of Urban District.	Name of Rural District.
Kerry, . . .	Killarney, . . .	Caherdiveen.
" . . .	Tralee, . . .	Dingle.
" . . .	—	Kenmare.
" . . .	—	Killarney.
" . . .	—	Listowel.
" . . .	—	Tralee.
Kildare, . . .	Athy, . . .	Athy :—Athy Dispensary Dist.
" . . .	Naas, . . .	" Castledermot Dispensary District.
" . . .	Newbridge, . . .	" Fontstown Dispensary District.
" . . .	—	" Monasterevan Dispensary District.
" . . .	—	Baltinglass No. 3.
" . . .	—	Colbridge No. 1.
" . . .	—	Edenderry No. 2.
" . . .	—	Naas No. 1 :—Clane Division.
" . . .	—	" Kildare Division.
" . . .	—	" Naas Division.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	Castlecomar.
King's, . . .	Birr, . . .	Birr No. 1 :—Banagher Divis.
" . . .	—	" Birr Division.
" . . .	—	" Fermagh Division.
" . . .	—	Roscrea No. 2.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick Co. Borough,	Croom.
" . . .	—	Glin (Listowel No. 2).
" . . .	—	Kilmallock No. 1.
" . . .	—	Limerick No. 1.
" . . .	—	Mitchelstown No. 2.
" . . .	—	Newcastle.
" . . .	—	Rathkeale.
" . . .	—	Tipperary No. 2.
Londonderry, . . .	Coleraine, . . .	Coleraine.
" . . .	Limavady, . . .	Limavady.
" . . .	Londonderry Co. Borough.	Londonderry (1).
" . . .	—	Magherafelt.
Longford, . . .	Granard, . . .	Ballymahon :—Abbeyshale Dispensary.
" . . .	Longford, . . .	" Ballymahon Dispensary.
" . . .	—	Granard.
" . . .	—	Longford :—Drumlish Division.
" . . .	—	" Killeshee Division.
" . . .	—	" Longford Division.
Louth, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	Ardee No. 1.
" . . .	Dundalk, . . .	Dundalk.
" . . .	—	Louth (Drogheda No. 1).
Monaghan, . . .	Clones, . . .	—

## (a.) PLACES in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES existed on 31st December, 1909—continued.

County.	Name of Urban District.	Name of Rural District.
Queen's, . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	—
" . . .	—	Abbeyleix—Abbeyleix Division.
" . . .	—	" Ballinskillick "
" . . .	—	" Rathdowney "
" . . .	—	Mountmellick—Maryboro' "
" . . .	—	" Mountmellick "
" . . .	—	" Mounttrath "
Tipperary, . . .	Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	Roscrea (3).
" . . .	Cashel, . . .	Bier No. 2.
" . . .	Clonmel, . . .	Borrisokane.
" . . .	Nenagh, . . .	Nenagh.
" . . .	Templemore, . . .	Roscrea No. 1.
" . . .	Thurles, . . .	Slieveragh.
" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	Thurles.
" . . .	—	Cashel—Cashel Division.
" . . .	—	" Fethard Division.
" . . .	—	" Killenalee Division.
" . . .	—	" Kilpatrick Division.
Tyrone, . . .	Aughnacloy, . . .	Clogher—Aughnacloy Dispensary District
" . . .	Cookstown, . . .	" Ballygawley Dispensary District
" . . .	Omagh, . . .	" Clogher Dispensary District.
" . . .	Strabane, . . .	" Fivemiletown Dispensary District.
" . . .	—	Castlederg.
" . . .	—	Cookstown.
" . . .	—	Dungannon :—No. 1. Division.
" . . .	—	" No. 2. Division.
" . . .	—	Omagh.
" . . .	—	Strabane No. 1 :—Flambridge Division.
" . . .	—	" Newtown Stewart Division.
" . . .	—	" Dunamanagh Division.
Waterford, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	—
" . . .	Lismore, . . .	—
" . . .	Waterford Co. Borough	—
Westmeath, . . .	Athlone, . . .	—
Wexford, . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	Enniscorthy.
" . . .	Gorey, . . .	—
" . . .	New Ross, . . .	New Ross.
" . . .	Wexford, . . .	—
Wicklow, . . .	Bray, . . .	Baltinglass No. 1 :—Dunlavin Division.
" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	Naas No. 2.
" . . .	—	Rathdown No. 2.
" . . .	—	Rathdrum—Newcastle Dispensary.

(b.) URBAN AREAS in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES existed on 31st December, 1909, together with the Percentage of the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to the Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.

Name of Urban Area.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Name of Urban Area.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.
Carlow, . . . . .	87.8	Dromore, . . . . .	75.4
Dalkey, . . . . .	85.3	Wexford, . . . . .	75.4
Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	83.0	Formoy, . . . . .	75.3
Drogheda, . . . . .	82.4	Kilrush, . . . . .	75.1
Benbridge, . . . . .	81.3	Kinsale, . . . . .	74.8
Kingstown, . . . . .	80.8	Ballinasloe, . . . . .	74.8
Tullow, . . . . .	80.1	Limerick, . . . . .	74.8
Donaghadee, . . . . .	80.0	Waterford, . . . . .	74.8
Carrickfergus, . . . . .	79.9	New Ross, . . . . .	74.7
Athlone, . . . . .	79.6	Clonea, . . . . .	74.6
Downpatrick, . . . . .	79.5	Newtownards, . . . . .	74.5
Holywood, . . . . .	79.3	Rathfriland and Rathgar, . . . . .	74.5
Dundalk, . . . . .	79.1	Lisnavea, . . . . .	74.4
Blackrock, . . . . .	78.8	Sirabane, . . . . .	74.2
Newbridge, . . . . .	78.8	Clonmel, . . . . .	74.0
Templemore, . . . . .	78.8	Lisburn, . . . . .	73.8
Londonderry, . . . . .	78.7	Portadown, . . . . .	73.8
Mountmellick, . . . . .	78.7	Newcastle, . . . . .	73.6
Ballymoney, . . . . .	78.4	Dungarvan, . . . . .	73.6
Bangor, . . . . .	78.3	Lisnore, . . . . .	73.6
Birr, . . . . .	78.2	Omagh, . . . . .	73.2
Cashel, . . . . .	78.2	Ennis, . . . . .	73.1
Larne, . . . . .	78.1	Galway, . . . . .	72.9
Killiney and Ballybrack, . . . . .	78.0	Cork, . . . . .	72.8
Aughnacloy, . . . . .	77.9	Tenderagee, . . . . .	72.4
Glenskilly, . . . . .	77.7	Newry, . . . . .	72.3
Thurles, . . . . .	77.7	Warrenpoint, . . . . .	72.1
Longford, . . . . .	77.3	Lurgan, . . . . .	72.0
Queenstown, . . . . .	76.9	Gorey, . . . . .	71.9
Naas, . . . . .	76.9	Ennisecorthy, . . . . .	71.3
Nenagh, . . . . .	76.9	Granard, . . . . .	71.2
Portrush, . . . . .	76.4	Tipperary, . . . . .	71.2
Pembroke, . . . . .	76.4	Cootehill, . . . . .	71.1
Dublin, . . . . .	76.0	Bray, . . . . .	70.9
Kilkenney, . . . . .	76.0	Ballyshannon, . . . . .	69.5
Killarney, . . . . .	75.8	Tralee, . . . . .	69.2
Belfast, . . . . .	75.8	Wicklow, . . . . .	68.2
Letterkenny, . . . . .	75.7	Belturbet, . . . . .	67.8
Coleraine, . . . . .	75.7	Athy, . . . . .	67.4
Ballymena, . . . . .	75.6	Cavan, . . . . .	66.8
Midleton, . . . . .	75.5	Enniskillen, . . . . .	66.3
Cookstown, . . . . .	75.5		

(c.) RURAL DISTRICTS in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES existed on the 31st December, 1909, together with the Percentage of the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to the Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.

Name of Rural District.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Name of Rural District.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.
Rathdown (1), . . . . .	79.8	Konmaro, . . . . .	71.5
North Dublin, . . . . .	79.4	Dundalk, . . . . .	71.5
Celbridge (2), . . . . .	79.1	Kilkoil, . . . . .	71.4
Balrothery, . . . . .	79.0	Roscrea (3), . . . . .	71.2
Newtownards, . . . . .	78.9	Armagh, . . . . .	71.1
Castlecomer, . . . . .	77.8	Tipperary (2), . . . . .	71.1
Carlow, . . . . .	77.3	Cahorciveen, . . . . .	71.0
Naas (2), . . . . .	76.9	Birr (1), . . . . .	71.0
Kilmallock (1), . . . . .	76.8	Ballymoney, . . . . .	70.9
Belfast, . . . . .	76.3	Mountmellick, . . . . .	70.9
Louth (Drogheda, 1), . . . . .	75.6	Irvinestown, . . . . .	70.8
Slievardagh, . . . . .	75.5	Londonderry (2), . . . . .	70.7
Baltinglass (1), Dunlavin Div., . . . . .	75.0	Banbridge (1), . . . . .	70.4
South Dublin, . . . . .	74.9	Lurgan, . . . . .	70.3
Castlereagh, . . . . .	74.8	Coleraine, . . . . .	70.2
Killarney, . . . . .	74.8	Omagh, . . . . .	70.2
Rathdown (2), . . . . .	74.7	Borrisokane, . . . . .	69.9
Ballymena, . . . . .	74.6	Monagh, . . . . .	69.8
Moirs, . . . . .	74.6	Tandragee, . . . . .	69.8
Rathfriland, Newcastle Disp., . . . . .	74.6	Ardee (1), . . . . .	69.5
Celbridge (1), . . . . .	74.4	Londonderry (1), . . . . .	69.4
Dingle, . . . . .	74.4	Clifton, . . . . .	69.2
Roscrea (1), . . . . .	74.4	Aghalee, . . . . .	69.1
Larne, . . . . .	74.2	Dungannon, . . . . .	69.0
Thurles, . . . . .	74.0	Lisowel, . . . . .	68.9
Antrim, . . . . .	73.9	Longford, . . . . .	68.9
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	73.8	Ballycastle, . . . . .	68.8
Cashel, . . . . .	73.4	Granard, . . . . .	68.3
Newcastle (Co. Limerick), . . . . .	73.4	Clogher, . . . . .	68.2
Naas (1), . . . . .	73.1	New Ross, . . . . .	68.1
Downpatrick, . . . . .	72.8	Kilrush, . . . . .	68.0
Corofin, . . . . .	72.7	Cookstown, . . . . .	67.8
Limerick (1), . . . . .	72.7	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	67.8
Lisburn, . . . . .	72.6	Magherafelt, . . . . .	67.3
Edenderry (2), . . . . .	72.8	Strabane (2), . . . . .	67.1
Croom, . . . . .	72.5	Lisnakea, . . . . .	67.0
Tralee, . . . . .	72.5	Athy, . . . . .	66.9
Ballymabon, . . . . .	72.4	Enniskillen, . . . . .	66.7
Birr (2), . . . . .	72.4	Strabane (1), . . . . .	66.4
Glin, . . . . .	72.3	Loughrea, . . . . .	68.2
Mitchelstown (2), . . . . .	72.3	Clonee (2), . . . . .	64.9
Rathkeale, . . . . .	72.3	Newry (1), . . . . .	64.7
Nowry (2), . . . . .	72.2	Lisnagade, . . . . .	64.6
Castlederg, . . . . .	72.1	Tuam, . . . . .	64.1
Hillsborough, . . . . .	71.7	Dunfanaghy, . . . . .	63.0
Killadysert, . . . . .	71.7	Baltinglass (3), . . . . .	62.8
Roscrea (2), . . . . .	71.7	Oughterard, . . . . .	62.8



(d.) URBAN AREAS in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES did not exist on the 31st December, 1909, together with the Percentage of the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to the Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.

Name of Urban Area.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Name of Urban Area.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.
Bagenalstown, . . . .	84.3	Listowel, . . . .	74.9
Kells, . . . .	81.6	Tullamore, . . . .	74.6
Keady, . . . .	81.1	Mallow, . . . .	73.8
Monaghan, . . . .	78.4	Arklow, . . . .	73.7
Armagh, . . . .	78.3	Navan, . . . .	73.4
Trim, . . . .	78.2	Roscommon, . . . .	73.3
Pethard, . . . .	77.5	Skibbereen, . . . .	73.2
Mullingar, . . . .	77.5	Ardee, . . . .	73.2
Bantry, . . . .	77.3	Castlebar, . . . .	73.1
Balbriggan, . . . .	76.9	Ballyclare, . . . .	73.0
Macroom, . . . .	76.6	Rathkeale, . . . .	72.7
Edenderry, . . . .	76.5	Bandon, . . . .	72.5
Dungannon, . . . .	76.4	Castleblayney, . . . .	72.3
Loughrea, . . . .	76.4	Boyle, . . . .	72.0
Carrikmacross, . . . .	76.1	Kilkee, . . . .	71.9
Newcastle (Co. Limerick), . . . .	76.1	Youghal, . . . .	70.9
Sligo, . . . .	76.1	Callan, . . . .	70.5
Gilford, . . . .	75.7	Tuam, . . . .	68.6
Antrim, . . . .	75.5	Ballybay, . . . .	68.5
Westport, . . . .	75.1	Ballina, . . . .	66.8
Maryborough, . . . .	75.1		

(e.) RURAL DISTRICTS in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES did not exist on the 31st December, 1909, together with the Percentage of the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to the Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.

Name of Rural District.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Name of Rural District.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.
Kilbeggan, . . . . .	77.3	Ballymore, . . . . .	71.3
Cork, . . . . .	75.3	Urrlingford (1), . . . . .	71.3
Carrick-on-Suir (3), . . . . .	75.3	Thomastown, . . . . .	71.2
Castletown, . . . . .	75.2	Waterford (1), . . . . .	71.2
Skibbereen, . . . . .	73.9	Lismore, . . . . .	71.1
Clonsilla, . . . . .	73.9	Kinsale, . . . . .	71.1
Middleton, . . . . .	73.8	Youghal (2), . . . . .	71.0
Skull, . . . . .	73.6	Navan, . . . . .	71.0
Youghal, . . . . .	73.5	Tulla, . . . . .	71.0
Slievemargy, . . . . .	73.3	Waterford (2), . . . . .	70.0
Cloneygowan, . . . . .	73.3	Baltinglass (2), . . . . .	70.8
Kilkeny, . . . . .	73.2	Edenderry (3), . . . . .	70.7
Clonmel, . . . . .	73.2	Limerick (2), . . . . .	70.4
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	73.1	Clonmel (2), . . . . .	70.1
Fermoy, . . . . .	73.1	Baltinglass (1), excluding Dunlavin Division, . . . . .	70.1
Mullingar, . . . . .	73.0	Kanturk, . . . . .	70.1
Mallow, . . . . .	73.0	Oldcastle, . . . . .	70.0
Carrick-on-Suir (2), . . . . .	72.8	Dungarvan, . . . . .	69.8
Carrick-on-Suir, (1), . . . . .	72.7	Woxford, . . . . .	69.6
Charleville (including town of Charleville), . . . . .	72.0	Athlone, . . . . .	69.6
Drogheda (2), . . . . .	72.6	Mitchelstown (including Town of Mitchelstown), . . . . .	69.5
Delvin, . . . . .	72.5	Kilmaethomas, . . . . .	69.3
Clogheen (including Town of Caler), . . . . .	72.5	Ennistymon, . . . . .	69.0
Tipperary (1), . . . . .	72.5	Eunis, . . . . .	68.9
Callan, . . . . .	72.4	Gortnaloo, . . . . .	68.6
Athy (2), . . . . .	72.4	Crossmaglen, . . . . .	68.2
Bantry, . . . . .	72.3	Scariff, . . . . .	68.2
Trim, . . . . .	72.1	Sligo, . . . . .	68.2
Idrone, . . . . .	72.0	Macroom, . . . . .	68.1
Bandon, . . . . .	71.0	Ardee (2), . . . . .	68.0
Dunmanway, . . . . .	71.5	Shillelagh, . . . . .	67.9
Millstreet, . . . . .	71.4	Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	67.8

(e.) RURAL DISTRICTS in which SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES did not exist on the 31st December, 1909, together with the Percentage of the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to the Average No. of Pupils on Rolls—continued.

Name of Rural District.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.	Name of Rural District.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of Pupils to Average No. of Pupils on Rolls.
Cooke, . . . . .	67.6	Oldcastle (2), . . . . .	63.2
Tullamore, . . . . .	67.2	Carrick-on-Shannon (1), . . . . .	63.1
Trillick, . . . . .	67.1	Castleroa, . . . . .	63.0
Edenderry (1), . . . . .	66.9	Donegal, . . . . .	62.8
Rathdrum (excluding New-castle Dispensary Dist.), . . . . .	66.7	Cavan, . . . . .	62.8
Gort, . . . . .	66.5	Mountbellow, . . . . .	62.6
Portlanna, . . . . .	66.5	Carrick-on-Shannon (2), . . . . .	62.4
Athlone (2), . . . . .	66.0	Glenamaddy, . . . . .	62.4
Gorey, . . . . .	65.9	Toberecurry, . . . . .	62.3
Ida, . . . . .	65.3	Westport, . . . . .	62.3
Galway, . . . . .	65.2	Cootehill (2), . . . . .	61.9
Kells, . . . . .	65.1	Killala, . . . . .	61.7
Gleenties, . . . . .	64.9	Mohill, . . . . .	61.5
Stranorlar, . . . . .	64.8	Milford, . . . . .	61.4
Inishowen, . . . . .	64.1	Belleek, . . . . .	61.3
Bailieborough, . . . . .	64.1	Roscommon, . . . . .	61.2
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	64.1	Mullaghboran (Granard, 2), . . . . .	60.5
Strokestown, . . . . .	64.0	Castlebar, . . . . .	60.2
Boyle, . . . . .	63.9	Castleblaney, . . . . .	60.1
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	63.8	Boyle (2), . . . . .	60.1
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	63.7	Eaniskillen (2), . . . . .	60.0
Monaghan, . . . . .	63.7	Kinlough, . . . . .	60.0
Bawnboy, . . . . .	63.5	Belmullet, . . . . .	59.9
Clones (1), . . . . .	63.5	Dromore W., . . . . .	59.7
Ballinasloe (1), . . . . .	63.4	Letterkenny, . . . . .	59.6
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	63.3	Ballinamore, . . . . .	59.5
Claremorris, . . . . .	63.3	Swinsford, . . . . .	59.1
Cootehill (1), . . . . .	63.3	Ballinasloe (2), . . . . .	57.9
		Ballina, . . . . .	57.0

TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number 1909, of 2,461 SCHOOLS which were attended

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Total No. of Schools attended by both R.C. and Prot. Pupils.	SCHOOLS UNDER ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS.							SCHOOLS UNDER	
		No. of Schools.	Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1909.						No. of Schools.	Pupils
			R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.		
ULSTER.										
Antrim, . . . . .	216	50	2,607	190	224	8	2	3,031	162	666
Armagh, . . . . .	81	36	2,887	94	61	3	3	3,048	44	234
Cavan, . . . . .	84	70	3,719	255	19	11	—	4,004	12	74
Donegal, . . . . .	184	113	7,397	358	229	13	3	8,000	67	497
Down, . . . . .	157	47	2,992	129	187	2	10	3,320	103	514
Fermanagh, . . . . .	90	48	2,265	336	10	33	5	2,649	39	288
Londonderry, . . . . .	142	52	2,811	128	224	9	4	3,176	85	537
Monaghan, . . . . .	76	49	3,250	125	90	—	—	3,465	26	146
Tyrone, . . . . .	186	92	4,576	384	273	48	7	5,288	90	749
Total, . . . . .	1,216	557	32,504	1,999	1,317	127	34	35,981	628	3,623
MUNSTER.										
Clare, . . . . .	43	43	4,255	103	3	—	1	4,362	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	163	151	12,662	398	16	8	3	13,077	9	19
Kerry, . . . . .	73	71	7,810	202	14	—	2	8,028	2	15
Limerick, . . . . .	56	52	4,030	107	11	22	1	4,171	2	9
Tipperary, . . . . .	84	77	6,407	175	14	1	1	6,598	6	22
Waterford, . . . . .	21	20	1,877	34	1	—	1	1,913	1	2
Total, . . . . .	440	414	37,031	1,019	59	31	9	38,140	20	67
LEINSTER.										
Carlow, . . . . .	20	17	1,268	43	—	—	4	1,315	3	11
Dublin, . . . . .	90	47	6,080	122	15	—	3	6,220	38	180
Kildare, . . . . .	33	32	3,099	78	11	—	3	3,191	1	3
Kilkenny, . . . . .	40	37	2,412	87	2	—	5	2,606	2	4
King's, . . . . .	49	46	3,399	128	1	1	2	3,531	3	16
Longford, . . . . .	19	18	1,315	55	—	3	2	1,375	1	1
Louth, . . . . .	35	31	2,551	63	11	—	2	2,627	4	19
Meath, . . . . .	51	49	3,221	155	8	—	2	3,386	1	2
Queen's, . . . . .	39	38	2,556	108	8	—	—	2,672	1	1
Westmeath, . . . . .	43	42	3,191	108	3	—	—	3,302	1	2
Wexford, . . . . .	51	47	3,390	149	1	—	5	3,545	4	17
Wicklow, . . . . .	36	30	1,749	116	4	2	3	1,874	5	21
Total, . . . . .	606	434	34,231	1,212	64	6	31	35,544	64	227
CONNAUGHT.										
Galway, . . . . .	70	70	6,648	183	12	1	3	6,847	—	—
Leitrim, . . . . .	56	53	3,336	163	8	8	—	3,515	3	17
Mayo, . . . . .	62	59	4,881	154	16	—	1	5,052	3	6
Roscommon, . . . . .	41	36	2,665	127	7	—	1	2,800	5	36
Sligo, . . . . .	70	62	3,567	183	4	—	2	3,756	8	22
Total, . . . . .	299	280	21,097	810	47	9	7	21,970	19	81
GROSS TOTAL, . . . . .	2,461	1,686	124,863	5,040	1,487	173	81	131,644	731	3,998

of Pupils of each Denomination on the Rolls on the 31st December,  
by both ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT PUPILS.

PROTESTANT TEACHERS.					SCHOOLS UNDER ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT TEACHERS.							PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.
on the Rolls on 31st December, 1909.					No. of Schools.	Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1909.						
R.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.		R.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.	
ULSTER.												
5,702	9,401	683	473	16,825	4	243	394	404	49	217	1,307	Antrim.
1,598	907	173	109	3,111	1	34	18	23	-	-	75	Armagh.
302	81	21	13	551	2	94	5	48	3	-	151	Cavan.
938	1,307	149	10	2,901	4	101	12	71	-	-	244	Donegal.
3,391	4,030	346	221	9,312	7	321	178	121	6	8	634	Down.
1,309	77	158	13	1,933	3	86	121	-	12	5	224	Fermanagh.
1,662	2,050	40	128	5,342	5	154	31	75	-	-	260	Londonderry.
404	652	4	11	1,217	1	50	25	-	-	-	75	Monaghan.
1,738	1,880	173	107	4,667	4	238	74	94	2	-	408	Tyrone.
17,114	22,284	1,753	1,085	45,859	31	1,381	859	836	72	230	3,378	Total.
MUNSTER.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clare.
324	2	45	-	390	3	185	79	20	13	10	307	Cork.
62	5	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kerry.
59	14	9	20	121	2	4	83	19	10	13	129	Limerick.
110	3	22	-	157	1	16	41	1	3	1	62	Tipperary.
12	1	7	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
577	25	83	23	775	6	205	203	40	26	24	498	Total.
LEINSTER.												
55	2	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carlow.
2,684	334	146	419	3,713	5	1,108	144	24	9	11	1,296	Dublin.
14	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kildare.
75	15	-	2	96	1	53	6	-	-	-	59	Kilkenny.
98	14	5	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	King's.
41	1	4	2	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Longford.
51	21	1	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Louth.
22	2	-	-	26	1	26	26	-	-	-	52	Meath.
15	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Queen's.
96	9	9	5	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westmeath.
197	15	11	1	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wexford.
158	2	1	4	186	1	23	37	-	-	-	60	Wicklow.
3,506	417	177	433	4,700	8	1,210	213	24	9	11	1,467	Total.
CONNAUGHT.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
86	5	1	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leitrim.
51	25	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mayo.
92	21	2	11	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roscommon.
193	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo.
422	51	3	11	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
21,619	22,777	2,016	1,552	51,962	45	2,796	1,275	900	107	265	5,343	GROSS TOTAL.

TABLE showing, according to Provinces and Counties, the number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1909, of 5,933 Schools attended solely by Pupils of one Denomination.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Total Number of Schools.	Schools under Roman Catholic Teachers.		Schools under Protestant Teachers.					
		Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils, all R.C.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils—all Protestants.				
					R.C.	Pres.	Meth.	Others.	Total.
ULSTER.									
Antrim, . . . . .	462	106	14,132	356	13,648	24,230	2,650	1,532	42,060
Armagh, . . . . .	183	69	6,133	114	5,170	2,468	664	225	8,527
Cavan, . . . . .	177	126	7,668	51	1,624	351	69	13	2,057
Donegal, . . . . .	248	189	12,724	59	1,202	878	145	17	2,302
Down, . . . . .	340	78	8,300	262	8,668	15,955	1,580	1,793	27,986
Fermanagh, . . . . .	86	44	2,404	42	1,530	60	234	29	1,853
Londonderry, . . . . .	145	56	6,330	89	2,097	3,887	163	191	6,938
Monaghan, . . . . .	104	67	5,170	37	911	744	71	10	1,736
Tyrone, . . . . .	171	80	6,021	91	3,013	1,923	188	111	5,235
Total, . . . . .	1,916	815	68,882	1,101	38,513	50,502	5,770	3,921	98,706
MUNSTER.									
Clare, . . . . .	216	209	14,531	7	141	17	—	—	158
Cork, . . . . .	546	481	43,492	65	2,212	84	177	90	2,563
Kerry, . . . . .	287	274	21,698	13	355	11	19	—	385
Limerick, . . . . .	202	192	17,118	10	280	5	24	6	315
Tipperary, . . . . .	236	215	16,105	21	505	20	28	13	566
Waterford, . . . . .	116	106	9,106	10	297	25	15	17	354
Total, . . . . .	1,603	1,477	122,110	126	3,790	162	263	126	4,341
LEINSTER.									
Carlow, . . . . .	60	46	3,876	14	462	14	8	4	488
Dublin, . . . . .	241	173	38,043	68	4,297	280	191	343	5,111
Kildare, . . . . .	69	52	4,195	17	428	31	10	8	477
Kilkenny, . . . . .	129	123	8,820	6	175	5	—	11	191
King's, . . . . .	73	60	4,321	13	366	13	5	—	384
Longford, . . . . .	85	73	5,276	12	376	18	12	9	415
Louth, . . . . .	76	67	5,855	9	375	114	18	16	523
Meath, . . . . .	109	95	6,000	14	313	17	4	3	337
Queen's, . . . . .	77	57	4,710	20	652	31	19	6	708
Westmeath, . . . . .	95	81	5,097	14	327	23	15	14	379
Wexford, . . . . .	124	102	8,745	22	652	3	12	8	675
Wicklow, . . . . .	92	58	5,298	34	1,185	57	71	27	1,346
Total, . . . . .	1,236	987	100,335	243	9,608	606	365	449	11,028
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway, . . . . .	344	334	25,459	10	221	17	10	—	248
Leitrim, . . . . .	141	116	6,789	25	641	20	54	—	715
Mayo, . . . . .	358	345	27,420	13	278	22	6	—	306
Roscommon, . . . . .	202	199	13,745	3	74	2	—	1	77
Sligo, . . . . .	139	118	8,873	21	530	104	47	7	688
Total, . . . . .	1,184	1,112	82,286	72	1,744	165	117	8	2,634
GROSS TOTAL, . . . . .	5,933	4,391	373,613	1,542	53,655	51,435	6,515	4,504	116,109

There are seven schools with univided attendances which cannot be brought under the headings in this table, viz. :—Ballynessa Model B (Antrim), and Newtownstewart Model C (Tyrone), with only Protestant pupils on the rolls, but with both Protestant and R.C. teachers; two schools, one in Dublin and the other in Cork, with exclusively Jewish attendances, but under R.C. and Protestant, and R.C. teachers, respectively; Donaghall P.L.U. School with only R.C. pupils under a Protestant teacher; Limavady P.L.U. school, with only Protestant pupils on the rolls, but under a R.C. teacher; and Cork P.L.U. school with only R.C. pupils under R.C. and Protestant teachers.

LIST OF NINETY-SIX SCHOOLS, situated on Islands, with Pupils on Rolls on 31st December, 1909, and the average daily attendance for the year 1909.

County.	Roll No.	Name of Island School.	Name of Island on which situated.	Number of pupils on Rolls on last day of year.	Average daily attendance.
Antrim, .	9372	Rathlin Island, .	Rathlin, . . .	43	28
Donegal, .	4739	Gola Island, . .	Gola, . . . .	43	28
Do., .	5164	Tory Island, . .	Tory, . . . .	63	33
Do., .	5273	Owey Island, . .	Owey, . . . .	38	28
Do., .	5466	Rutland Island, .	Rutland, . . .	32	22
Do., .	5899	Inishfree Island, .	Inishfree, . . .	47	32
Do., .	6571	Aranmore (1) Island,	Arran, . . . .	214	112
Do., .	9794	Innishkeeragh Island	Innishkeeragh, .	40	25
Do., .	9900	Inch Island, . .	Inch, . . . .	71	54
Do., .	10371	Cruit Island, . .	Cruit, . . . .	57	34
Do., .	11342	Aranmore (2) Island,	Arran, . . . .	160	112
Do., .	13362	Innismeann Island, .	Innismeann, . .	18	13
Do., .	15003	Innisboffin Island, .	Innisboffin, . .	44	25
Do., .	15493	Inishtrahull Island,	Inishtrahull, . .	14	11
Do., .	15727	Inishirrer Island, .	Inishirrer, . . .	22	13
Do., .	15813	Carrickfin Island, .	Carrickfin, . . .	26	13
Fermanagh, .	7832	Gubb Island, . .	Gubb, . . . .	27	20
Do., .	8002	Drumnaghishan Is.	Boe, Lough Erne,	33	22
Do., .	11257	Innisrooke Island,	Innisrooke, . . .	33	22
Clare, .	6649	Coney Island, . .	Coney, . . . .	10	10
Do., .	12018	Low Island, . .	Low, . . . .	14	11
Do., .	14213	Scattery Island, .	Scattery, . . .	23	20
Do., .	15470	Islandmore,* . .	Islandmore, . . .	9	9
Do., .	15742	Horse Island, . .	Horse, . . . .	21	14
Cork, .	2281	Reengarogue, . .	Reengarogue, . .	29	25
Do., .	3196	Haulbowline Island,	Haulbowline, . .	75	64
Do., .	5808	Long Island, . .	Long, . . . .	44	31
Do., .	7452	Laurence Cove Boys,	Do., . . . .	54	45
Do., .	7453	Do., . . . . G.	Do., . . . .	54	41
Do., .	7454	Ballinskille, . .	Do., . . . .	115	96
Do., .	8918	Spike Island, . .	Spike, . . . .	23	19
Do., .	13082	Whiddy Island, . .	Whiddy, . . . .	34	28
Do., .	13138	Darsey Island, . .	Darsey, . . . .	53	44
Do., .	14005	Sherkin Island, . .	Sherkin, . . . .	51	39
Do., .	14303	Cape Clear Boys, .	Clear, . . . .	63	53
Do., .	14311	Do. Girls, . .	Do., . . . .	50	45
Do., .	15274	Hare Island, . .	Hare, . . . .	68	61

\* Salary of teacher paid under the provisions of Rule 115(a).

LIST OF NINETY-SIX SCHOOLS, situated on Islands, with Pupils on Rolls on 31st December, 1909, and the average daily attendance for the year 1909—continued.

County.	Roll No.	Name of Island School.	Name of Island on which situated	Number of pupils on Rolls on last day of year.	Average daily attendance.
Kerry,	7887	Knightstown, Boys,	Valencia,	68	53
Do.,	7888	Do., Girls,	Do.,	65	54
Do.,	9337	Blasket Island,	Blasket,	55	49
Do.,	10721	Corobog,	Valencia,	50	44
Do.,	10819	Ballyhearnsey, Boys,	Do.,	43	31
Do.,	10820	Do., Girls,	Do.,	54	45
Westmeath,	15868	Inchmore Island,	Inchmore,	17	16
Galway,	11938	Inishnee Island,	Inishnee,	44	37
Do.,	12330	Inishmaine,	Inishmaine,	68	56
Do.,	12340	Kilmany,	Arranmore,	78	68
Do.,	12342	Onaght,	Do.,	83	66
Do.,	12367	Omey Island,	Omey,	20	15
Do.,	12641	Annaghvane Island,	Annaghvane,	28	20
Do.,	12826	Innishbarra Island,	Innishbarra,	34	24
Do.,	12854	Innishmacatrear,	Innishmacatrear, Lough Corrib.	23	13
Do.,	13030	Illaneeragh Island,	Illaneeragh,	21	15
Do.,	13146	Mynish Island,	Mynish,	68	44
Do.,	13322	Innishear,	Innishear,	109	81
Do.,	13416	Lettermullen Island,	Lettermullen,	114	90
Do.,	13526	Tiernee,	Gorumna,	80	56
Do.,	13528	Drim,	Do.,	77	56
Do.,	13699	Lettermore,	Lettermore,	67	38
Do.,	13927	Innisboffin Boys,	Innisboffin,	68	52
Do.,	13928	Do., Girls,	Do.,	66	51
Do.,	13952	Lettercallow,	Lettermore,	56	32
Do.,	14445	Innishark Island,	Innishark	40	31
Do.,	14498	Dynish Island,	Dynish,	19	12
Do.,	14532	Oatquarter Boys,	Arranmore,	39	30
Do.,	14659	St. Ronan's Boys,	Do.,	47	40
Do.,	14660	Do., Girls,	Do.,	96	89
Do.,	14724	Treane Island,	Gorumna,	59	54
Do.,	14746	Mason Island,	Mason,	19	17
Do.,	14747	Feenish Island,	Feenish,	25	19
Do.,	14782	Oatquarter, Girls,	Arranmore,	112	83
Do.,	15449	Innishtrawer,	Innishtravin,	24	17
Do.,	15513	Inishlacken Island,	Inishlacken,	34	23
Do.,	15518	Knock Island,	Gorumna,	62	38
Do.,	15679	Tawin Island,	Tawin,	25	20
Do.,	15845	Inishturbot,	Turbot	29	19
Do.,	15846	Innisturk,	Innisturk,	19	13



LIST OF NINETY-SIX SCHOOLS, situated on Islands, with Pupils on Rolls on 31st December, 1909, and the average daily attendance for the year 1909—continued.

County.	Roll No.	Name of Island School.	Name of Island on which situate.	Number of pupils on Rolls on last day of year.	Average daily attendance.
Mayo, .	2307	Slievemore, . . .	Achill, . . .	63	46
Do., .	2308	Dereens, . . .	Do., . . .	127	71
Do., .	2309	Doega, . . .	Do., . . .	113	61
Do., .	8309	Bunnacurry, Girls, .	Do., . . .	51	28
Do., .	8547	Valley, . . .	Do., . . .	81	37
Do., .	9557	Bullsmouth Island,	Do., . . .	56	33
Do., .	10935	Saula, . . .	Do., . . .	77	35
Do., .	13130	Bunnacurry Mony, .	Do., . . .	64	39
Do., .	13174	St. Columba's, .	Inisturk, . . .	36	23
Do., .	13177	St. Brigid's, . .	Clare, . . .	81	25
Do., .	13311	St. Patrick's . .	Do., . . .	43	27
Do., .	13337	Cullenmore, . .	Cullenmore, . .	21	11
Do., .	13394	Inniskea Island S'th,	Inniskea, South .	20	23
Do., .	13409	Doonagh Boys, .	Achill, . . .	97	60
Do., .	13410	Do., Girls, . .	Do., . . .	86	56
Do., .	14505	Inniskea Island, N'th	Inniskea, North, .	46	35
Do., .	15225	Achillbeg, . . .	Achillbeg, . . .	33	21
Sligo, .	9016	Coney Island, . .	Coney, . . .	17	15
Do., .	15230	Innismurray Island,	Innismurray, . .	14	13

LIST of ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-TWO NATIONAL SCHOOLS attended by Half-time Pupils on the 31st December, 1909, together with the average Daily Attendance of Half-time Pupils in these schools during the year.

Roll No., County and School.	Number of half-time pupils on rolls on 31st December, 1909	Average daily attendance for the year 1909.	Roll No., County and School.	Number of half-time pupils on rolls on 31st December, 1909	Average daily attendance for the year 1909.
ANTRIM.			ARMAGH.		
9834 Balsamore, . . .	0	3	12385 St. Patrick's, B., . .	10	4
11137 Liscolman, . . .	3	1	11684 Drelicourt, B., . .	3	1
12509 Ballymoney St., B., .	23	8	11685 do. G., . .	2	1
12565 do., O., . .	14	7	8220 Mt. St. Catherine Con-		
3592 Guy's, B., . .	0	3	vent, . . .	18	14
7757 do., G., . .	29	12	14374 Water St., . . .	5	3
7906 Harryville, . . .	20	0	9325 Tullymore, . . .	2	1
3430 Cogry Mills, . . .	31	15	12590 Edgartown (1), . .	6	8
12221 Parkgate, . . .	3	2	11793 Tamnamore, . . .	5	3
12087 Kilbride, . . .	2	1	8168 Mullavilly (1), . .	4	2
15906 Church St. (Antrim), .	4	2	13400 Edenderry, . . .	4	3
15040 St. Comgall's, G., .	1	1	13113 St. James's, G., . .	2	1
15805 Masserene, . . .	3	1	8344 Portadown Mixed, . .	8	2
16012 Dagh, . . .	16	9	8935 Thomas Street, . . .	1	1
27 Whitehouse (1), . .	83	18	13628 Corcoran, B., . .	2	2
11482 Greenacres, B., . .	22	9	8403 Tandragee, B., . .	9	3
11433 do., G., . .	10	6	12112 St. James's, B., . .	4	3
14737 St. Joseph's (York			8404 Tandragee, G., . .	5	1
Road), B., . .	6	4	13407 Edgartown (2), . .	13	4
14738 St. Joseph's (York			5356 Portadown, B., . .	10	3
Road), G., . .	49	20	15533 Mullavilly (2), . .	9	4
10318 Holycross, B., . .	11	7	15519 Portadown Convent, .	6	3
15525 do., G., . .	36	18	14906 Grove, . . .	1	—
14138 St. Joseph's Convent, .	94	43	9640 Dackley, G., . .	4	2
12838 Edenderry, B., . .	65	28	7647 do., B., . .	9	4
1224 do., G., . .	66	31	13868 Magherashady Convent,	25	12
11449 St. Mark's, . . .	53	15	10791 Craigmore, . . .	7	4
15328 St. Vincent de Paul's, B.	19	9	6238 Beasbrook, B., . .	13	0
15580 do., G., . .	19	10	6237 do., G., . .	25	0
10435 Jennymount, . . .	223	97			
8904 Wolfhill Mill, . . .	40	20	CORK.		
11906 Hilda, . . .	127	60	14105 Clarence Place Convent,	19	14
14382 Lambeg Village, . . .	17	8			
2649 Whiteabbey, B., . .	7	4	Down.		
2850 do., G., . .	10	5	6830 Milltown, . . .	2	1
8268 Barmilla, . . .	62	31	8937 Dromore (3), . . .	2	—
9063 Moosley, . . .	36	19	258 Bann, B., . .	1	—
15290 Laurel Vale, . . .	1	1	6644 do., G., . .	1	—
12047 York Road, . . .	52	25	15838 Largymore, . . .	62	29
15401 St. Joseph's (Crumlin),	3	1	4811 Gilford Mill, . . .	47	20
25 Carnmoney (1), . . .	3	2	11430 Seapateick, . . .	42	26
15791 St. James's (Whiteabbey),	25	12	3468 Dromore (2), B., . .	2	1
8516 Ligoniel, . . .	18	8	6504 Fortescue, . . .	3	1
14892 Cromlin Road, B., . .	26	13	201 Dromore (1), G., . .	4	2
14893 do., G., . .	145	69	9930 Knocknagor, . . .	3	1
15353 St. Mary's on the Hill,	7	4	209 Dromore (1), B., . .	4	2
15 Upper Falls, . . .	5	1	9417 Dromore (2), G., . .	5	3
8066 Springfield, . . .	28	12	10295 Dromore (4), . . .	2	1
11160 Linfield Mill, . . .	105	45	7774 Newtownards Model, B.	7	3
15667 Lihurn Convent, . . .	12	6	7775 do., G., . .	8	1
15459 St. Finian's, . . .	50	25	9094 Anne St., B., . .	5	1
9024 Hutchinson St., (1), .	5	3	8888 do., G., . .	3	2
12223 Lihurn, B., . .	14	9			
15278 St. Vincent's Convent, .	279	119			
8512 Campbell's Row, . . .	329	146			
8549 Seaman's Friendly, . .	60	27			

LIST of ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-TWO NATIONAL SCHOOLS attended by Half-time Pupils on the 31st December, 1909, together with the average Daily Attendance of Half-time Pupils in these schools during the year—continued.

Roll No., County and School.	Number of half-time pupils on rolls on 31st December, 1909	Average daily attendance for the year 1909.	Roll No., County and School.	Number of half-time pupils on rolls on 31st December, 1909	Average daily attendance for the year 1909.
DOWN—contd			TYRONE		
8579 Beersbridge, . . .	192	61	11586 Six Mills, B., . . .	40	17
12141 Castlegardens, . . .	54	24	11587 do., G., . . .	24	10
12580 Londonderry, B., . . .	0	3	2254 Brackville, B., . . .	11	5
12581 do., G., . . .	20	10	2255 do., G., . . .	17	7
3874 Mill St., . . .	3	1	9631 Loy, B., . . .	13	6
6641 Newtownards, (1), . . .	7	5	13814 St. Brigid's Convent, . . .	10	4
4657 do., (2), . . .	5	2	15840 St. Patrick's Monastery	5	2
11545 Greenwell St., . . .	18	9	14458 do., Convent,	13	6
15395 St. Mathew's Convent,	7	4	11936 Derryloran, B., . . .	7	5
245 Ballycullen, . . .	2	—	18062 Drumglass, B., . . .	2	1
8024 Killyleagh, . . .	31	0	16170 do., G., . . .	2	1
1246 Annabore, B., . . .	0	4	12440 Lower Market, . . .	1	—
1486 do., G., . . .	9	5	497 Gortakewry, . . .	3	—
11598 Comber Mill, . . .	70	43	12443 Oldtown, B., . . .	4	1
14772 St. Malachy's, B., . . .	5	3	7543 Cookstown, . . .	1	1
14773 do., G., . . .	6	4	11937 Derryloran, G., . . .	5	2
3745 Shrigley, . . .	9	5	16138 Benbulbin, . . .	1	1
4642 Irish St., . . .	8	4	13256 Gortgonis, . . .	2	2
15582 St. Mary's, . . .	32	16	16283 Newmills, . . .	2	1
10793 Drumanease Mill, . . .	25	16			
11359 Ballybot, . . .	2	1			
7808 Canal St. Convent, . . .	35	16			

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**RULES AND REGULATIONS**  
**OF**  
**THE COMMISSIONERS**  
**OF**  
**NATIONAL EDUCATION**  
**IN**  
**IRELAND.**

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**1909-10.**

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CHANGES in the RULES and REGULATIONS of the COMMISSIONERS  
of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(The changes are shown in italics).

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the  
Code of 1909-10.

7. In ordinary cases, no control is exercised by the Commissioners over the use of non-vested school-houses on Sundays, or before or after the school hours on the other days of the week, the control over such use being left to the patrons or managers, subject to the limitations of rule 8, and to the interference of the Commissioners in cases leading to contention or abuse.

7. In ordinary cases, no control is exercised by the Commissioners over the use of non-vested school-houses on Sundays, or before or after the school hours on the other days of the week, the control over such use being left to the patrons or managers, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases leading to contention or abuse.

11. (a.) Every teacher is required to receive courteously visitors of all denominations, and to have lying upon his desk the school records, which visitors are permitted to examine, including the daily report book, in which they may enter such remarks as they deem fit. (b.) The remarks entered by visitors in the report book must not be altered or erased; and the inspector is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of any remarks which he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

11. (a.) Every teacher is required to receive courteously visitors of all denominations, and, *if requested, to produce for their inspection such of the school records, as visitors are permitted to examine.* (b.) *Visitors may enter such remarks as they deem fit in the daily report book, and these remarks must not be altered or erased.* The inspector is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of any remarks which he may deem of sufficient importance to be brought under their notice.

23. When the secular precedes the religious instruction, the teacher is required, before the commencement of the latter, to announce distinctly to the pupils that the time for religious instruction has arrived, and to put up, and keep up, during the period allotted for such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on the form supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the school commences with religious instruction, the teacher must put up and keep up the same notification.

23. When the secular precedes the religious instruction, the teacher is required, before the commencement of the latter, to announce distinctly to the pupils that the time for religious instruction has arrived, and to put up, and keep up, during the period allotted for such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on the form supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the school commences with religious instruction, the teacher must put up and keep up the same notification. The two tablets, "Religious Instruction" and "Secular Instruction," must not be exhibited at the same time.

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

29. (d.) The Commissioners earnestly recommend that religious instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary school business; and (e) they further recommend that, whenever the patron or manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these rules, should not be present thereat.

34. The religious denomination should be ascertained from the parent (the father, if possible) or the guardian of the pupil, and should be entered in the register according to his wish.

49. The manager must enter into an agreement with the teacher in one of the forms provided by the Commissioners.

\* \* \* \* \*

55. The Commissioners earnestly urge upon the managers the desirability

(a.) of making every school comfortable by being properly furnished, lighted, ventilated, and heated in winter;

61. The central Model schools in Marlborough-street consist of three distinct departments, each under its own special organization. They afford to the King's scholars in training in the Commissioners' Training college an opportunity of

29. (d.) The Commissioners earnestly recommend that religious instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary school business; and (e) they further require that, whenever the patron or manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these rules, should not be present thereat.

34. The religious denomination must be ascertained from the parent (the father, if possible) or the guardian of the pupil, and should be entered in the register according to his wish.

49. (a.) The manager must enter into an agreement with the teacher in one of the forms provided by the Commissioners.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b.) On a change of managers the new manager is required to enter into an agreement with each member of the existing teaching staff of the school, and the services of any member of the staff cannot be dispensed with by him, except under the terms of this agreement.

(c.) No salary is, as a rule, paid unless an agreement has been executed.

55. (a.) The Commissioners desire to impress upon the managers that it is their duty to make every school comfortable by having it properly furnished, lighted, cleaned\* and ventilated, and adequately heated\* in cold weather;

61. The central Model schools in Marlborough-street consist of three distinct departments, each under its own special organization. They afford to the King's scholars in training in the Commissioners' Training college an opportunity of

\* See footnotes p. 14.

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which are modified in the Code for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the Code of 1909-10.

practising the art of teaching daily under the professors of the Training college, and the teachers.

practising the art of teaching daily under the supervision of the professors of the Training college, and of the teachers.

71. When applications for aid to establish schools are referred to the inspectors, they should have an interview with the applicants; and should also communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and, when necessary, with other influential persons in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions, and whether they have any, and, if so, what objections to the application.

71. When applications for aid to establish schools are referred to the inspectors for report, they should have an interview with the applicants; and should also communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and, when necessary, with other influential persons in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions, and their objections, if any, to the granting of the application.

76. (b.) The following are eligible for appointment as assistant teachers :—

76. (b.) The following are eligible for appointment as assistant teachers :—

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) monitors and pupil-teachers on completing their period of service, and passing the King's scholarship examination;

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) monitors and pupil-teachers on completing their period of service, and passing the King's scholarship examination in their final year. (See rules 146 and 156).\*

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) junior assistant mistresses on passing the King's scholarship examination, provided (a) that they have given three years' service as manual instructresses or junior assistant mistresses, (b) that during that time their work has been very favourably reported upon by the inspector, and (c) that they have satisfied the inspector as to their skill and capacity in the practice of teaching.

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) junior assistant mistresses on passing the King's scholarship examination,\* provided (a) that they have previously given three years' service as manual instructresses or junior assistant mistresses, (b) that during that time their work has been very favourably reported upon by the inspector, and (c) that they have satisfied the inspector as to their skill and capacity in the practice of teaching.

(c.) Junior assistant mistresses are recognized in all schools, under the conditions as to average attendance laid down in rules 80, 82, 83, 86, and 114, to give instruction in kindergarten, hand and eye training, object lessons, needlework (to girls), and the ordinary work of the junior standards.

(c.) Junior assistant mistresses are recognized in all schools, under the conditions as to average attendance laid down in rules 80, 82, 83, 86, and 114, to give instruction in kindergarten, hand and eye training, object lessons, singing, cookery and needlework (to girls), and the ordinary work of the junior standards.

\* \* \* \* \*

Note to 76 (a) and (b). All candidates for positions as principals or assistants in infants' schools must be fully qualified in Kindergarten.

Note to 76 (a) and (b). All candidates for positions as teachers in infants' schools must be fully qualified in Kindergarten.

\* All candidates for recognition as assistant teachers must pass the King's scholarship examination in the first or second division.



Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

79. A teacher qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) may be recognized as *locum tenens* for a period not exceeding three months pending the appointment of a permanent teacher, and may be paid for service at the rate of third grade salary or capitation salary as the case may be.

80. The maximum staff of assistants which can be recognized in a school is set forth in the following scale :—

\* \* \* \* \*

87. (a.) A master, whether principal or assistant, is not recognized in a girls' school; nor is an assistant master recognized in any school under a mistress. (b.) A mistress is not recognized as principal of a boys' school unless the school is attended by infants only.

90. (4.) In no case is a teacher dismissed for inefficiency on the reports of a single inspector; before recognition is finally withdrawn his

(f.) A teacher to be eligible for appointment as principal of a school having an average attendance of 95 or above, must have given five years' satisfactory service as assistant or as principal of a smaller school.

79. A teacher qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) may be recognized as *locum tenens* for a period not exceeding three months pending the appointment of a permanent teacher, and may be paid for service at the rate of third grade salary or capitation salary as the case may be. A teacher employed in this capacity is also eligible for payment, on the usual conditions, of *Residual Capitation Grant*, and of the special additional grant in augmentation of the salary. (See rules 111 and 115 (g).)

80. The maximum staff of assistants which can be recognized in a school and paid by the Commissioners is set forth in the following scale :—

\* \* \* \* \*

[New] 83 (c.) In a school where two or more assistants are employed the manager has the power to determine the order of their seniority, but when a definite order of seniority has once been fixed it may not be changed by any manager without the sanction of the Commissioners. In the absence of any communication from the manager on the subject, the order of seniority of the assistants is determined by their length of service in the school in which they are employed.

87. (a.) A master, whether principal or assistant, is not recognized in a girls' school; nor is an assistant master recognized in any school under a mistress. (b.) A mistress is not sanctioned as principal of a boys' school unless the school is recognised as an infants' school.

90. (4.) In no case is a teacher dismissed for inefficiency on the reports of a single inspector; before recognition is finally withdrawn his

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

work is tested by means of a thorough inspection of the school as a whole, and an examination of all the standards.

94. VII. . . . The school apartments, too, must be swept and dusted every evening.

99. (a.) In Convent and Monastery National schools, the members of the community may discharge the office of teachers, either exclusively by themselves, or with the aid of such lay persons as they may see fit to employ as assistants with adequate remuneration. (b.) In every case the Commissioners must be satisfied that the teaching staff is sufficient. (c.) None but teachers qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) can be recognized as lay assistants in Convent or Monastery National schools.

101. (2.) Adequate remuneration for recognized lay assistants is fixed at a minimum of £30 per annum.

108. (c.) Assistant teachers, trained or untrained, appointed for the first time, on or after the 1st April, 1900, are ineligible for promotion beyond the third grade, unless in exceptional circumstances and by the special order of the Commissioners.

110. A portion of the State grants available for awards for teachers of day schools is allocated as an annual capitation grant (viz., the residual capitation grant) in accordance with the fourth schedule to the Irish Education Act, 1892.

111. For an average attendance of 60 pupils (3-15) and under, the principal teacher receives the whole of the residual capitation grant for the school. When the average attendance is over 60 the grant is distributed between the principal and the assistants according to the following scale :—

\* \* \* \* \*

New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

work is tested by means of a thorough inspection of the school as a whole, and an examination of all the standards for whose instruction the teacher is responsible.

94. VII. . . . The school apartments, too, must be swept and dusted every day.

99. (a.) In Convent and Monastery National schools, the members of the community may discharge the office of teachers, either exclusively by themselves, or with the aid of such qualified lay persons as they may see fit to employ as assistants with adequate remuneration. (b.) In every case the Commissioners must be satisfied that the teaching staff is sufficient. (c.) None but teachers qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) can be employed as lay assistants in Convent or Monastery National schools.

101. (2.) Adequate remuneration for recognized lay assistants is fixed at a minimum of £40 per annum if untrained and £44 if trained.

108. (c.) Assistant teachers, trained or untrained, who were appointed for the first time, on or after the 1st April, 1900, are ineligible for promotion beyond the third grade, unless in exceptional circumstances and by the special order of the Commissioners.

110. (a.) A portion of the State grants available for awards for teachers of day schools is allocated as an annual capitation grant (viz., the residual capitation grant) in accordance with the fourth schedule to the Irish Education Act, 1892.

110. (b.) For an average attendance of 60 pupils (3-15) and under, the principal teacher receives the whole of the residual capitation grant for the school. When the average attendance is over 60 the grant is distributed between the principal and the assistants according to the following scale :—

\* \* \* \* \*

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which are modified in the Code for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the Code of 1909-10.

112. (a.) The salaries of teachers of the first grade are not reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless it is below thirty-five for one calendar year.

(b.) The salaries of teachers of the second and third grades are not reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless it is below twenty for one calendar year.

(c.) The additions to salaries which have resulted from promotions or increments may not be retained on change of school unless the average attendance at the new school is in accordance with the provisions of rule 104.

114 (a.) and 114 (b.) . . .

\* 115. (a.) The teachers of schools with an average attendance under 10 pupils, are paid a capitation grant of £1 15s. for each unit of average attendance and residual capitation grant if the schools are situated on the mainland; but if the schools are on islands remote from the mainland, the teachers may receive a capitation grant of £3 10s. for each unit of average attendance and residual capitation grant.

(b.) The teachers of schools with an average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils are paid £44 per annum, and residual capitation grant, but are not entitled to increments. It is desirable that the teachers of these schools shall be women.

[New] 111. All teachers who are paid grade salaries receive an additional annual grant at the following rates:—

£20 to each teacher who is paid the salary of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> grade.

£7 to each teacher who is paid the salary of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> grade.

112. (a.) Subject to the provisions of section (c.) the salaries of teachers of the first grade are not reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless it is below thirty-five for one calendar year.

(b.) Subject to the provisions of section (c.) the salaries of teachers of the second and third grades are not reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless it is below twenty for one calendar year.

(c.) The additions to salaries which have resulted from promotions or increments may not be retained on change of school unless the average attendance at the new school is in accordance with the provisions of rule 104.

114 (a.) and 114 (b.) . . .

114. (a.) Each junior assistant mistress who has completed two years efficient service is eligible for an additional grant at the rate of £4 per annum.

115. (a.) The teachers of schools with an average attendance under 10 pupils, are paid an ordinary capitation grant of £1 15s. for each unit of average attendance and residual capitation grant if the schools are situated on the mainland; but if the schools are on islands remote from the mainland, the teachers may receive an ordinary capitation grant of £3 10s. for each unit of average attendance and residual capitation grant.

(b.) The teachers of schools with an average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils are paid £44 per annum, and residual capitation grant, but are not entitled to increments. It is desirable that the teachers of these schools shall be women.

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which are modified in the Code for 1909-10.

(c.) The masters of schools with an average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils are paid £56 per annum, and residual capitation grant, provided that they were appointed to these schools before the 1st April, 1900.

(d.) If a school aided under sub-head (a.) has an average attendance for any quarter of at least 10, the teacher is eligible for payment under the conditions laid down in sub-head (b.) for such quarter.

(e.) If the attendance at a school aided under sub-head (b.) or (c.) falls below 10 for any quarter, payment is made to the teacher for such quarter only at the rate prescribed in sub-head (a.) *for small schools situated on the mainland.*

117. 1. The teachers of Convent National schools, possessing the qualifications prescribed in rule 76 (a) and (b) are paid at the same rates as the teachers of ordinary schools if the conductors so elect.

2. Convent schools in which the teachers are not required to possess the qualifications prescribed in rule 76 (a) and (b) receive grants according to the following rules :—

(a.) the conductors receive capitation grants. *These grants (exclusive of the residual capitation grant) range between 25s. and 35s.;*

(b.) the capitation grant may be increased or diminished by the Commissioners after consideration of the work done in the school;

New, or modified, Rules in the Code of 1909-10.

(c.) The masters of schools with an average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils are paid £56 per annum, and residual capitation grant, provided that they were appointed to these schools before the 1st April, 1900.

(d.) If a school aided under sub-head (a.) has an average attendance for any quarter of at least 10, the teacher is eligible for payment under the conditions laid down in sub-head (b.) for such quarter.

(e.) If the attendance at a school aided under sub-head (b.) or (c.) falls below 10 for any quarter, payment is made to the teacher for such quarter only at the rates prescribed in sub-head (a.) *according as the school is situated on the mainland or on an island remote from the mainland.*

(g.) *An extra capitation grant at the rate of 5s. is allowed annually to schools paid solely on the capitation system.*

117. 1. The teachers of Convent National schools, possessing the qualifications prescribed in rule 76 (a) and (b) are paid at the same rates as the teachers of ordinary schools if the conductors so elect.

2. Convent schools in which the teachers are not required to possess the qualifications prescribed in rule 76 (a) and (b) receive grants according to the following rules :—

(a.) the conductors receive capitation grants consisting of:—1, An ordinary capitation grant; 2, the residual capitation grant; 3, an extra capitation grant; the ordinary grant ranges between 25s. and 35s.;

(b.) the ordinary capitation grant may be increased or diminished by the Commissioners after consideration of the work done in the school;

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which are modified in the Code for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the Code of 1909-10.

(c.) every school having a capitation grant (exclusive of the residual capitation grant) less than the maximum capitation rate may reach this rate by triennial increments of 1s.;

(c.) every school having an ordinary capitation grant less than the maximum capitation rate of that grant may reach this rate by triennial increments of 1s.

(d.) this capitation grant, in addition to the residual capitation grant and fees for special and extra branches, includes all payments from the State for work done during the ordinary school hours;

(d.) this capitation grant, in addition to the residual capitation grant, the extra capitation grant, and fees for special and extra branches, includes all payments from the State for work done during the ordinary school hours;

(e.) no Convent school paid by capitation grant, when aided for the first time, can be granted more than the 25s. rate, and the residual capitation grant;

(e.) no Convent school paid by capitation grant, when aided for the first time, can be paid out of the ordinary capitation grant at a higher rate than 25s.

(f.) in Convent National schools paid by capitation grant, if the average attendance in any quarter is seriously reduced owing to exceptional causes, payment of the capitation grant may be claimed on the actual average attendance for the corresponding quarter of the preceding calendar year. In such cases the manager should set forth clearly in a special communication the exceptional causes.

(f.) in Convent National schools paid only by capitation grant, if the average attendance in any quarter is seriously reduced owing to exceptional causes, payment of the ordinary capitation grant may be claimed on the actual average attendance for the corresponding quarter of the preceding calendar year. In such cases the manager should set forth clearly in a special communication the exceptional causes.

(g.) An extra capitation grant at the rate of 5s. per unit of average attendance is allowed annually to Convent schools paid solely on the capitation system.

120. (1.) Cookery and laundry-work should be taught as part of the ordinary school programme to girls enrolled in the fifth and higher standards when suitable provision for instruction in these subjects is available. Girls who have reached the age of eleven years may, if the manager so desires, attend the classes in cookery and laundry-work, even though they are enrolled in a lower standard than fifth.

120. (1.) Cookery and laundry-work form part of the ordinary school programme for girls enrolled in the fifth and higher standards when suitable provision for instruction in these subjects is available. Girls who have reached the age of eleven years should, as a rule, attend the classes in cookery and laundry-work, even though they are enrolled in a lower standard than fifth.

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which are modified in the Code for 1909-10.

(2.) A grant of five shillings may be earned in respect of each girl who is taught cookery or laundry-work in a National school, provided she has attended at least 50 per cent. of the meetings of the cookery or laundry-class, but the grant cannot be paid for the same pupil for more than two years in cookery, nor for more than one year in laundry-work, and both grants cannot be claimed for the same pupil in the same year.

Rule 123 and Schedule I. 1. (Irish as an Extra Subject in National Schools).

Irish and Mathematics may be taught as extra subjects outside the hours constituting an attendance. \* \* \* \* The general regulations for Mathematics are the same as those for Irish.

\* \* \* \* \*

At least forty extra hours' instruction must be given, and the teaching must continue throughout the entire school year.

128. (d.) The teacher of any school, however, in which there is only one meeting a day, is at liberty, with the approval of the manager, to allow any pupil home for dinner during the time allowed for recreation, on the written application of the parent. The manager may withdraw the permission given in the case of any pupil at any time. Except as provided for under (f) no arrangement can be sanctioned by which the time for the secular instruction of any pupil is reduced below  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours daily, exclusive of the dinner time. A separate folio of the roll book or a separate roll book

New, or modified, Rules in the Code of 1909-10.

(2.) A grant of five shillings may be earned in respect of each girl who is taught cookery or laundry-work in a National school, provided she has attended at least 50 per cent. of the minimum number of lessons which constitute a course of instruction in cookery or laundry-work, as prescribed in section (5), but the grant cannot be paid for the same pupil for more than two years in cookery, nor for more than one year in laundry-work, and both grants cannot be claimed for the same pupil in the same year.

*In the case of a first payment to any school for instruction in cookery a total grant of £3 may be made when the ordinary grant calculated under this section would be less than that sum.*

Rule 123 and Schedule I. 1. (Irish as an Extra Subject in National Schools).

Irish and Mathematics may be taught as extra subjects outside the hours constituting an attendance. \* \* \* The general regulations for Mathematics are the same as those for Irish.

\* \* \* \* \*

At least forty extra hours' instruction must be given, and the teaching must continue throughout the entire school year. Each lesson must be of at least half an hour's duration.

128. (d.) The teacher of any school, however, in which there is only one meeting a day, is at liberty, with the approval of the manager, to allow any pupil home for dinner during the time allowed for recreation, on the written application of the parent. The manager may withdraw the permission given in the case of any pupil at any time. Except as provided for under (f) no arrangement can be sanctioned by which the time for the secular instruction of any pupil is reduced below  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours daily, exclusive of the dinner time. If the pupil is late in returning, or does not return, credit

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

*must be provided, in which the names of such pupils shall be inscribed. If the pupil is late in returning, or does not return, credit can be given only for a "half-attendance" on that day. [See under (b)].*

can be given only for a "half-attendance" on that day. [See under (b)].

128. (f.) In the case of pupils enrolled in the infants' classes in schools where senior classes are also taught, the minimum time constituting an "attendance" may be reduced from four hours to three, and the minimum time constituting a "half attendance" may be reduced from two hours to one hour and a half, the same intervals being allowed for recreation as in (c). If the infants are retained for more than three hours in any school, additional playtime may be allowed to them.

128. (f.) In the case of pupils enrolled in the infants' classes in schools where senior classes are also taught, the minimum time constituting an "attendance" may be reduced from four hours to three, and the minimum time constituting a "half attendance" may be reduced from two hours to one hour and a half, the same intervals being allowed for recreation as in (c). If the infants are retained for more than three hours in any school, additional playtime may be allowed to them. *This rule does not exempt any teacher from attending the full school time.*

129. (c.) The number of pupils present must be recorded every day in the roll book and report book, but when, owing to the severity of the weather or other exceptional cause, the number of pupils in attendance on any day or days is under one-third of the average attendance for the month in which the day or days occur, the attendance of such a day or days may be excluded from the calculation of the quarterly or annual average. The cause of such exclusion in each case should be recorded in the daily report-book.

129. (c.) The number of pupils present must be recorded every day in the roll book and report book, but when, owing to the severity of the weather or other exceptional cause, the number of pupils in attendance on any day or days is under one-third of the average attendance for the month in which the day or days occur, the attendance of such a day or days may be excluded from the calculation of the quarterly or annual average. The cause of such low attendance in each case should be recorded in the daily report-book.

133. (a.) The inspector recommending the appointment of a monitor must certify that he has explained to the teacher—

133. (a.) The inspector recommending the appointment of a monitor must certify that he has explained to the teacher—

\* \* \* \* \*

4. that the principal teacher must preside over formal criticism lessons to be given by the monitors once in each week.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. that the principal teacher must preside over formal criticism lessons to be given by the monitors once in each week. *In a school where one monitor only is employed one lesson each fortnight is considered sufficient.*

Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

140. The candidates for monitorship must furnish a registrar's certificate of the date of their birth, and a medical certificate that they are of a sound and healthy constitution, and free from any physical defect likely to impair their efficiency as teachers.

145. The monitors who pass the King's scholarship examination, and who complete their service satisfactorily, are eligible for appointment as assistants (see rule 76) within three years, as a rule, from the termination of their service as monitors.

153. (a.) The examination of pupil teachers of the final year is held at Easter in the King's scholarship programme, and those who pass this examination and who complete their service satisfactorily are eligible for appointment as assistants within three years from the termination of their service as pupil teachers.

162. The provisions made for the training of teachers in Training colleges are as follows:—

1. a one year's course of training, open to principal and assistant teachers;

2. a two years' course of training open to pupil-teachers, monitors, and other suitable students approved by the Commissioners, and possessing the qualifications prescribed in the programme for the King's scholarship examination; this course is also open to principals and assistants, instead of the one year's course, provided they shall have resigned their appointments before entering the Training college;

165. (a) The Commissioners may admit to the Marlborough-street college, and the authorities of the colleges under local management

New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

140. The candidates for monitorship must furnish a registrar's certificate of the date of their birth, and a medical certificate that they are of a sound and healthy constitution, and free from any physical or mental defect likely to impair their efficiency as teachers.

145. The monitors who pass the King's scholarship examination *in the first or second division*, and who complete their service satisfactorily are eligible for appointment as assistants (see rule 76) within three years, as a rule, from the termination of their service as monitors.

156. (a.) The examination of pupil teachers of the final year is held at Easter in the King's scholarship programme, and those who pass this examination *in the first or second division* and who complete their service satisfactorily are eligible for appointment as assistants within three years from the termination of their service as pupil teachers.

162. The provisions made for the training of teachers in Training colleges are as follows:—

1. a one year's course of training, open to principal and assistant teachers;\*

2. a two years' course of training open to pupil-teachers, monitors, and other suitable students approved by the Commissioners, and possessing the qualifications prescribed in the programme for the King's scholarship examination; this course is also open to principals and assistants, instead of the one year's course, provided they shall have resigned their appointments before entering the Training college;\*

\* *In the case of students or teachers of superior promise the Commissioners are prepared to sanction a period of additional training for one year.*

165. (a) The Commissioners may admit to the Marlborough-street college, and the authorities of the colleges under local management



Rules in the Code of 1908-9, which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

may admit to their respective colleges, subject to the approval of the Commissioners—

\* \* \* \* \*

(3.) without full examination, graduates and under-graduates of a university, and persons who have passed the examinations in the middle or senior grade held by the Board of Intermediate Education within two years. (A one year's course is regarded as sufficient for graduates.)

Note.—The Commissioners also recognize the training given since 1900 in the institution of the Marist Brothers in Dumfries and in that of the Presentation Brothers in Cork, and grant training certificates to members of these Orders who have undergone the full course of training in these institutions after reaching the age of seventeen years, and who have subsequently given two years' satisfactory service in the schools of their Orders. These certificates carry no claims for State aid of any kind and are recognized only so long as the teachers holding them are employed in schools belonging to the respective Orders.

178. (1) As conditions of aid the Commissioners must as a rule be satisfied :—

207. \* \* \* \* Persons not included in those defined as eligible pupils may attend evening schools, but cannot be taken into account in the calculation of the average attendance.

209. (a.) Any of the elementary subjects taught in all day National

New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

may admit to their respective colleges, subject to the approval of the Commissioners—

\* \* \* \* \*

(3.) without full examination, graduates and under-graduates of a university, and persons who have passed the examinations in the middle or senior grade held by the Board of Intermediate Education within two years. (A one year's course may be accepted as sufficient for graduates.)

Note.—The Commissioners also recognize the training given since 1900 in the institution of the Marist Brothers in Dumfries and in that of the Presentation Brothers in Cork, and grant training certificates to members of these Orders who, having undergone the full course of training in these institutions after reaching the age of seventeen years, have passed the *King's scholars' final examination*, and have subsequently given two years' satisfactory service in the schools of their Orders. These certificates carry no claims for State aid of any kind and are recognized only so long as the teachers holding them are employed in schools belonging to the respective Orders.

178. (1) As conditions of aid the Commissioners must as a rule be satisfied :—

(f.) that such local provision will be made for the proper cleansing of the rooms and the heating of them in cold weather as the Commissioners may deem adequate.

207. \* \* \* \* Persons not included in those defined as eligible pupils may attend evening schools, but they cannot be taken into account in the calculation of the average attendance, and their names should be entered on a separate roll.

209. (a.) Any of the elementary subjects taught in all day National

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Rules in the Code of 1908-9 which  
are modified in the Code  
for 1909-10.

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New, or modified, Rules in the Code  
of 1909-10.

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schools may be taught in evening  
schools, together with the following  
additional subjects :—

schools may be taught in evening  
schools, together with the following  
additional subjects :—

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Other subjects not included in  
the above may be taught subject to  
the approval of the Commissioners.*

NOTE.—Rules 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189 in the Code of 1908-9 are  
numbered, respectively, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 184 in the Code of  
1909-10.

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**RULES AND REGULATIONS**  
**OF**  
**THE COMMISSIONERS**  
**OF**  
**NATIONAL EDUCATION**  
**IN**  
**IRELAND.**

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**1909-10.**

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Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz. :—

(a.) To write at the head of any letter addressed to the Office, the name and roll number of the school referred to, its circuit, and the county in which it is situated.

(b.) To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

(c.) To state in every case the writer's post town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as patrons or managers of schools, to give the name and address in full.

(d.) In replying to an official letter, to quote its number and date.

(e.) It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of foolscap size, or, at least, on large-sized letter-paper.

(f.) Letters or other communications addressed to the Secretaries, on the business of the Commissioners, need not be prepaid.

(g.) All letters and other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Commissioners, or to the National schools, should be addressed to the Secretaries, and not to any other officer or person connected with the Commissioners. Such communications should be addressed thus :—

*The Secretaries,*

*Office of National Education,*

*Marlborough-street,*

*Dublin.*

*NOTE.—Throughout these rules words importing the masculine gender also include women unless the contrary intention appears.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN  
IRELAND.

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CHAPTER I.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM OF  
NATIONAL EDUCATION.

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford combined literary and moral, and separate religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of His Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the clergy and laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting National schools.

3. The Commissioners themselves, or their officers, must be allowed to visit and examine the schools whenever they think fit.

4. The Commissioners do not change any fundamental rule without the express permission of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

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CHAPTER II.

GENERAL RULES OF THE SYSTEM.

5. The schools aided by the Commissioners are divided into two classes, viz.:—

1st. vested schools, including:—

(a.) those vested in the Commissioners; and

(b.) those vested in trustees, under deeds to which the Commissioners are a party, for the purpose of being maintained as National schools;

2nd. non-vested schools, which include all other National schools.

6. Vested school-houses must be used exclusively for the education of the pupils attending them, unless with the special approval of the Commissioners; but, on Sundays, they may be employed for Sunday schools, with the sanction of the patrons or managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

7. In ordinary cases, no control is exercised by the Commissioners over the use of non-vested school-houses on Sundays, or before or after the school hours on the other days of the week, the control over such use being left to the patrons or managers, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases leading to contention or abuse.

8. No political meetings can be held in school-houses, whether vested or non-vested; nor can any political business whatsoever be transacted therein. School-houses may, by Act of Parliament, be used as polling booths for the election of members of Parliament, and for elections under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, on the requisition of the sheriff or returning officer. The Commissioners do not sanction the use of school-houses for meetings called to support or discuss the claims of candidates for the office of district or county councillor under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

9. Visitors of all denominations have free access to the school-rooms during the hours devoted to secular instruction, and have full liberty to examine the religious instruction certificate book, daily report book, and rolls (but they are not permitted to make extracts therefrom), to observe what books are in the hands of the children or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching. They should not, however, interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either teachers or scholars from their usual business.

10. Should any visitor desire information which may not be obtained by such an inspection, it is the duty of the teacher to refer him to the manager of the school.

11. (a.) Every teacher is required to receive courteously visitors of all denominations, and, if requested, to produce for their inspection such of the school records as visitors are permitted to examine. (b.) Visitors may enter such remarks as they deem fit in the daily report book, and these remarks must not be altered or erased. The inspector is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of any remarks which he may deem of sufficient importance to be brought under their notice.

12. Any school attendance officer appointed under the Irish Education Act, 1892, and duly authorized by his school attendance committee, must be permitted to examine at convenient



times during school hours, the rolls, daily report book, and register book of any National school, and to make such extracts therefrom, regarding the names, residences, and attendances of the pupils, and the average daily attendance at the school, as he may require for the purpose of carrying out his duties under the said Act.

13. A school cannot be conducted in a place of worship; nor can the transfer of an existing school to a place of worship be sanctioned even for a temporary period.

14. When a school-room is structurally connected in any way with a place of worship, there must not be direct internal communication between the school-room and the place of worship.

15. No inscription can be sanctioned which contains the name of any religious denomination or which appears to imply that the school is conducted for the exclusive benefit of the children of any particular religious denomination.

16. No emblems or symbols of a denominational nature can be exhibited in the school-room during the hours of united instruction; nor can aid be granted to any school which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

17. No emblems or symbols of a political nature can at any time be exhibited in the school-room or affixed to the exterior of the buildings; nor may any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of the school, be affixed thereto.

18. No school can be conducted as for a select class of children, and in no school can any children be kept apart from the ordinary pupils on the ground of the payment of school fees (where chargeable), or of the social position of their parents, as the Commissioners regard any such separation of one class of pupils from the rest of the pupils as inconsistent with the spirit of National Education.

19. The principles of the following lesson, or of a lesson of a similar import (if approved by the Commissioners), should be strictly inculcated, during the time of united instruction, and a copy of the lesson itself should be hung up in each school.

Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Rom. ch. xii., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.

Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He Himself prayed for His murderers.

Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend His religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow His disciples to fight for Him.

Rule 19—*continued*.

If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and His apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, Who, when He was reviled, reviled not again. (1 Pet. ch. ii., v. 23).

## CHAPTER III.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

20. Opportunities must be afforded to the pupils of all schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve.

21. Religious instruction must be so arranged (a.) that each school shall be open to children of all communions for combined literary and moral instruction; (b.) that in respect of religious instruction, due regard shall be had to parental right and authority; and, accordingly, that no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction which his parents or guardians disapprove; and (c.) that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords.

22. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted in large letters in the time table, and it is recommended that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of the religious instruction shall be also stated therein. No other notification of the time and nature of the religious instruction may be exhibited in the school during the time set apart for literary instruction.

23. When the secular precedes the religious instruction, the teacher is required, before the commencement of the latter, to announce distinctly to the pupils that the time for religious instruction has arrived, and to put up, and keep up, during the period allotted for such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on the form supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly, when the school commences with religious instruction, the teacher must put up and keep up the same notification. The two tablets, "Religious Instruction" and "Secular Instruction," must not be exhibited at the same time.

24. When the secular precedes the religious instruction, there must be a sufficient interval between the announcement of the religious instruction and its commencement; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have precedence, the books used for the instruction which is first in order must at its termination be laid aside in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the school books.

25. In vested schools such pastors or other persons as shall be approved by the parents or guardians of the children, must have access to them in the school-room, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there. The times appointed for such instruction should not interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the school.

26. In non-vested schools, the patrons or managers determine whether any, and if any, what religious instruction shall be given in the school-room; but if they do not permit it to be given in the schoolroom, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the school, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction elsewhere. In the case of the amalgamation of two or more schools under Protestant management, the schools so united come under rule 25, whether vested or non-vested.

27. (a.) The patrons and managers of all National schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures, either in the "Authorized" or "Douay" Version, to be read at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; (b.) and in all vested schools the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the patrons and managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the school-rooms, under proper persons approved by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

28. The reading of the Holy Scriptures, either in the "Authorized" or in the "Douay" Version, the teaching of catechisms, public prayer, and all other religious exercises, come within the rules as to religious instruction.

29. (a.) Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place before and after the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); and may take place at one intermediate time between the commencement and the close of the ordinary school business. (b.) No arrangement, however, can be sanctioned for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises at an intermediate time in cases where it shall appear that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the school by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any inconvenience.

(c.) The secular school business must not be interrupted or suspended by any spiritual exercise whatsoever, except as provided for above.

## Rule 23—continued.

(d.) The Commissioners earnestly recommend that religious instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary school business; and (e) they further require that, whenever the patron or manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these rules, should not be present thereat.

30. The religious instruction of the children given in the school-room is under the control of the clergyman or lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents. No liberty is given to any visitor, whether clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

31. No secular instruction, literary or industrial, can be carried on in the same apartment, during school-hours, simultaneously with religious instruction.

32. In the Model schools the Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils by such pastors or other persons as are approved by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted for the purpose.

33. The religious denomination of each child attending the school must be entered in the register and roll-book supplied by the Commissioners.

34. The religious denomination must be ascertained from the parent (the father, if possible) or the guardian of the pupil, and should be entered in the register according to his wish.

35. (a.) No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Protestant can be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and (b.) no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic can be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. (c.) And, further, no pupil can be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object. (d.) Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the certificate book\* provided for that purpose in the school, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction

\* For the form of certificate book, see schedule V., p. 64.

## Rule 35—continued.

only is given.\* (e.) the parent (the father, if possible) or guardian must append his name or mark to the entry in the book, and the signing of this certificate must in all cases be the spontaneous act of the parent or the guardian of the pupil. (f.) The certificate book must not be removed from the school-room, and should be submitted to the inspector whenever he visits the school.

As some doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the rule, attention is requested to the following note:—

The object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Commissioners, that no child should receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of his parent. Accordingly, the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant and the child a Roman Catholic, or vice versa. In this case the dissent of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it. But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same denomination or of different denominations, the dissent of the parent is not implied. In this case religious instruction in the Holy Scriptures or in his own catechism may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it. In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry, duly signed by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction; but no pupil should be permitted to be present whilst instruction is being given in the catechism of a different persuasion from his or her own, without the express sanction of his or her parent or guardian written on the form provided.

36. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the standard books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each should be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

37. The use of the tablet furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments, is not compulsory.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PATRONAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

38. The government of the schools is vested either in patrons or in managers.

39. The person who applies in the first instance to place the school in connexion with the Commissioners is recognized as patron, unless it is otherwise specified in the application.

40. (a.) The patron may manage the school himself subject to the regulations of the Commissioners, or may nominate any suitable person to act as manager of the school.

\* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon be regarded as withdrawn.

(b.) The patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the school, or appoint another manager.

(c.) The manager possesses all the powers of the patron, except that of appointing a manager.

(d.) The manager is the person who is charged with the direct government of the school, the appointment of the teachers, subject to the approval of the Commissioners as to character and general qualifications, and their removal, and the conducting of the necessary correspondence with the Commissioners.

(e.) A person, to be eligible for the position of manager of a school, must be either a clergyman or other person of good position in society, must reside within a convenient distance from the school, and must undertake to visit the school frequently, and to check and certify the correctness of the school returns furnished to the Office of National Education.

(f.) Before finally sanctioning the appointment of any person as manager for the first time, the Commissioners require from him an undertaking in writing to have their rules and regulations complied with.

41. When a school is under the control of a school committee,\* the school committee is the patron.

42. When a school is vested in trustees, the trustees are recognized as the patron.

43. When a school is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the patron or patrons is inserted in the lease.

44. (a.) If a patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. (b.) If the patron refuses or neglects to exercise this power, the selection of a patron is made by the Commissioners.

45. In all cases the Commissioners determine whether the patron, or the person nominated by him, either as his successor, or as manager, may be recognized by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

46. (a.) The Commissioners may withdraw the recognition of a patron or of a manager if he fails to observe their rules, or if it appears to them that the educational interests of the district require it. (b.) Such recognition cannot, however, be withdrawn without an investigation into the above matters held after due notice to the patron or manager, and to all parties concerned.

\* "School committees" are distinct from "school attendance committees" under the Irish Education Act, 1892. See rule 179 (d) as to a school committee in the case of the amalgamation of schools under Protestant management.

47. (a.) In the case of a vacancy in the patronship by death, the representative of a lay patron, or the successor of a clerical patron, is recognized by the Commissioners (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the patronship of the school. (b.) If such representative, or clerical successor, refuses to accept, or is ineligible for, the office of patron, the selection of a patron is made by the Commissioners.

48. When a school is under the patronage of joint patrons, of trustees, or of a committee, a manager should be appointed by them.

49. (a.) \*The manager must enter into an agreement with the teacher in one of the forms provided by the Commissioners,† specifying the duties and emoluments of the teacher, and containing a proviso that the engagement is terminable on three months' notice given either by the manager, or by the teacher, but preserving to the manager the power of summary dismissal, subject to the following condition:—

“In any case of summary dismissal the teacher is entitled to three months' grade salary,‡ to be paid by the manager personally; but if such dismissal is for sufficient cause, the teacher is not entitled to any compensation.”

(b.) On a change of managers the new manager is required to enter into an agreement with each member of the existing teaching staff of the school, and the services of any member of the staff cannot be dispensed with by him except under the terms of this agreement.

(c.) No salary is, as a rule, paid unless an agreement has been executed.

50. The Commissioners are the patron and manager of the Model schools, and they appoint, transfer, and dismiss the teachers and other officers; regulate the course of instruction; and exercise the other powers of management through their inspectors.

51. For appointments of principals or assistants in Model schools, candidates are, as a rule, invited by advertisement to submit their names—with statements of their qualifications—and a selection is made from such candidates after an examination of the reports of the inspectors and of other official documents.

\* Rule 49 does not apply to temporary teachers, industrial teachers, or teachers not receiving salary directly from the Commissioners.

† There are four forms of agreement, any of which may be used at the option of managers and teachers. For the forms of agreement, see schedule VII., p. 67.

‡ In the case of agreements entered into with junior assistant mistresses, or other teachers not in receipt of grade salaries, the word “grade” should be omitted.

52. (a.) The managers are required to notify without delay all changes of teachers to the Office of National Education, and to the inspector, and (b.), as a rule, no newly-appointed teacher is recognized in a school until the Commissioners are satisfied that the requirements of rule 49 have been complied with.

(c.) The appointment of teachers should be made from the first day of a quarter, and the managers are requested to discourage changes in the teaching staff except at the end of a quarter.

53. (a.) The managers may close their schools for the recognized vacations notified on the time-table. A period of eight weeks (forty school days) is the maximum vacation that can be taken in any year.

(b.) Should a manager close his school on any other school days, the Commissioners may refuse payment of salary for these days, unless they are satisfied that the school was closed for a reasonable cause. (See rules 92 and 129).

54. (a.) The managers should visit their schools frequently, and see that the rules of the Commissioners and the provisions of the time-table are adhered to, and that the attendance of pupils, receipt of school fees (where chargeable), &c., are accurately recorded, and should also make arrangements for holding periodic examinations, which may be conducted by the teachers of the school or other competent persons. (b.) It is open to the managers to furnish the Commissioners yearly with a confidential report on each school under their jurisdiction.

55. (a.) The Commissioners desire to impress upon the managers that it is their duty to make every school comfortable by having it properly furnished, lighted, cleaned,\* and ventilated, and adequately heated,† in cold weather.

(b.) The Commissioners earnestly urge upon the managers the desirability

(1.) of providing a small library for each school, and a small museum of natural objects, furnished, as far as possible, by the pupils themselves;

(2.) of having a lavatory or other facilities for washing the hands and face, combing the hair, &c., wherever possible, but especially in schools situated in the poorer localities of the country;

(3.) of stimulating the school children to greater industry by a system of school prizes to be distributed, not only for literary attainments, but for regularity of attendance, personal tidiness, good conduct, and politeness.

\* Under this head are included the internal whitewashing or distempering of the walls, which should be done at least once every year, and the washing out of the rooms with carbolic soap, or other disinfectant, at least three times each year. The duty of seeing that the rooms are cleaned and dusted every day devolves, as heretofore, on the teacher.

† So long as State funds are not available for this purpose, the managers are responsible for the collecting of such funds locally as will enable the schoolrooms to be properly heated in cold weather.



56. The managers are required to comply with the regulations in schedule III., p. 61, respecting the payment of salaries, &c., to teachers.

## CHAPTER V.

### DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS.

#### *Ordinary National Schools.*

57. The ordinary schools, whether vested or non-vested, are under local management, and are taught by lay\* teachers approved by the Commissioners.

#### *Model Schools.*

58. The Model Schools are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary National schools. They have been built out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are under their exclusive control.

59. The chief objects of the Model schools are to promote united education, to exhibit to the surrounding schools the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction, and to educate candidates for the office of teacher.

60. Except in the case of the Model schools in the central establishment in Marlborough-street, residence, fuel, and light are provided, or, in lieu thereof, in some instances, allowances for house rent, &c., are made to the principal teachers.

61. The central Model schools in Marlborough-street consist of three distinct departments, each under its own special organization. They afford to the King's scholars in training in the Commissioners' Training college an opportunity of practising the art of teaching daily under the supervision of the professors of the Training college, and of the teachers.

#### *Convent and Monastery National Schools.*

62. Convent and Monastery National schools, whether vested or non-vested, are regulated by the same rules as ordinary National schools, save so far as these rules are modified by the special rules relating to the qualifications and payment of teachers of Convent and Monastery National schools.

#### *Workhouse and Fishery National Schools.*

63. Workhouse schools and Fishery schools are recognized, and grants of books and requisites (only) are made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners or their officers, and that the fundamental rules of the Commissioners of National Education are faithfully observed in these schools.

\* In elementary evening schools the teachers may be either lay or clerical. See rule 205 (b).

## CHAPTER VI.

## INSPECTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

64. As the Commissioners do not undertake the direct control or regulation of any school, except their own Model schools, but leave all schools aided by them under the authority of the managers, the inspectors may not give direct orders, as on the part of the Commissioners, respecting any necessary regulations, but they should point out such regulations to the managers of the schools.

65. As a general rule, every school should be visited by the inspectors three times in each year.

66. After each visit the inspectors should communicate personally or in writing with the manager with reference to matters requiring his attention and to the general condition of the school, and they should make such suggestions as they deem necessary.

67. The inspectors should hold annually a formal inspection of schools whose work cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

68. A formal inspection need not be held annually in the case of schools whose work may be regarded as satisfactory.

69. The inspectors should give due notice of their intended visits when they propose to make formal inspections. When an inspector visits a school, not for a formal inspection, but with the intention of spending a considerable time therein, he should, when practicable, cause the manager to be notified of his presence. If the manager resides at such a distance that this course would present difficulty, he should receive notification of the proposed visit from the inspector by post on the morning of the visit.

70. The inspectors should report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and should furnish accurate information as to the observance of the Commissioners' rules, the sanitary condition of the school-room and premises, the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the school. Extracts from these reports are furnished directly to the teacher for his information and guidance.

71. When applications for aid to establish schools are referred to the inspectors for report, they should have an interview with the applicants; and should also communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and, when necessary, with other influential persons in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions, and their objections, if any, to the granting of the application.

72. The inspectors should also supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require, and should act as their agents in all matters in which they may be employed; but they are not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting either a National school, or the general business of the Commissioners.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE TEACHING STAFFS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

73. The teachers recognized in National schools are principal teachers, assistant teachers, junior assistant mistresses, junior literary assistants, industrial teachers, workmistresses,\* and qualified extern teachers.

74. No clergyman of any denomination can be recognized as the teacher of a day National school.

75. Teachers of exceptional ability and qualifications are eligible for appointment as junior inspectors of National schools.

76. (a.) The following are eligible for appointment as principal teachers†:—

(1) ex-King's scholars who have been awarded the diploma;

(2) persons already recognized as principal teachers;

(3) trained certificated teachers under the English or Scotch Education Department.

(b.) The following are eligible for appointment as assistant teachers†:—

(1) persons eligible for appointment as principal teachers and certificated teachers under the English or Scotch Education Department;

(2) persons who have been trained in recognized Training colleges;

(3) monitors and pupil-teachers on completing their period of service, and passing the King's scholarship examination in their final year (See rules 145 and 156)‡

(4) graduates of a university on passing the test in practical teaching and such other subjects of the King's scholarship examination as are not covered by their university degrees;

(5) junior assistant mistresses on passing the King's scholarship examination,‡ provided (a) that they have previously given three years' service as manual instructresses or junior assistant mistresses, (b) that during that time their work has been very favourably reported upon by the inspector, and (c) that they have satisfied the inspector as to their skill and capacity in the practice of teaching.

(c.) Junior assistant mistresses are recognized in all schools, under the conditions as to average attendance laid down in rules 80, 82, 83, 86, and 114, to give instruction in kindergarten, hand and eye training, object lessons, singing, cookery, and needlework (to girls), and the ordinary work of the junior standards. They are provisionally recognized on passing

\* No new appointments of workmistresses, industrial teachers, or junior literary assistants are made. For the special regulations with regard to these classes of teachers, see schedule II., p. 60.

† All candidates for positions as teachers in infants' schools must be fully qualified in kindergarten. In the case of new appointments to schools in Irish-speaking districts, teachers are required to have an oral knowledge of Irish.

‡ All candidates for recognition as assistant teachers must pass the King's scholarship examination in the first or second division.

Rule 76—*continued.*

an examination held by the inspector, but for continued recognition they must also pass a special examination at Easter in the year following the year of appointment. Persons who are qualified to act as assistants may be recognized as junior assistant mistresses without undergoing further examination, but for permanent recognition as junior assistant mistresses they must, if they are not already qualified in kindergarten, take steps to make themselves proficient in that subject. (For the programme see page 132.)

(d.) Ex-King's scholars who have completed their course of training may be recognized provisionally as principal teachers, but if they fail to obtain their diplomas within the limit of five years, prescribed in rule 172, they cannot, as a rule, be recognized any longer as principal teachers.\*

(e.) Qualified† extern teachers may be recognized in National schools to give instruction in special subjects in which the ordinary teachers are not qualified.

(f.) A teacher, to be eligible for appointment as principal of a school having an average attendance of 95 or above, must have given five years' satisfactory service as assistant or as principal of a smaller school.

77. Candidate teachers must furnish satisfactory evidence of age, and a medical certificate that they are of a sound and healthy constitution, and free from any physical or mental defect likely to impair their usefulness as teachers.

78. (a.) The minimum age for junior assistant mistresses appointed to schools where the principal teachers are women is 17 years. With this exception all teachers must, on first appointment, be over 18 and under 35 years of age.

(b.) Teachers who have been continuously employed under educational authorities from the age of 35 years or under, may be admitted up to 45 years of age.

(c.) Such exceptions to the maximum age of 35 years will cease to be made if, at any time, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury give notice in writing to the Commissioners that the number of such exceptional admissions is becoming so great as to interfere with the calculations on which the solvency of the pension scheme under the "National School Teachers' (Ireland) Act, 1879," rests.

(d.) Teachers who interrupt their service and resume it after a period not exceeding 10 years, are not subject to disqualification on account of age at the date of resumption.

(e.) In the case of teachers whose service in National schools has been interrupted for a considerable time, the Commissioners determine whether they shall be recognized if re-appointed, and, if recognized, the rates of their incomes.

(f.) If the interruption has lasted upwards of 10 years, they must qualify as teachers seeking first appointments under subhead (b).

\* This rule applies to teachers appointed for the first time as principals after 1st April, 1905.

† Except for teachers of certain technical subjects, *qualified* means not only qualified in the special subjects, but in English also.

(g.) Teachers who have received a retiring gratuity or a pension cannot be re-admitted to the service of the Commissioners.

79. A teacher qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) may be recognized as *locum tenens* for a period not exceeding three months pending the appointment of a permanent teacher, and may be paid for service at the rate of third grade salary or capitation salary as the case may be. A teacher employed in this capacity is also eligible for payment, on the usual conditions, of Residual Capitation Grant, and of the special additional grant in augmentation of the salary. [See rules 111 and 115 (g).]

80. The maximum staff of assistants which can be recognized in a school and paid by the Commissioners is set forth in the following scale:—

Average daily attendance.		Assistants in addition to a Principal.
35 but under	50	1 (a junior asst. mistress).
50	95	1
95	140	2
140	185	3
185	230	4
230	275	5
275	320	6
and so forth.		

81. In the Model schools the ratio between the staffs and the attendance of scholars is determinable by the Commissioners, who adjust, from time to time, the teaching staffs to the attendance of pupils as the circumstances of the Model schools seem to them to demand.

82. To warrant the recognition of an assistant teacher in any school the average attendance must have reached the minimum prescribed in rule 80

- (a) for each of the two quarters immediately preceding the quarter in which the appointment is made; or
- (b) for the quarter in which the appointment is made and for the preceding calendar year; or
- (c) for the quarter and for the calendar year in which the appointment is made.

The provisions of this rule are not strictly enforced in the case of schools newly recognized.

83. (a.) The grant for an assistant teacher is not withdrawn until the end of two consecutive quarters of insufficient average attendance.

(b.) If the Commissioners are satisfied that the insufficiency of the average attendance has been due to epidemic disease or other exceptional cause, they may continue the grant for an additional period of insufficient attendance, which must not exceed two consecutive quarters.

Rule 83—*continued.*

(c.) The exceptional causes should be clearly stated in the manager's return for each quarter of insufficient average attendance, and the claim for the continuance of aid should be sustained by medical or other certificates.

(d.) Assistants from whom salary has been withdrawn, on account of the insufficiency of the average attendance, cannot be again recognized except on the conditions laid down in rule 82.

(e.) In a school where two or more assistants are employed the manager has the power to determine the order of their seniority, but when a definite order of seniority has once been fixed it may not be changed by any manager without the sanction of the Commissioners. In the absence of any communication from the manager on the subject, the order of seniority of the assistants is determined by their length of service in the school in which they are employed.

84. In a rural school which maintains a sufficient average attendance for one assistant only during some months of the year, a manager may appoint, with the sanction of the Commissioners, a person qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) to act as "temporary assistant," who is paid third grade salary for these months.

85. In mixed schools, *i.e.*, schools in which boys and girls are taught in the same rooms, the principal teacher, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, may be either a master or a mistress, as the circumstances of the school may require. The sanction of the Commissioners should be obtained for the substitution of a master for a mistress, or *vice versa*.

86. (a.) In a mixed school under a master, when the average attendance is at least 50, an assistant mistress should be appointed unless a junior assistant mistress is already recognized in the school.

(b.) It is desirable that the teachers of mixed schools, at which the average attendance of pupils is less than thirty-five, shall be women, but, when a master is recognized as principal of one of these schools, a junior assistant mistress may also be recognized, and paid under the provisions of rule 114 (b.).

87. (a.) A master, whether principal or assistant, is not recognized in a girls' school; nor is an assistant master recognized in any school under a mistress. (b.) A mistress is not sanctioned as principal of a boys' school unless the school is recognized as an infants' school.

88. (a.) Teachers are not permitted to carry on, or engage in, any business or occupation that would impair their usefulness as teachers. They are strictly forbidden to keep public-houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors, or to live in any such house, and the husband (or wife) of the owner or occupier of such house will not be recognized as a National teacher.

## Rule 88—continued.

(b.) County, urban, or rural district councillors, poor law guardians, members or officers of school attendance committees or of school committees, &c., (except secretaries of school attendance committees), cannot be recognized as National teachers.

89. (a.) The attendance of teachers at meetings held for political purposes, or the taking part in elections for members of Parliament, or for poor law guardians, &c., except by voting, is incompatible with the performance of their duties and is a violation of rule, rendering them liable to withdrawal of salary.

(b.) This rule does not prohibit their employment, by the sheriff or returning officer, as presiding officers or polling clerks, in polling booths at Parliamentary elections, or at elections held under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the functions of such officers being purely executive and non-political.

90. (1.) Teachers who have declined in efficiency, or who have conducted themselves improperly, are dealt with as the Commissioners determine.

(2.) Before serious penal action is taken against a teacher he is afforded an opportunity of forwarding to the Commissioners any statement he may desire to submit in his defence.

(3.) In no case is a teacher dismissed for inefficiency before he has had ample opportunity of remedying the defects in his teaching which have been reported by the inspectors.

(4.) In no case is a teacher dismissed for inefficiency on the reports of a single inspector; before recognition is finally withdrawn his work is tested by means of a thorough inspection of the school as a whole, and an examination of all the standards for whose instruction the teacher is responsible. This inspection is conducted by one of the senior or chief inspectors, and in the presence of one of the Commissioners if they think it desirable.

(5.) Should it appear necessary to dismiss a teacher for inefficiency, a formal statement of the grounds on which it is proposed to take action is furnished directly to the teacher.

Any representations or explanations which he may submit in his own behalf are carefully considered by the Commissioners before final action is taken.

91. In the case of teachers from whom salary has been withdrawn, the Commissioners determine whether they shall be recognized if re-appointed.

92. (a.) For occasional brief absences of teachers owing to illness or other reasonable cause, the manager's statement may be accepted.

(b.) In cases of more prolonged illness, one month's leave of absence is allowed, without stoppage of salary, on the production of a doctor's certificate. If two or more teachers are recognized, the responsibility for the school work in the absence of the principal devolves on the assistant, or first assistant, if more than one assistant is recognized.

Rule 92—*continued.*

(c.) When a school is closed, in consequence of the absence of a teacher from illness, for more than two days, the fact must be at once notified by the teacher to the manager and to the inspector. The manager should without delay make suitable arrangements for having the school business carried on during the teacher's absence. In such circumstances he may avail himself of the temporary services of a teacher from a neighbouring National school, with the consent of its manager. The arrangements thus made should be notified at once to the Commissioners through the inspector. Temporary service so given by teachers in schools different from their own counts as service in their own schools.

This regulation applies only to cases where a teacher is absent for a period not longer than a month.

(d.) Should the teacher be absent from duty, through illness, for longer than a month in any calendar year, salary, &c., cannot be paid for the additional period of absence unless a substitute, qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b), is appointed.

(e.) A teacher absent on account of illness is responsible for the salary of his substitute, but it is desirable that it shall be defrayed from local sources.

(f.) Absence owing to illness cannot be sanctioned for more than six months continuously, including vacations, or for more than six months in any calendar year.

(g.) Recurring absences of a teacher on account of illness for long or short periods are regarded as evidence of a decline in the teacher's efficiency.

(h.) The Commissioners cannot, as a rule, recognize the service of a substitute for an absent teacher if the absence is due to any other cause than personal illness, or attendance at a recognized Training college, or at a special course of training approved by them. If a teacher is absent under medical authority, in consequence of infectious disease in his family, the services of a substitute may be accepted for a period, as a rule, not exceeding one month.

(i.) No member of the school staff can be allowed to absent himself from duty on vacation during the ordinary period of operation of the school.

93. In schools under the direct management of the Commissioners, the period for which salary, without deduction, may be allowed to teachers when absent owing to illness, &c., is determined by the circumstances of each case, and, if necessary, the Commissioners employ substitutes, and pay them for a limited period.

94. The following practical rules must be strictly observed by the teachers of National schools:—

I. To act in a spirit of obedience to the law and of loyalty to the Sovereign.

II. To keep the following tablets suspended conspicuously in their school-rooms, and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with



## Rule 94—continued.

their contents :—(a.) The General Lesson, the principles contained in which should be inculcated on the minds of all the pupils at the time of combined ordinary instruction; (b.) the time-table; (c.) the practical rules for teachers; (d.) the Ten Commandments not compulsory; (e.) the religious and secular instruction tablet; also in pamphlet form; (f.) the Commissioners' rules and regulations; (g.) the notes for teachers, and (h.) the price list of books, requisites, and apparatus used in the school.

III. To exclude from the school, except at hours set apart for religious instruction, all catechisms and books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

VI. (a.) To keep the register, report book, and rolls accurately, neatly, and according to the forms prescribed by the Commissioners; and to enter or mark in the two latter, within the time prescribed by rule 128, each day, the number of children in actual attendance. (b.) In case any child is obliged to go home after roll-call, except as provided in rule 128 (d.), and before the school is dismissed, the child should previously enter his name in the leave of absence book. Should the child be unable to write, the name should be written by another child, and not by any of the teachers. (c.) All attendances or half attendances that are incomplete [see rule 128 (b.)] should be excluded from the calculation of average attendance. (d.) An absence mark once entered on the rolls must not be erased, cancelled, or altered in any circumstances whatever. (e.) The Commissioners also desire that immediately after roll-call the number present in each standard should be written in chalk in large figures on a black board suspended in the school, and should not be rubbed off until next meeting. (f.) The teaching staff is required to be in attendance at the school half an hour before the time fixed on the time-table for the commencement of school business in the morning, and not later than 9.30 a.m., and where there is a separate afternoon meeting, ten minutes before the commencement of that meeting.

V. To classify the children in accordance with the programme; to study the school books; to teach according to the approved methods, and to labour diligently to train up their pupils in each branch of knowledge to the degree of attainment or amount of proficiency prescribed for each standard in the programme.

VI. To observe, and to impress upon the minds of their pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—a time and a place for everything, and everything in its proper time and place.

VII. To promote, both by precept and example, cleanliness, neatness, and decency. To effect this the teachers must set an example of cleanliness and neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their schools. They must also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed and clothes cleaned and, when necessary, mended. The school apartments, too, must be swept and dusted every day. Should the Board of Public Works be engaged in repairing or improving a vested school, it is the duty of the teacher to facilitate their action in every way.

VIII. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of truth, honesty, and politeness, the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their pupils; to treat them with kindness combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

Rule 94—*continued*.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To have strict care over the pupils during the entire school time. The teachers should not, in any circumstances, allow the pupils out of the school ground beyond the limit over which official care of them can be efficiently exercised.\* Where assistants are employed, they also are responsible for this duty.

XII. To record in the report book of the school all receipts of school-fees (where chargeable), subscriptions, &c., and the amount of all grants made by the Commissioners, as well as the purposes for which they were made, whether for salaries, premiums, or other payments; also the value of school requisites, whether free grants or purchased requisites.

XIII. To take strict care of the free grants of requisites made by the Commissioners; to keep the school constantly supplied with school books and other requisites approved by the Commissioners. The teachers are strictly prohibited from using in their schools, any books, &c., not sanctioned under rule 124, and from making any advance on the prices in the list of books and requisites suspended in the school.

XIV. To give notice, some days previously, to the senior inspector of the circuit, the inspector of the section, and, in districts in which the compulsory attendance provisions of the Irish Education Act are in force, to the school attendance officer, of the intended closing of a school for vacation or for any other purpose; and, when a teacher intends resigning or removing to another school, to intimate his intention to the inspector a month at least before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his school, and reporting upon the state of the premises, free equipment, school accounts, &c., &c.

XV. To attend to the ventilation of the school:—immediately after entering the room in the morning; at the time of roll-call; and at frequent intervals during the day. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the windows, so as to admit a thorough passage of air through the room.

95. (a.) The Commissioners, as a rule, do not correspond directly with the teachers except as provided in rules 70, 90, and

96. (b.) Official forms, however, may be forwarded direct to teachers from the Office of National Education.

96. Should a teacher have any well-grounded cause of complaint against the manager or the inspector he may submit his case in writing directly to the Commissioners for their consideration.

97. Untrained teachers are, at present, recognized as principal teachers of National schools conducted by members of the Presentation, Marist, Patrician, and Franciscan Orders of Monks, but no untrained principal in such schools can receive salary at a higher rate than that of third grade unless he was recognized as a principal teacher in a National school before 1st April, 1900.†

\* See, however, rule 128 (d).

† See note on p. 43.

98. All monks who are certified by the manager to be members of the community and who pass the King's scholarship examination and also the test in practical teaching conducted by one of the senior inspectors, are eligible, as untrained teachers, for the position of assistant in a Monastery National School, but not in an ordinary National school.

99. (a.) In Convent and Monastery National schools, the members of the community may discharge the office of teachers, either exclusively by themselves, or with the aid of such qualified lay persons as they may see fit to employ as assistants with adequate remuneration. (b.) In every case the Commissioners must be satisfied that the teaching staff is sufficient. (c.) None but teachers qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) can be employed as lay assistants in Convent or Monastery National schools.

100. Teachers not qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b) who were serving as lay assistants in such schools in July, 1890, and who are still serving in the same capacity, continue, as a rule, to be recognized, and if within the limits of age are eligible for admission to the King's scholarship examination, provided that they are recommended by the inspector.

101. 1.—In any Convent National school paid by capitation, the teaching staff is deemed sufficient if the number of recognized teachers, including members of the community engaged in teaching, in proportion to the average annual attendance, corresponds with the following scale, viz.:—

Under 50 pupils, . . . .	1 teacher.
50 but under 95 pupils, . . . .	2 teachers.
95     "     140 . . . .	3     "
140     "     185 . . . .	4     "
185     "     230 . . . .	5     "
230     "     275 . . . .	6     "
275     "     320 . . . .	7     "

and so forth.

2. Adequate remuneration for recognized lay assistants is fixed at a minimum of £40 per annum if untrained, and £44 if trained.

3. The privileges enjoyed by recognized lay assistants include

(a.) the recognition of their service as fulfilling the conditions required for a training diploma;

(b.) the eligibility for a one-year's course of training;

(c.) so far as may be necessary, the claim to have this service count towards obtaining the bonus granted under the Education Act, 1892, when appointed assistants;

(d.) the recognition of their service in respect of claims for first appointment or re-appointment in the service of the Commissioners.

Rule 101—*continued.*

4. The Commissioners do not interfere with the discretion of the conductors as regards the employment of other lay assistants than those recognised by the Commissioners; but the latter are not entitled to any of the privileges mentioned above unless qualified under rule 76 (a) or (b), and paid not less than £30 a year.

5. All lay assistants acting as such on the 1st March, 1896, retain the privileges hitherto attached to that position.

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CHAPTER VIII.

## GRADING, PROMOTION, AND INCOMES OF TEACHERS.

102. (a.) All principal and assistant teachers (except the teachers of Monastery and Convent schools which are paid by capitation) are divided into three grades—the first grade containing two sections.

(b.) Teachers recognized for the first time rank, on appointment, in the third grade.

(c.) The number of teachers recognized in each grade or section of a grade above the third grade is fixed from time to time by the Commissioners.

(d.) The Commissioners periodically fill vacancies in the first and second grades in accordance with the prescribed conditions.

103. (a.) Untrained teachers appointed for the first time, on or after the 1st April, 1900, are ineligible for promotion beyond the third grade, unless in exceptional circumstances and by the special order of the Commissioners.

(b.) Untrained teachers in the service before the 1st April, 1900, who, under the old rules were eligible for promotion to the first class, continue to enjoy a similar privilege with regard to gradation.

(c.) Assistant teachers, trained or untrained, who were appointed for the first time, on or after the 1st April, 1900, are ineligible for promotion beyond the third grade, unless in exceptional circumstances and by the special order of the Commissioners.

104. (a.) Promotion from a lower to a higher grade, and from the second to the first section of the highest grade, depends on (i.) training; (ii.) position in school; (iii.) ability and general attainments; (iv.) good service; (v.) seniority.

(b.) No teacher of a school in which the average attendance for the preceding calendar year is under thirty is eligible for promotion to the second grade or for increment in that grade.

## Rule 104—continued.

(c.) No teacher of a school in which the average attendance for the preceding calendar year is under fifty is eligible for promotion to the first grade or for increment in that grade.

(d.) No teacher of a school in which the average attendance for the preceding calendar year is under seventy is eligible for promotion to the first section of the first grade or for increment in that section.

(e.) The promotions of teachers date from the 1st April.

105. (a.) Teachers promoted from a lower to a higher grade receive on promotion the salary fixed for the grade to which they are promoted, but, as a rule, without any immediate addition of continued good service salary. Teachers must, as a rule, remain three years on the maximum of a grade before becoming eligible for promotion to a higher grade.

(b.) \*Principal teachers who are out of employment for a time retain their grades, provided they obtain re-employment as principals within a year. If re-employed as principals at a later date, the Commissioners determine in what grade they shall be recognized. Principal teachers if re-employed as assistants come under the rules applicable to assistants.

(c.) Principal teachers do not lose their grades on account of a decline in the average attendance at their schools, but their salaries may be reduced in accordance with the rules.

(d.) Teachers whose schools have declined in efficiency owing to their neglect of private study, may be re-examined as a test of fitness for continued recognition.

106. (a.) The incomes of teachers consist partly of local payments, but mainly of grants from the Commissioners.

(b.) The local payments comprise subscriptions, donations, and endowments, or school fees from pupils. In some instances residences are provided rent free.

(c.) Where school fees are chargeable to the pupils, the rates are fixed by the managers with the approval of the Commissioners, and cannot be altered except with their sanction [Irish Education Act, 1892, s. 18 (4)†]. Such fees are payable to the teachers as part of their emoluments in accordance with the terms of their engagements.

107. The grants for teachers from the Commissioners include salaries, etc., for all work done during "school hours" as defined in rule 126, and for the extra instruction of monitors, outside of "school hours." Special payments are made for efficient teaching in the bilingual programme, for cookery and laundry work, for the approved extra branches, and for the instruction given in elementary evening schools.

\* See also rule 78 (d.), (e.), and (f.).

† See schedule VI. (5), p. 85.

108. (a.) Special rates of salary and of continued good service salary are fixed for each grade of teachers.

(b.) Awards of continued good service salary are made triennially to the teachers of schools with an average attendance of twenty pupils or above, when the work done in the school shows merit, and the general condition of the school is satisfactory.

(c.) The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to alter the rates of grade salary and of continued good service salary from time to time with the approval of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.

(d.) The following are the rates of grade salary and of continued good service salary that are awarded for work done in day National schools, exclusive of fees for special and extra branches and residual capitation grant :—\*

Grade.	Grade Salary.	Continued Good Service Salary —Triennial Increments.		Maximum.
		Increments.	Number of Increments.	
Men,	III. £ 56	£ 7	3	£ 77
	II. 87	10	2	107
	I <sup>1</sup> . 117	10	1	127
	I <sup>2</sup> . 139	12	3	175
Women,	III. 44	7	3	65
	II. 73	8	2	89
	I <sup>1</sup> . 97	8	1	105
	I <sup>2</sup> . 114	9	3	141

109. (a.) Assistant teachers are, as a rule, awarded third grade salary only, and if recognized for the first time after the 1st April, 1905, are ineligible for increments of good service salary unless they have been trained.

(b.) Bonuses, in addition to increments, are awarded to assistant teachers who are entitled to them under the Irish Education Act, 1892. The bonus is £9 for men and £7 10s. for women.

(c.) Assistant teachers who have been trained in a recognized Training college rank, from the 1st April immediately preceding the date of the termination of their training course, as "classed higher than third class" for the purpose of qualifying for bonus under the Irish Education Act, 1892. [See Schedule VI., 9, p 66.]

\* For awards to the teachers of schools with an average attendance of less than 20 pupils, see rule 115.

110. (a.) A portion of the State grants available for awards for teachers of day schools is allocated as an annual capitation grant (viz., the residual capitation grant) in accordance with the fourth schedule to the Irish Education Act, 1892.

(b.) For an average attendance of 60 pupils (3-15) and under, the principal teacher receives the whole of the residual capitation grant for the school.\* When the average attendance is over 60 the grant is distributed between the principal and the assistants according to the following scale :—

Attendance of Pupils. (3-15).	NUMBER OF UNITS OF CAPITATION GRANTS.					
	Principal.	1st Asst.	2nd Asst.	3rd Asst.	4th Asst.	—
61-95	60	1-35	—	—	—	—
96-130	60	35	1-35	—	—	—
131-140	61-70	35	35	—	—	—
141-175	70	35	35	1-35	—	—
176-185	71-80	35	35	35	—	—
186-220	80	35	35	35	1-35	—
	and so forth.					

111. All teachers who are paid grade salaries receive an additional annual grant at the following rates :—

£10 to each teacher who is paid the salary of the 1<sup>st</sup>. or 1<sup>2</sup>. grade.

£7 to each teacher who is paid the salary of the 2nd or 3rd grade.

112. (a.) Subject to the provisions of section (c), the salaries of teachers of the first grade are not reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless it is below thirty-five for one calendar year.

(b.) Subject to the provisions of section (c), the salaries of teachers of the second and third grades are not reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless it is below twenty for one calendar year.

(c.) The additions to salaries which have resulted from promotions or increments may not be retained on change of school unless the average attendance at the new school is in accordance with the provisions of rule 104.

(d.) The salaries of teachers may be reduced at any time on account of inefficiency or other sufficient cause at the discretion of the Commissioners.

(e.) Assistants on promotion to principalships receive, as a rule, initial salaries equal to their salaries as assistants; but if highly classed under the old rules, or if appointed to large and important schools, they receive special consideration.

113. (a.) Principal and assistant teachers, whose salaries were fixed from 1st April, 1900, retain these salaries on change of school

\* For special regulations in the case of boys' and girls' schools which have been amalgamated, see p. 61.

provided, (1) that the average attendance is sufficient under the rules to warrant the payment, and (2) that they are not reduced in rank by the change of school;

(b.) if the average attendance is not sufficient, or if the teachers are reduced in rank, they are awarded such lower incomes as the average attendance or their positions may warrant;

(c.) principal teachers whose incomes (exclusive of residual capitation grant) are higher than £175 (masters) or £141 (mistresses), retain their incomes on change of school, provided (1) that they are not reduced in rank, and (2) that the schools in which they are employed are similar in size and character to their former schools.

If these conditions are not fulfilled, the incomes of the teachers are determined by the Commissioners.

(d.) Assistant teachers whose incomes (exclusive of residual capitation grant) are higher than £86 (masters) or £72 10s. (mistresses), retain their incomes as personal so long as they remain assistants.

114. (a.) In all schools having an average attendance of at least 35 pupils, junior assistant mistresses are paid at the rate of £24 per annum. [See rule 76 (c).]

(b.) In the case of a mixed school under a master where the average attendance is under 35, full payment is made for each quarter in which the average attendance of girls is at least 20. If the average attendance of girls is less than 20 for any quarter the junior assistant mistress is paid for that quarter a capitation grant of 5s. for each girl in average attendance.

(c.) Each junior assistant mistress who has completed two years' efficient service is eligible for an additional grant at the rate of £4 per annum.

115. (a.) The teachers of schools with an average attendance under 10 pupils, are paid an ordinary capitation grant of £1 15s. for each unit of average attendance and residual capitation grant if the schools are situated on the mainland; but if the schools are on islands remote from the mainland, the teachers may receive an ordinary capitation grant of £3 10s. for each unit of average attendance and residual capitation grant.

(b.) The teachers of schools with an average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils, are paid £44 per annum and residual capitation grant, but are not entitled to increments. It is desirable that the teachers of these schools shall be women.

(c.) The masters of schools with an average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils are paid £56 per annum, and residual capitation grant, provided that they were appointed to these schools before the 1st April, 1900.

(d.) If a school aided under sub-head (a.) has an average attendance for any quarter of at least 10, the teacher is eligible for payment under the conditions laid down in sub-head (b.) for such quarter.

(e.) If the attendance at a school aided under sub-head (b.) or (c.) falls below 10 for any quarter, payment is made to the teacher for such quarter only at the rates prescribed in sub-head (a.), according as the school is situated on the mainland or on an island remote from the mainland.



## Rule 115-continued.

(f.) No claim can be made in the case of schools aided under any sub-head of this rule on account of a reduction of the average attendance due to exceptional causes.

(g.) An extra capitation grant at the rate of 5s. is allowed annually to schools paid solely on the capitation system.

116. The teachers of the Model schools are paid under the same conditions as the teachers of ordinary National schools.

117. 1. The teachers of Convent National schools, possessing the qualifications prescribed in rule 76 (a.) and (b.) are paid at the same rates as the teachers of ordinary schools if the conductors so elect

2. Convent schools in which the teachers are not required to possess the qualifications prescribed in rule 76 (a.) and (b.) receive grants according to the following rules:—

(a.) the conductors receive capitation grants, consisting of:—

(1) An ordinary capitation grant; (2) the residual capitation grant; (3) an extra capitation grant. The ordinary grant ranges between 25s. and 35s.;

(b.) the ordinary capitation grant may be increased or diminished by the Commissioners after consideration of the work done in the school;

(c.) every school having an ordinary capitation grant less than the maximum capitation rate of that grant may reach this rate by triennial increments of 1s.;

(d.) this capitation grant, in addition to the residual capitation grant, the extra capitation grant, and fees for special and extra branches, includes all payments from the State for work done during the ordinary school hours;

(e.) no Convent school paid by capitation grant, when aided for the first time, can be paid out of the ordinary capitation grant at a higher rate than 25s.;

(f.) in Convent National schools paid only by capitation grant, if the average attendance in any quarter is seriously reduced owing to exceptional causes, payment of the ordinary capitation grant may be claimed on the actual average attendance for the corresponding quarter of the preceding calendar year. In such cases the manager should set forth clearly in a special communication the exceptional causes;

(g.) an extra capitation grant at the rate of 5s. per unit of average attendance is allowed annually to Convent schools paid solely on the capitation system.

3. These conditions apply also to the Monastery National schools recognized previously to 1855; but aid is granted to other Monastery schools only on the same conditions as to ordinary National schools.

118. (a.) The salaries of teachers are payable and are remitted on the 15th day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, in cases where the school returns have been received in due time, and where there are no irregularities to be specially dealt with before payment. Should the 15th of the month fall on a Sunday; the salaries are issued on the 16th.

(b.) Where the salaries are paid by quarterly payments, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is made with reference to the number of days in that quarter.

(c.) In case of change of teachers at the end of a month, should the first or last day of the month fall on a Saturday, or Sunday, or recognized holiday, the salary is allowed for such days.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION, TIME-TABLE, SCHOOL YEAR, AND SCHOOL REQUISITES.

119. (a.) The ordinary school subjects are:—English (including as sub-heads reading and spelling, writing, composition, and grammar), geography, history, arithmetic, singing, drawing, needlework (for girls), physical drill, manual instruction, object lessons and elementary science, cookery (for girls), laundry-work (for girls), kindergarten (for infants), hygiene and temperance.

The programmes of instruction may be found in schedule XVIII., pp. 89 to 126.

(b.) The managers are at liberty subject to the recommendations of the inspectors, to adopt for the seventh and eighth standards the programmes issued by the Board of Intermediate Education as far as is indicated in schedule XVIII., p. 118.

(c.) Pupils over thirteen years of age, who have been enrolled in the seventh standard for one year, and who have, in the opinion of the inspector, attained to considerable proficiency in the courses of English, arithmetic, and geography, may be awarded a certificate of merit. For the form of the certificate see schedule X., p. 74.

(d.) The managers may, with the approval of the Commissioners, arrange the programmes of their schools so as to suit the needs of the localities in which the schools are situated.

120. (1.) Cookery and laundry-work form part of the ordinary school programme for girls enrolled in the fifth and higher standards when suitable provision for instruction in these subjects is available. Girls who have reached the age of eleven years should, as a rule, attend the classes in cookery and laundry-work, even though they are enrolled in a lower standard than fifth.

Rule 120—*continued*.

(2.) A grant of five shillings may be earned in respect of each girl who is taught cookery or laundry-work in a National school, provided she has attended at least 50 per cent. of the minimum number of lessons which constitute a course of instruction in cookery or laundry work, as prescribed in section (5.), but the grant cannot be paid for the same pupil for more than two years in cookery, nor for more than one year in laundry-work, and both grants cannot be claimed for the same pupil in the same year.

In the case of a first payment to any school for instruction in cookery a total grant of £3 may be made when the ordinary grant calculated under this section would be less than that sum.

(3.) In order that the full grant may be earned for cookery or laundry-work in a girls' or mixed school the inspector must certify that suitable instruction is given to the pupils of the school in hygiene.\* For girls' and mixed schools, under two or more teachers, in which the members of the staff have received training in elementary science, a course of domestic science, including lessons on hygiene (health and habits) must be included in the curriculum.

(4.) A special roll of the pupils receiving instruction in cookery or in laundry-work must be kept, and the attendance must be marked before the commencement of the lesson. A pupil must not receive credit for attendance at a lesson on any day (except Saturday) on which she is not in attendance at the school throughout the entire day.

(5.) Instruction must be given for at least six months in the year. Each course must consist of at least twenty-five lessons in the case of cookery and of twenty in the case of laundry, and each lesson must be of not less than one and a half hours' duration. The grant may be reduced or withheld if the proficiency is not satisfactory.

(6.) The grant is paid to the manager, who should, after defraying the necessary incidental expenditure, pay the balance to the teaching staff.

121. A bilingual programme (Irish and English), which must be introduced at the beginning of the school year, may be sanctioned in Irish-speaking districts or in localities where Irish and English are spoken. For the programme see schedule XVIII., p. 119, and for the special regulations and scale of fees see page 58. Efficient teaching of the bilingual programme is favourably considered in connexion with the increments and promotions of the teachers.

122. (a.) The normal school year consists of forty-four weeks (220 school days), and all schools should be in operation for this period.

(b.) The school year commences, in all schools, on the 1st July.

\* The full grant may be paid for a pupil learning cookery or laundry work who is enrolled in a lower standard than that in which formal lessons on hygiene are given.

Rule 122—*continued*.

(c.) The promotions of pupils, revised programmes, and new time-tables should date from the beginning of the school year.

(d.) The "time table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the school-room. The teachers are required to furnish copies of their time tables to the inspectors within one month from the commencement of the school year.

123. Irish and mathematics may be taught as extra subjects outside the hours constituting an attendance.\* For each of the sub-divisions of mathematics a fee of 5s. per unit of the average attendance of pupils under instruction may be earned, but no fee can be paid for a pupil enrolled in a lower standard than the fifth. For the programmes see schedule XVIII., pages 124-126; and for the special regulations and scale of fees for Irish see schedule I., page 58. The general regulations for mathematics are the same as those for Irish.

124. (a.) No book can be used for the purpose of united secular instruction to which a reasonable objection might be entertained on religious or political grounds.

(b.) The managers may, subject to the foregoing condition, select the books used in their schools for the purpose of secular instruction, but they are required to submit annually for the examination of the inspector the list of proposed books not later than three months prior to the commencement of the school year, and they must furnish a copy of any book which does not appear on the list authorized by the Commissioners, or of any new edition of a book already sanctioned. No new book can be used until the official approval has been notified to the manager.

(c.) The inspector should, in all cases of doubt, forward copies of the book or books in question for the consideration of the Commissioners to whom an appeal lies in all cases.

## CHAPTER X.

## SCHOOL MEETINGS, ATTENDANCES, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AND ENROLMENT OF PUPILS.

125. Not less than four hours a day [including intervals as specified at 128 (c.)] must be provided on the time table for ordinary secular instruction on at least five days in the week. The time for secular instruction may consist of a single meeting of at least four hours'

\* For the present, payment of fees for teaching Irish as an extra subject, during ordinary school hours, may be made to extern teachers employed when the recognized staff of school teachers is not qualified to give the instruction, and when there is a substantial majority of the pupils in the third and higher standards learning the subject.

## Rule 125—continued.

duration, or of two meetings of at least two hours each, with an interval of not less than one hour between the meetings. The Commissioners decide in each case whether two separate meetings in a school day may be allowed, and if so, under what conditions.

126. The term "school-hours" should always be understood to mean the entire time in each day, from the opening of the school to its closing for the dismissal of the pupils; or in schools having two meetings daily, the term means the entire time from the commencement to the close of each meeting.

127. (a.) No child under three years of age can be enrolled as a pupil in any National school, and, as a rule, no pupil over seven years of age can, on admission to school, be enrolled in an infants' class. All pupils, both boys and girls, must be removed from infants' schools and from infants' departments of schools on the 1st July next following the completion of their eighth year.

(b.) Boys under seven years of age are ineligible for enrolment in a boys' school where there is not a mistress, unless

(1.) there is no suitable\* school under a mistress available in the locality, or

(2.) the probable effect of this rule will be the loss of an assistant teacher to the school.†

(c.) Except in the case of monitors or pupil teachers, pupils cannot be retained on the rolls of day schools after reaching the age of eighteen.

(d.) In cases of question regarding the age of a pupil a registrar's or a baptismal certificate should be produced, otherwise the decision of the inspector is final.

(e.) In places to which the compulsory attendance clauses of the Irish Education Act of 1892 apply, children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are bound to attend school unless excused.

128. (a.) An "attendance" means presence at secular instruction during four hours. If the school meets twice a day, presence at secular

\* A "suitable school" should be taken as meaning a school in which there is adequate accommodation of a satisfactory kind, in which the teaching of infants is efficient, and in which the teaching staff is of the same religious denomination (*viz.*, Roman Catholic or Protestant) as in the neighbouring boys' school.

† On the occurrence of a vacancy for an assistant a mistress should be appointed; otherwise no further exemption as regards the prohibition of the enrolment of boys under seven years of age can be granted.

Rule 128—*continued*.

instruction during two continuous hours counts as a "half attendance." The calling of the rolls and the recording in the daily report book of the number present must be completed before the time prescribed for the commencement of the "attendance" or "half attendance." The "attendance" or the morning "half attendance" must commence not later than 10-30 a.m.

(b.) A pupil who at any meeting of the school does not remain under instruction until the conclusion of the time prescribed for the "attendance" or "half attendance," as the case may be, cannot claim credit for being present at that meeting, and the mark denoting an incomplete attendance must be made at once.

(c.) The minimum time constituting an "attendance" may include an interval for recreation of not more than ten minutes in a meeting of two hours, and of not more than half an hour in a meeting of four hours.

(d.) The teacher of any school, however, in which there is only one meeting a day, is at liberty, with the approval of the manager to allow any pupil home for dinner during the time allowed for recreation, on the written application of the parent. The manager may withdraw the permission given in the case of any pupil at any time. Except as provided for under (f) no arrangement can be sanctioned by which the time for the secular instruction of any pupil is reduced below  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours daily, exclusive of the dinner time. If the pupil is late in returning, or does not return, credit can be given only for a "half-attendance" on that day. [See under (b).]

(e.) The minimum time constituting an attendance may include

(1) any time occupied by instruction, given elsewhere than at the school, in cookery, laundry-work, domestic economy, and wood-work; but all such arrangements must first receive the sanction of the Commissioners;

(2) any time occupied by visits paid during school hours, under arrangements sanctioned by the Commissioners, to places of educational value or interest. The number of such visits for any year must, however, be strictly limited, and should not exceed twenty visits of two hours' duration for any particular pupil.

(f.) In the case of pupils enrolled in the infants' classes in schools where senior classes are also taught, the minimum time constituting an "attendance" may be reduced from four hours to three, and the minimum time constituting a "half attendance" may be reduced from two hours to one hour and a half, the same intervals being allowed for recreation as in (c). If the infants are retained for more than three hours in any school, additional playtime may be allowed to them. This rule does not exempt any teacher from attending the full school time.

129. (a.) The average daily attendance during any period (month, quarter, year), is the number found by dividing the total number of complete "attendances" made on the regular school days within the period, by the number of such school days, two "half attendances" counting as one complete "attendance."

(b.) When the average attendance exceeds an integer by a fraction of not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the latter counts as a unit. Thus 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  counts as 30.

(c.) The number of pupils present must be recorded every day in the roll book and report book, but when, owing to the severity of the weather or other exceptional cause, the number of pupils in attendance on any day or days is under one-third of the average attendance for the month in which the day or days occur, the attendance of such a day or days may be excluded from the calculation of the quarterly or annual average. The cause of such low attendance in each case should be recorded in the daily report-book.

(d.) If a school has not been in operation for at least 200 days in the year a reduction in the grant is made unless, from some exceptional cause, it has not been possible for the school to be in operation for 200 days, in which case the Commissioners, on a proper representation of the circumstances, may make a proportionate reduction in this requirement. Excluded days cannot be counted as part of the required minimum of 200 days.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### MONITORS AND PUPIL TEACHERS.\*

130. The monitors are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the inspectors, who select them by competitive examination, except as provided in rule 139.

131. The inspectors recommend candidates for monitorship only in schools in which the organisation, methods of instruction, premises, furniture, apparatus and accommodation are satisfactory.

132. The inspectors confer with the managers and principal teachers of the schools as to the character and general suitability of the candi-

\* The same regulations as to appointment, qualifications, salary and period of service apply to monitors and pupil teachers in model schools as to those in ordinary schools.

Rule 132—*continued*.

dates whom they have selected, and they are prohibited from recommending candidates whom the managers disapprove of or to whom the teachers entertain a reasonable objection.

133. (a.) The inspector recommending the appointment of a monitor must certify that he has explained to the teacher—

1. that the monitor must not be employed in teaching for more than two hours in each day during his period of service except in his final year, when he may be employed for three hours in each day ;\*

2. that, except in the case of monitors whose general education is provided for in neighbouring Intermediate schools, the monitor must be carefully instructed along with the pupils of the school or allowed to study by himself under the teacher's supervision during the remainder of the daily school time ;

3. that the monitor must receive extra instruction regularly in the monitorial course outside of school hours, for at least three-quarters of an hour in each school day of the week, or for half an hour in each school day, and two hours on Saturday ;

4. that the principal teacher must preside over formal criticism lessons to be given by the monitors once in each week. In a school where one monitor only is employed one lesson each fortnight is considered sufficient. (For the regulations regarding the manner of conducting criticism lessons see schedule IX., p. 73.)

(b.) The Commissioners are prepared to sanction arrangements made by the managers, under which monitors of different schools may receive their extra instruction at specially fixed centres or their general and extra instruction at Intermediate schools. The extra instruction may be given in different subjects by different teachers, and should not be for less time than one hour a day.

134. The school for which a monitor is recommended must, as a rule, have had an average daily attendance of not less than fifty pupils for the preceding calendar year.

\* In the case of pupil teachers and monitors whose general education is provided for in neighbouring Intermediate schools the time during which they are required to teach in the National schools may, at the discretion of the manager, be limited to one hour in each day during the first year of service.



135. The maximum number of monitors that may, as a rule, be recognized in any school is set forth in the following table; but the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether this maximum should be sanctioned:—

Average Attendance				Monitors.
50	but under	85,	.. ..	1
85	"	130,	.. ..	2
130	"	175,	.. ..	3
175	"	220,	.. ..	4
220	"	265,	.. ..	5
265	"	310,	.. ..	6
310	"	355,	.. ..	7
and so forth.				

136. A monitress is not recognized in:—

(1) a boys' school, unless it is an infants' school or department under a mistress;

(2) a mixed school under a master, unless

(a.) she is a near relative of the teacher; or

(b.) a mistress is charged with her extra instruction or is always present at it; or

(c.) during the time of her extra instruction a respectable woman is present, or some other monitresses or girl pupils; or

(d.) her extra instruction is given at a special centre [rule 133 (b.)];

(3) any school in which there is not adequate provision for instruction in needlework.

137. The number of monitors being limited, the managers should understand that they have no claim to the appointment of monitors merely on the ground that the conditions specified in these rules have all been fulfilled.

138. The monitors are appointed, as a rule, from the 1st July in each year. Their service counts from that date, and all appointments are subject to the fulfilment of the conditions below specified as regards good conduct and efficient instruction. If a monitor resigns or dies, or becomes disqualified, a successor may be appointed, but not later than the 31st December.

139. The candidates for monitorship must be not less than fifteen and not more than seventeen years of age on the 1st July, and they must answer satisfactorily in the prescribed programme. (See page 127.) Students who have passed in the junior or middle grade under the Board of Intermediate Education are eligible for appointment as monitors without undergoing further examination, except in any ordinary school subject in which the candidate did not pass at the Intermediate examination, should the Commissioners require it.

140. The candidates for monitorship must furnish a registrar's certificate of the date of their birth,\* and a medical certificate that they are of a sound and healthy constitution, and free from any physical or mental defect likely to impair their efficiency as teachers.

141. The full period of service and training of monitors is three years.

142. The Commissioners may appoint monitors under the former regulations in case sufficient candidates do not qualify under the new rules. The limits of age for such candidates are fourteen and sixteen, and the full period of service and training is five years.

143. (a.) The monitors must undergo a yearly examination in the prescribed courses. (For the programmes see schedule XVIII., page 128.)

(b.) The annual examinations of the monitors in the prescribed courses are held in their schools except in the final year, and on each occasion the monitors must exhibit to the inspector all the exercise books written by them in the course of the year, and the monitresses must also exhibit specimens of their needlework.

144. (a.) The examination of monitors of the final year is held at Easter in each year in the King's scholarship programme. (For the programme see schedule XVIII., p. 133.)

(b.) The monitors are annually awarded service marks which are added to the total obtained at the examination held in the final year.

145. The monitors who pass the King's scholarship examination in the first or second division, and who complete their service satisfactorily, are eligible for appointment as assistants (see rule 76) within three years, as a rule, from the termination of their service as monitors.

146. The attendance of monitors who receive their general instruction in the school in which they are serving as monitors must be recorded daily on the rolls, and be included in calculating the average daily attendance of pupils.

147. The salary granted to a monitor may be withdrawn at any time should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

148. When a vacancy in a monitorship occurs, whether before or on the expiration of a monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor will be appointed.

\* Pupils under sixteen years of age can obtain a registrar's certificate of date of birth for 6d.

149. A monitor cannot be transferred, even temporarily, to another school without the express sanction of the Commissioners; but where a girls' school or a mixed school is associated with an infants' school in the same premises, the monitors of each department may be permitted to devote a portion of their time to teaching and practising in the other department.

150. (a.) The following is the scale of salaries for monitors :—

—					Boys.	Girls.
					£	£
First year,	..	..	..	..	10	8
Second year,	..	..	..	..	15	12
Third year,	..	..	..	..	20	16

(b.) For monitors appointed under the former regulations the scale is as follows :—

—					Boys.	Girls.
					£	£
First year,	..	..	..	..	5	5
Second year,	..	..	..	..	6	6
Third year,	..	..	..	..	8	8
Fourth year,	..	..	..	..	12	10
Fifth year,	..	..	..	..	18	16

151. (a.) Pupil teachers are eligible for appointment in all schools which are officially recorded as, at least, "very good," and are appointed, as a rule, from 1st September. They are selected (as far as possible in order of merit) from students who have "passed with honours" in the junior, middle, or senior grade, under the Board of Intermediate Education, not more than two years prior to their appointment as pupil teachers.

(b.) Pupil teachers are also appointed after passing an examination prescribed by the Commissioners. Candidates for this examination must be not less than fifteen years of age and not more than eighteen on the 1st June in the year in which they seek appointment. For the programme of examination see page 131.

(c.) The managers who desire to have pupil teachers appointed to their schools should make application to the Commissioners not later than 1st July. Pupil teachers are, as far as possible, appointed to schools in the district in which they reside.

Rule 151—*continued*.

(d.) Pupil teachers, if appointed for three years, must not be employed in teaching for more than two hours in each day during the first year, and three hours in each day during the second and third years. Those appointed for two years must not be employed in teaching for more than three hours in each day during their period of service.

152. The candidates for pupil teacherships should forward their applications to the Secretaries not later than 1st June, and if they are not already qualified under rule 151 (a.), they should intimate whether it is their intention to present themselves at the ensuing Intermediate examinations, or whether they propose to sit for the equivalent examination to be held by the Commissioners under rule 151 (b.)

153. The period of service for pupil teachers is three years for those who have "passed with honours" in the junior grade, and two years for those who have "passed with honours" in the middle or senior grade.

154. The candidates for pupil teacherships are required to furnish satisfactory evidence of age, a certificate of character from a clergyman, and a medical certificate that they are of sound and healthy constitution, and free from any physical or mental defect likely to impair their usefulness as teachers.

155. Pupil teachers must at the end of each year of service pass a qualifying examination, conducted by the Board's inspectors, for retention during the following year. (For the programme see p. 130.) In lieu, however, of this qualifying examination they are allowed the option of presenting themselves for the Intermediate examinations.

156. (a.) The examination of pupil teachers of the final year is held at Easter in the King's scholarship programme, and those who pass this examination, in the first or second division, and who complete their service satisfactorily are eligible for appointment as assistants within three years from the termination of their service as pupil teachers.

(b.) Marks for good service are considered in connection with this examination.

157. The scale of salaries for pupil teachers is as follows :—

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
	£	£	£
(1.) Pupil teachers who have passed with honours in the junior grade* (Boys),	18	24	30
" " " (Girls),	14	20	26
(2.) Pupil teachers who have passed with honours in the middle or senior grade* (Boys),	24	30	—
" " " (Girls),	20	26	—

NOTE.—Rules 133 [except 133 (a.) 1], 136, 137, 146, and 148 are also applicable to pupil teachers.

## CHAPTER XII.

### TRAINING COLLEGES.†

158. (a.) A Training college is an institution for boarding, lodging, and instructing students who are preparing to become, or are already, teachers in National or other Government elementary schools. It must include, within a convenient distance, a National school or schools in which the students may learn the practical exercise of their profession.‡

(b.) The session of a Training college opens at latest in the week commencing with the first Monday after the 10th September in each year.

159. (a.) A Training college must have adequate accommodation in dormitories, refectory, and lecture or class rooms for at least 50 students.

(b.) The manager or correspondent of a Training college must be either a clergyman or other person of good position in society.

(c.) The report upon an application for aid to a Training college must be made by one of the chief inspectors.

(d.) The Training colleges are placed under the charge of the chief inspectors.

160. No grant is made to a Training college unless the Commissioners are satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

\* Or the equivalent examination held by the Commissioners.

† For the regulations regarding the Reid exhibitions and the prizes in Irish for King's scholars, see pp. 62 and 63.

‡ The Commissioners also recognize the training given since 1900 in the institution of the Marist Brothers in Dumfries and in that of the Presentation Brothers in Cork, and grant training certificates to members of these Orders who having undergone the full course of training in these institutions after reaching the age of seventeen years, have passed the King's scholars' final examinations and have subsequently given two years' satisfactory service in the schools of their Orders. These certificates carry no claims for State aid of any kind, and are recognized only so long as the teachers holding them are employed in schools belonging to the respective orders.

161. (a.) The Commissioners make grants to a college in Marlborough Street, Dublin, under their own management.

(b.) They also make grants to Training colleges under local management.

162. The provisions made for the training of teachers in Training colleges are as follows :—

1. a one year's course of training, open to principal and assistant teachers ;\*

2. a two year's course of training open to pupil teachers, monitors, and other suitable students approved by the Commissioners, and possessing the qualifications prescribed in the programme for the King's scholarship examination, this course is also open to principals and assistants, instead of the one year's course, provided they shall have resigned their appointments before entering the Training college ;\*

3. (a.) if during the attendance of a recognized teacher at any Training college for the one year's course, the local manager provides a substitute eligible for appointment as teacher under rule 76 (a.) or (b.), the pay of the teacher from the Commissioners is continued. (b.) Substitutes make their own terms with the managers and the teachers for whom they act, as regards the remuneration for their services, and they have no claim on the Commissioners. (c.) The employment of a substitute for a teacher in training cannot be sanctioned for a longer period than twelve months, reckoned from the date of the teacher's leaving for the Training college.

163. (a.) An examination of candidates in the course prescribed in the programme for the King's scholarship examination is annually held at Easter at each college, or in such other place as may be approved by the Commissioners.†

(b.) The authorities of each college, on their own responsibility, select the candidates for admission to the examination, subject to the condition that they are more than eighteen years of age on the 1st January next following the date of the examination, or are in their final year as pupil teachers or monitors.‡

164. The authorities of any college must submit, on or before the 1st February in each year, for the approval of the Commissioners, a list of the names of the candidates for the entrance examination to be held at Easter. No application can be entertained unless all the preliminary regulations are complied with.

\* In the case of students or teachers of superior promise the Commissioners are prepared to sanction a period of additional training for one year.

† For programme see schedule XVIII., p. 133.

‡ The maximum age on admission should not be such as to exclude the claim of the King's scholar for appointment as teacher after training under rule 73, which fixes 35 as the maximum age for such appointments.

165. (a.) The Commissioners may admit to the Marlborough-street college, and the authorities of the colleges under local management may admit to their respective colleges, subject to the approval of the Commissioners—

(1.) any candidate who, on examination, has been pronounced qualified in the course prescribed in the programme for the King's scholarship examination ;

(2.) without examination, any National teacher who has not previously been trained and who wishes to enter the college for a year's training, in the course prescribed for students of the second year ;

(3.) without full examination, graduates and undergraduates of a university, and persons who have passed the examinations in the middle or senior grade held by the Board of Intermediate Education within two years. (A one year's course may be accepted as sufficient for graduates.)

All candidates referred to in sub-head (3.) must qualify in the subjects of the King's scholarship programme which are not covered by the special courses in which they have passed.

(b.) The authorities of each college arrange their own terms of admission.

(c.) Before candidates are admitted—

(1.) the medical officer of the college must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory, and that they are free from serious bodily defect or deformity ;

(2.) they must sign a declaration that they honestly intend to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in any institution referred to in rule 172\* ; and

(3.) the parent or guardian of the candidate must also sign a guarantee.†

(d.) Such candidates when admitted are termed King's scholars.

(e.) A King's scholar is not eligible for employment in any capacity in a National school during the time which he may have contracted to remain as a student in a Training college, unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the infraction of the contract is justified by illness or other satisfactory cause.

166. The Commissioners recognize in the various colleges extern King's scholars, who attend the instruction given by the professors and teachers of the college, but who are not boarded or lodged on the premises.

These extern students must conform to all the regulations of the college except such as relate to residence.

On these conditions extern King's scholars may be admitted to the annual examinations, and may obtain training diplomas.

\* For the form of declaration see p. 70.

† For the form of guarantee see p. 70.

167. The principals of the Training colleges have absolute power to require any King's scholar to discontinue his course of training during or at the end of the first year in certain circumstances.

168. For admission to the examination for entrance to the Marlborough street Training college, candidates are selected by the Commissioners, and must produce certificates of good character. The candidates who pass the examination are chosen in order of merit.\*

169. (a.) An examination of the King's scholars is held yearly, in the month of July, at each of the Training colleges.

(b.) No candidates may be presented for examination except King's scholars in training, either as interns or as externs, throughout the college year.

170. At the end of their first year of residence, the two-year King's scholars must pass in the prescribed programme as a condition of being further retained in training.†

171. (a.) The King's scholars must pass the final examination as a condition of being recognized as trained and of receiving the diploma.‡ A King's scholar, however, who fails, may be allowed a second trial, on the recommendation of the principal, at the next following annual examination, on passing which the candidate is recognized as trained and as eligible to obtain the diploma on the usual conditions.

(b.) Graduates of a university need not present themselves for examination in such subjects as are covered by their university degrees.

172. A diploma is awarded to every ex-King's scholar who, having passed the final examination—

(a) shall have served continuously for two years as a recognized teacher in a National school, and shall, during these years, have been favourably reported on by the Inspector; or

(b.) shall have been reported by the proper department, in each case, to have completed a like period of good service as teacher in public elementary schools of Great Britain, in the Army or Navy, or in Poor Law schools, certified industrial schools, or certified Reformatories in the United Kingdom.

If, however, the teacher has not qualified for a diploma within five years from the date of leaving the Training college, no diploma can, as a rule, be awarded.

\* (a.) The resident King's scholars are boarded and lodged free of expense out of the funds provided under rule 174.

(b.) There is a time set apart daily for the King's scholars to attend to their respective religious exercises, and every facility is afforded to clergymen to impart religious instruction to the King's scholars of their own flocks. On Sundays, King's scholars are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant supervision is at all times exercised over their moral conduct.

† For the programme, see schedule XVIII., p. 137.



173. Should King's scholars on the completion of training act as substitutes for teachers during the absence of the latter from their schools while in training, or be appointed as qualified lay assistants in Convent or Monastery National schools, the time so employed as substitutes or as lay assistants counts as part of the two years' probationary service for the diploma, if the service rendered is satisfactory.

174. Grants for resident King's scholars are made to each college as follows :—

(a.) a fixed grant of £50 for each man in training for one year, and of £100 for each man in training for two years ;

(b.) a fixed grant of £35 for each woman in training for one year, and of £70 for each woman in training for two years :

(c.) in addition, a bonus of £10 for each man of the one year's course of training, and of £20 for each man of the two years' course of training, after two years' probationary service of a satisfactory character in the actual work of teaching. [See rule 172 (a.) and (b.)] ;

(d.) a bonus of £7 for each woman of the one year's course of training, and of £14 for each woman of the two years' course of training, after two years' probationary service of a satisfactory character in the actual work of teaching. [See rule 172 (a.) and (b.)] ;

(e.) the fixed grant to each college is paid as follows :—

An instalment of £12 (for men), or £8 (for women), is paid on 1st November, 1st February, and 1st May, for each King's scholar in residence for continuous training throughout the year. The balance is adjusted as soon as the college accounts for the year have been closed, audited, and approved by the Commissioners ;

(f.) if these grants yield a surplus upon the certified expenditure, it may be applied to scholarships, prizes, the purchase of apparatus and educational appliances, or any other suitable purpose approved by the Commissioners ;

(g.) should a King's scholar, owing to any exceptional cause, not complete a training session, the fixed grant is paid in proportion to the time of residence ;

175. The accounts of a college must, at all times, be regularly posted up, and be ready for the inspection of the Accountant to the Commissioners, or other officer authorized by them.

176. Grants are made to the practising school or schools of a Training college on the same conditions as to other National schools, but teachers recognized in these schools prior to the 1st April, 1900, having scales

Rule 176—*continued*.

of salaries better than those now fixed [see rule 108] are allowed to retain such scales as personal so long as they occupy the same positions as they did on the 31st March, 1900.

177. Teachers trained at the cost of the State must repay the cost of their training before they are allowed to enter the Civil Service. The repayments must be made in accordance with a scale sanctioned by the Treasury.\*

## CHAPTER XIII.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS AS NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

178. (1.) As conditions of aid the Commissioners must as a rule be satisfied :—

(a.) that the school has been in actual operation for at least three months under a competent teacher and with a sufficient average attendance ;

(b.) that the case is deserving of assistance, and that the school is required for the purposes of National Education ;

(c.) that there is reason to expect that the school will maintain an average daily attendance of at least twenty pupils between the ages of three and fifteen years ;

(d.) that such local provision will be made to supplement the teacher's emoluments from the Commissioners as they may deem necessary ;

(e.) that the school-house is suitable, in good repair, adequately furnished, and provided with proper out-offices ;

(f.) that such local provision will be made for the proper cleansing of the rooms and the heating of them in cold weather as the Commissioners may deem adequate ;

(g.) that neither the teacher nor the teacher's husband or wife nor any of their relatives, nor any other person in their interest, is the owner in whole or in part, or liable for the rent of the school-house ;

(h.) that no near relative of the patron or local manager is a member of the school staff ;

(i.) Plans for new school-houses, or for extensions to existing school-houses, whether the buildings are to be erected by the aid of grant or loan, or entirely from local resources, must first receive the approval of the Commissioners.

\* Persons admitted as King's scholars to a Training college are required to repay the amount expended by the State upon their training. The sum is reducible by one-thirtieth for each year served, after the end of the training, in elementary schools.

(2.) Before the Commissioners decide upon an application for aid, they require from the inspector a report upon all the circumstances of the case.

(3.) To warrant continuance of the grants to any school the conditions (1.) (e.), (f.), (g.) and (h.) must be strictly observed.

179. (a.) In certain cases, namely, where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by the children of a particular denomination in any National school within reasonable distance from their homes, the Commissioners are prepared to make modified grants to schools in which the average daily attendance of pupils is less than twenty; they, however, reserve to themselves the power in all cases of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of schools in any district.

(b.) When one or more schools under Protestant management and with Protestant teachers is or are in operation in any place, and with sufficient available accommodation for the Protestant children residing in the vicinity, the Commissioners decline to grant aid to any additional school under Protestant management and with Protestant teachers within a distance of less than two miles from any such school as described above, except under special conditions to be considered by the Commissioners, after due notice setting forth, as far as possible, the exceptional circumstances of the case. A similar rule applies in the case of schools under Roman Catholic management and with Roman Catholic teachers.

(c.) In the case of a vacancy in a school under Protestant management with an average daily attendance of under twenty-five and within two miles' distance of one or more schools under the management of any Protestant denomination, a new teacher must not be appointed until the Commissioners have considered a re-arrangement of the schools in the district. A similar rule applies in the case of schools under Roman Catholic management.

(d.) In the case of the amalgamation of two or more schools under Protestant management, it is desirable that the managers of the schools so united shall constitute a committee with power to appoint a local correspondent.

180. The grants made by the Commissioners to schools consist of salary, continued good service salary, augmentation grant, and capitation payments to the teaching staffs; books, maps, charts, &c., to schools when first recognized or when structurally improved at considerable local cost; and, generally, supplies of equipment for instruction in certain subjects of the programme.

181. When any school is recognized, the Commissioners require that the inscription "NATIONAL SCHOOL," shall be put up in plain and legible characters on a conspicuous part of the school house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. In vested schools a stone should be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it.

182. Persons desirous of obtaining aid from the Commissioners towards the support of a school, are furnished from the Office of National Education with the forms upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners; and, as a general rule, grants of salary, &c., cannot commence from an earlier date than the first of the month in which such forms of application are returned to the Office.

183. The Commissioners reserve to themselves, in every case, the right to determine finally whether the payment of salaries or the grant of any other aid should be made in whole or in part, or be altogether withheld.

184. As a general rule, a National school, in order to continue to be recognized by the Commissioners, must have an annual average daily attendance of at least twenty pupils between the ages of three and fifteen years.

185. To warrant the continuance of aid, the house, premises, and furniture must be kept in sufficient repair, and the school must be conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners.

Ten square feet of floor space should be provided for each pupil in attendance, and new enrolments are not permitted in any school in which the number on the rolls exceeds one-sixth of the total number of square feet in the school-rooms and ordinary class-rooms, exclusive of passages, lavatories, and cloak-rooms.

186. When a school has been recognized as a school for boys or for girls solely, or as a mixed school, the sanction of the Commissioners must be obtained for a change from a boys' to a girls' school, or *vice versa*, or to a mixed school, or from a mixed school to separate schools.

187. Separate ordinary schools for boys and girls adjoining or in close proximity, and under the same management, at one or both of which there is an average attendance of less than thirty, must be amalgamated on the retirement of either principal, unless for special reasons it shall be otherwise directed.\* This rule does not apply to any boys' school the average attendance at which but for the operation of rule 127 (b.) would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be over 30.

\*[For the special regulations as to the payment of the teachers where two separate boys' and girls' schools are amalgamated see schedule III. (b.) p. 61.]

188. In the case of applications for the recognition of boys' and girls' schools in the same locality in place of a mixed school, aid cannot be granted to separate schools unless there is satisfactory evidence that each school will have an average attendance of at least fifty pupils.

189. If the building in which a school is conducted is unsuitable, a new school to replace the old one should not be provided until the Commissioners shall have considered the question of its necessity, having regard to the school accommodation in the locality.

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#### CHAPTER XIV.

##### BUILDING, FURNISHING, AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES, &c.

190. The Commissioners award aid towards building school-houses, and providing suitable fittings and furniture, and for providing science laboratories, accommodation for instruction in cookery and laundry, workshops, &c., in certain cases. This aid is given for vested schools only.

191. Before any grant is made towards building a schoolhouse, the Commissioners must be satisfied—

(a.) that a necessity exists for such a school;

(b.) that an eligible site has been procured;

(c.) that a proper lease of the site for the purposes of National Education shall be executed either to trustees, or to the Commissioners in their corporate capacity;

(d.) that whatever aid in addition to the grant is necessary for erecting the house and providing furniture, according to the approved plans and specifications, shall be supplied by local contribution; and

(e.) that when the school comes into operation such local aid shall be provided in supplement of the teacher's emoluments from the Commissioners as they may deem necessary.

192. In rural districts, if the proposed site for a school is within three statute miles by road of a vested National school, no grant is made, except in special circumstances.

193. (a.) The site should be healthy, with a supply of pure water conveniently near, should be easy of access, and must be approved by the Board of Public Works. (b.) As a rule, sites should not be less than a rood or thereabouts in extent, and for large schools a greater extent may be required. (c.) The Commissioners do not contribute towards the cost of obtaining sites.

194. In cases of applications for building grants for adjoining boys' and girls' schools, grants for separate schools can not be made unless there is an average attendance of at least 50 pupils in each school.

195. Although the Commissioners do not refuse aid towards the erection of school-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer that they should be erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained ; they therefore require that, before Church, Chapel, or Meeting-house ground is selected as the site of a school-house, strict inquiry should be made whether any other convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be reported to them.

196. (a.) The school premises to be vested in the Commissioners must be held either in fee-simple, or at a nominal rent ; (b.) those to be vested in trustees must either be held at a nominal rent, or must be indemnified by special sureties against any liability for rent ; and (c.) the lease of premises not held in fee-simple must be for such a term as, in the circumstances, the Commissioners may deem necessary.

197. The Commissioners determine what amount of school accommodation should be provided in the proposed building ; and the cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate. (For the special regulations concerning building, furnishing, and improvement grants, see schedule XV., p. 80.)

198. Loans for the erection of non-vested school-houses, Training colleges, and teachers' residences are made by the Board of Public Works on the recommendation of the Commissioners. Grants may also be made towards the erection of a teacher's residence. (For the special regulations see schedule XVI., p. 84, and schedule XVII., p. 86.)

199. Under the Irish Education Acts, 1892 and 1893, sites for school-houses or teachers' residences may be compulsorily acquired, under prescribed conditions.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### ELEMENTARY EVENING SCHOOLS.

200. The Commissioners consider applications for grants to evening schools from managers of National schools, committees, or other suitable persons, on condition that these schools shall not receive aid from any other public department for the same work, and that they

## Rule 200—continued.

shall be subject to the general rules of the Commissioners, except in so far as the general rules may be modified by these special rules.

No grants may be claimed under these regulations on account of any student in respect of whom grants are claimable under the regulations of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for the administration of the Science and Art grants for schools other than day secondary schools.

201. (a.) Evening schools must not meet before 4 p.m., except on Saturday, when the meetings must not take place before 2 p.m.

(b.) A meeting must be of at least two hours' duration.

(c.) The time of a meeting must be devoted exclusively to secular instruction.

202. There must be 70 meetings in a session to warrant the full payment of the fee allowed (see 203 (b.)). If through exceptional causes a school meets less often, a *pro rata* payment may be made, provided that the total number of meetings is not less than 45. Notice of intention to shorten the session to less than 70 meetings must be given as early as possible before the proposed date of closing, so as to allow the Commissioners time to inquire into the exceptional causes. Only one session of an evening school can be held within twelve months, and only four meetings of a school can be held in any week.

203. (a.) The minimum average attendance entitling a school to the payment of the grant and to continued recognition is 10.

(b.) The average attendance is calculated by dividing the total number of complete attendances made by eligible pupils (rule 207) during the school session by the number of meetings. A pupil's attendances cannot be included in calculating the average attendance unless he has been present during at least 12 meetings of the class. For each unit of the average attendance the manager or committee of the school may be allowed a fee of 17s. 6d. or of 15s. The rate of the fee may be reduced at the discretion of the Commissioners. No higher fee than 12s. 6d. is paid unless at least 25 per cent. of the pupils in attendance are successfully taught two or more of the subjects specified as additional subjects in rule 209 (a).

(c.) The rate of the fee is determined as a rule by the report of the inspector on the school at the end of the session. Payment at the rate of 17s. 6d. is granted only where the report is specially satisfactory.

(d.) The payment of the grants is made after the end of each session.

204. The school must be held in suitable premises having sufficient accommodation, suitably lighted and heated when necessary. Schools are not recognized in teachers' residences, nor if situated in remote places difficult of access from a public road.

205. (a.) The managers or the committees employ the teachers and arrange the amount of their remuneration.

(b.) The teachers may be persons (lay or clerical) over 18 years of age, approved as qualified by the inspectors. Teachers who have retired from the service on retiring allowances are not eligible as teachers of evening schools. A teacher of a day National school can be recognized as teacher of only one evening school. If his day school is not efficiently conducted, he cannot be recognized as a teacher of an evening school.

(c.) The Commissioners determine as to the adequacy of the staff. As a rule, no teacher in an evening school should have charge of more than thirty pupils.

206. As a rule, no evening school can be attended by pupils of both sexes. On the application of the manager leave may be given in exceptional cases for the attendance of both sexes at an evening school.

207. Persons over fourteen years of age, children excused from attendance at school under the provisions of the Irish Education Act of 1892, and children unable to attend day schools, are eligible as pupils of an evening school. No person can be recognized as a pupil of more than one evening school at the same time, nor can any pupil in actual attendance at a day National school be recognized as a pupil of an evening school for the purposes of payment. Persons not included in those defined as eligible pupils may attend evening schools, but they cannot be taken into account in the calculation of the average attendance, and their names should be entered on a separate roll.

208. (a.) A time table for each school must be drawn up and submitted for approval.

(b.) Registers and roll books, approved by the Commissioners, must be kept. The rolls must be completely marked before the termination of the first quarter hour of each meeting. The attendance mark must be cancelled if any pupil leaves before the end of a meeting. The registers and rolls must be checked and certified in the schoolroom during the time of a meeting, at least once a month, by the manager or by some suitable person deputed by the manager or by the committee.

(c.) The school must be at all times open to inspection by the Commissioners or their officers.



209. (a.) Any of the elementary subjects taught in all day National schools may be taught in evening schools, together with the following additional subjects :—

Advanced arithmetic and algebra.  
 Geometry and mensuration.  
 Irish.  
 French.  
 Latin.  
 Shorthand and typewriting.  
 Elementary science.  
 Model drawing.  
 Geometrical drawing.  
 History of Great Britain and Ireland (a period of).  
 Cookery.  
 Bookkeeping.  
 Hygiene (Health and Habits.)

Other subjects not included in the above may be taught subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

(b.) A syllabus of the subjects to be taught in each evening school must be submitted for approval at the commencement of the session.

(c.) At least two subjects should be taught in each evening school, but not necessarily at each meeting. Reading, writing, and arithmetic must be taught in every evening school to such pupils as are not already qualified in these subjects. No payment is allowed in respect of any pupil who is taught other subjects only, unless the inspector is satisfied that the pupil has a sufficient elementary knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

210. No political or polemical business, or business other than that laid down in the approved time table of the school, must be transacted during the time of meeting.

211. (a.) Evening schools must not be conducted for the private profit of the manager or committee. All the state grant must be expended on the schools and teachers.

(b.) The managers must submit a satisfactory return of the expenditure at the end of the school session.

(c.) The scale of fees (if any) to be charged to the pupils must be submitted to the Commissioners for approval.

212. Evening schools are supplied with books, &c., on the same conditions as day National schools.

213. (a.) The Commissioners may whenever they think fit, withdraw their grants from any evening school.

Rule 213—*continued*.

(b.) The continuance of the grants depends on the observance of the foregoing conditions and on the nature of the inspector's report at the end of a school session.

214. In evening schools where Irish is successfully taught book prizes may be awarded to the pupils for proficiency in that subject on the conditions set forth in schedule I., page 59.

P. E. LEMASS.	}	<i>Secretaries.</i>
W. J. DILWORTH.		

OFFICE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION,  
DUBLIN, June, 1909.

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## SCHEDULE I.

*SPECIAL PROVISION FOR INSTRUCTION IN IRISH IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES.*

## 1.—IRISH AS AN EXTRA SUBJECT IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

*(For the programme see page 123.)*

Fees may be paid for Irish taught as an extra subject to pupils of the third and higher standards according to the following scale:—

For pupils enrolled in the third standard 3s. per unit of the average attendance at the Irish lessons.

For pupils enrolled in the fourth standard 6s. per unit of the average attendance at the Irish lessons.

For pupils enrolled in the fifth standard 9s. per unit of the average attendance at the Irish lessons.

For pupils enrolled in the sixth and higher standards 12s. per unit of the average attendance at the Irish lessons.

The course of instruction is set forth in the "Programme of Instruction for National Schools," and any proposed alternative courses of instruction must receive the sanction of the Commissioners before they are adopted.

A fee cannot be paid for the same pupil more than once in the same course.

If a pupil enrolled in the fourth or higher standards receives instruction in the course for a lower standard only the rate of fee for the lower standard can be paid.

At least forty extra hours' instruction must be given, and the teaching of the extra branch must continue throughout the entire school year. Each lesson must be of at least half an hour's duration.

Extra instruction must be given before or after the hours constituting an attendance; but see note to Rule 123.

The fees may be reduced or withheld at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Every teacher of Irish is required to produce a certificate or other satisfactory proofs of his competency to teach the subject.

Irish cannot be taught by the ordinary staff in any school in which the work done in the other school subjects does not show merit.

A special roll for each standard must be kept and the roll must be marked each day before instruction in the extra subject begins.

No fee for Irish as an extra subject is payable for any pupil of a "bilingual" school for whom a fee has been paid.

## 2.—IRISH IN SCHOOLS WHERE THE BILINGUAL PROGRAMME HAS BEEN SANCTIONED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

*(For the bilingual programme see page 119.)*

The use of the bilingual programme may be permitted only—

- (1) If the home language of the majority of the pupils is Irish;
- (2) If the teacher can speak Irish fluently;
- (3) If instruction through the medium of English will be given to any exclusively English-speaking pupils whose parents desire it.

In schools in which the bilingual programme is adopted, Irish should be mainly the medium of instruction for the junior standards (I. to III.), and English mainly for the higher.

The merit of the teaching is judged by the proficiency both in Irish and English, the former being the main factor in the case of the junior classes, and the latter in the case of the higher.

Permission to use the bilingual programme is withdrawn if the school declines in usefulness under bilingual conditions, or, if the recognized Irish-speaking teacher leaves, unless his successor satisfies the condition as to knowledge of Irish.

A fee of 4s. may be paid for each unit of the average attendance of pupils receiving bilingual instruction in schools classified as "fair," as a result of the annual inspection, of 6s. in schools classified as "good," of 8s. in schools classified as "very good" or "excellent."

### 3.—IRISH IN RECOGNIZED TRAINING COLLEGES.

Prizes not exceeding thirty in number may be awarded annually to King's scholars who, at the close of their final year of training, pass the examination generally and obtain a certificate of competency to teach Irish.

No teacher already "certificated" in Irish is eligible for a prize.

A prize is not awarded to any student who does not display adequate colloquial knowledge of Irish.

If more than thirty King's scholars satisfy the required conditions, the prizes are awarded to the best answerers, irrespective of what college they have attended.

The prize for each King's scholar is £5. A sum of £10 may also be awarded to every teacher who has obtained a prize of £5 as a King's scholar at the final examination for King's scholars, and who is thereafter reported to have shown high merit in the teaching of Irish for two consecutive years in a National school.

### 4.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE GRANTS MADE TO COLLEGES FOR THE TEACHING OF IRISH.

The special colleges for the teaching of Irish must have a course of at least four weeks, comprising instruction for not less than eighty hours, under teachers whose competency is certified by some recognized authority.

The number of students under any one teacher may not exceed 25.

A record of the students' attendances must be kept according to a prescribed form, and the time table of the college, the programme of studies, and the list of professors must be submitted for approval.

Any student who absents himself from classes, except owing to illness or other reasonable cause, is not recognized as eligible to earn payment for the college.

No student is paid for if he fails to attend three-fourths of the lessons, but if his absence is owing to illness the Commissioners may allow him to receive supplemental lessons sufficient to secure payment.

A qualified substitute may be employed by the teacher of a National school during his attendance at any of these classes, and the service of a substitute is recognized as service given by the teacher.

No student who is already certificated in Irish by the Board will be paid for unless special sanction to attend the course has been obtained from the Commissioners.

At the end of the courses the professors of the several colleges examine the teachers who have attended and submit the results for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Those who pass this examination are registered as qualified to teach "Irish as an ordinary or extra subject," and those who reach a sufficiently high standard are registered as competent to take charge of a bilingual school.

A payment of £5 is made to the college for each teacher who passes the examination, and who subsequently teaches Irish satisfactorily in a public school for one year.

### 5.—IRISH IN EVENING SCHOOLS.

In evening schools where Irish is successfully taught book prizes may be awarded to the pupils for proficiency in that subject on the following conditions:

(a.) no prize can be awarded for any pass in a lower programme than that prescribed for the fourth standard in day schools;

(b.) no prize can be awarded unless the number of pupils learning such programme, and presented for examination, is at least five, and unless the proficiency in Irish is pronounced good;

(c.) in the case of a school in which the number of pupils presented for examination is not less than five and not more than nineteen the prizes cannot exceed £1 in total value.

(d.) in the case of a school in which the number of pupils presented for examination is at least twenty, the prizes cannot exceed £2 in total value.

(e.) No prizes are awarded unless the evening school has been in operation for the complete session of 70 meetings, as prescribed in Rule 202.

## SCHEDULE II.

## WORKMISTRESSES, JUNIOR LITERARY ASSISTANTS, AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

(No new appointments are made.)

1. Workmistresses in the service on the 1st April, 1900, may continue to be employed for the purpose of giving instruction in needlework so long as

(1.) the average attendance of girls does not fall below 20; \* †

(2.) a mistress is not employed in the school.

2. Workmistresses are required to attend for only two hours a day, and, if competent, they must assist the teachers generally in conducting the school during the time they are not employed in giving instruction in needlework.

3. Salary is withdrawn from junior literary assistants and workmistresses under the same conditions as those laid down in the case of assistants.

4. (a) So long as an industrial teacher is employed in any school, such teacher is charged with the general supervision of the entire industrial education in the school, including the plain needlework, &c., prescribed in the programmes of the several standards, and is personally responsible for the efficient instruction and training of a special industrial class, composed of extern young women, and of such pupils as may have passed through the ordinary literary course of the school.

(b.) Each member of the special industrial class must be engaged in receiving industrial instruction daily for such time as, in consideration of the nature of the industry pursued, may be deemed adequate.

(c.) The recognition of a special industrial teacher does not relieve the ordinary mistresses of the school from the obligation of giving efficient practical instruction, under the supervision of the special industrial teacher, in plain needlework, &c., to the pupils of the school.

(d.) To warrant the continued recognition of a special industrial teacher, there must be a separate workroom, suitably furnished, and used for the instruction of the special industrial class.

(e.) In every industrial department a separate roll book and separate daily report book must be kept for the special industrial class.

5. Industrial teachers in the service prior to the 1st April, 1900, having incomes from the State greater than these now fixed for junior assistant mistresses will retain such incomes as personal, so long as they may remain in their present schools.

\*If an assistant master is employed in the school there must be an average of at least 70 to warrant the continued recognition of a workmistress.

†For workmistresses in the service on 1st October, 1898, the number which qualifies for continued recognition is 12, so long as they continue in the school in which they were then serving.

## SCHEDULE III.

## (a). REGULATIONS RESPECTING PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

1. The school returns furnished in connection with the claims for payment of salaries must be examined and checked by the manager, and the certificate printed at the foot of such returns must be signed by him without alteration.

2. If the manager finds it necessary to be absent from the locality for an interval, previously to his leaving some suitable person resident in the locality should be nominated for the approval of the Commissioners as "manager *pro tem*." Otherwise, delays in the payment of salaries may take place.

3. Where the payment of the teacher's claim would otherwise be delayed owing to the illness, death, or removal of the recognized manager, or to other exceptional causes, the amounts due may be paid through the inspector, or through any respectable resident, approved by the Commissioners, who will undertake to certify and sign the usual returns to be furnished for the school.

4. Every claim for the salary must be signed by the teacher who is to receive the amount therein specified, and unless in exceptional circumstances it must also be certified by the manager of the school.

5. Whenever a manager advances money to a teacher on account of salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should take a receipt for the same (stamped if the amount be £2 or upwards), stating that it is on account of such salary, in order to have a proper voucher to produce to the Office of National Education for repayment.

6. If a teacher leave a National school and authorize the manager or some other person to receive payment of money accruing to him from the Commissioners, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

7. Incoming teachers receive salary only from the date of commencing duty, subject in regard to payment for days of current vacation, &c., to the decision of the Commissioners.

8. If a teacher die intestate, or if letters of administration be not taken out, payment may be made to the next-of-kin on a declaration being made before a magistrate on a form that will be supplied to the applicant, that he or she is the next-of-kin, and is entitled to receive any balance of pay awarded to the deceased, and, further, that the whole amount due to the deceased from public funds does not exceed £100.

## (b.) SPECIAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING PAYMENT TO TEACHERS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE BEEN AMALGAMATED.

Where two separate boys' and girls' schools are amalgamated and the principal of the separate girls' schools is retained as assistant in the amalgamated school, grants for such assistants are available even though the average attendance should not be 50.

Salary is not withdrawn from the privileged assistant on account of insufficient average attendance.

The residual capitation grant is distributed as follows:—

Principal (i.e., the School Master). 1-60. (Boys only).	Privileged Assistant (i.e., the School Mistress). 1-60. (Girls only).	II. Assistant.  1-35 of the remaining Boys and Girls.	III. Assistant.  1-35 &c., &c.
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The privileged assistant receives a salary independent of residual capitation grant not less than the salary which she was in receipt of as principal of the separate school before the amalgamation, and her privileges as regards increments, &c., are continued when recognised as privileged assistant in the amalgamated school.

The principal teacher of the combined school is eligible for promotion and increments on the total average attendance of boys and girls.

## SCHEDULE IV.

## PREMIUMS FOR TEACHERS, REID EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES, AND PRIZES IN IRISH.

*Carlisle and Blake Premiums.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education are empowered to allocate to the teachers of ordinary National schools the interest accruing from certain funds at their disposal in premiums, to be called "The Carlisle and Blake" Premiums. Teachers of Model schools, Convent schools, or other special schools are not eligible for these premiums.

2. The interest from the accumulated funds available for premiums will be distributed in premiums of £5 each—one for the most deserving principal teacher in each of the circuits every year, upon the following conditions:—

(a.) that the average attendance and the regularity of the attendance of the pupils are satisfactory;

(b.) that a fair proportion of the pupils have passed in the higher standards;

(c.) that, if a boys' or mixed school, taught by a master in a rural district, the elements of the sciences underlying agriculture are fairly taught to the boys of the senior standards; and, if a girls' school (rural or town), needlework is carefully attended to;

(d.) that the state of the school has been reported during the previous two years as satisfactory in respect of efficiency, moral tone, order, cleanliness, discipline, school accounts, supply of requisites, and observance of the Commissioners' rules.

3. No teacher is eligible for a premium more frequently than once in five years.

4. The names of the teachers to whom premiums are awarded are published in the Annual Report of the Commissioners.

*Worship Premiums.*

The annual interest on £100, bequest of the late Rev. W. T. Worship, Rector of Beccles, Norfolk, is allocated by the Commissioners as premiums to those two of the King's scholars sent up for training who shall, upon examination by the professors, appear best prepared for entering on the course of training in the Commissioners' college, Marlborough-street.

*Reid Exhibitions.*

The trustees of the will of the late R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., of Bombay, in pursuance of the express stipulations of the testator, have authorized the Commissioners of National Education to apply £80 a year out of the proceeds of his bequest to the maintenance of two Reid exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, of the value of £40 each, to enable students of the County Kerry, who have successfully passed the final examination at the close of their course of training in the Marlborough-street Training college, to matriculate in Trinity College, and to pass on without dropping a year, to the degree of Arts.

The recommendations of candidates for the Reid exhibitions, Trinity College, are made by the professors of the Marlborough-street Training college.



*Prizes for Irish—King's Scholars.*

Prizes, not exceeding thirty in number, may be awarded annually to King's scholars, who, at the close of their final year of training, pass the examination generally and obtain a certificate of competency to teach Irish.

No teacher already "certificated" in Irish is eligible for a prize.

A prize is not awarded to any student who does not display adequate colloquial knowledge of Irish.

If more than thirty King's scholars satisfy the required conditions, the prizes are awarded to the best answerers, irrespective of what college they have attended.

The prize for each King's scholar is £5.

A sum of £10 may also be awarded to every teacher who has obtained a prize of £5 as a King's scholar at the final examination for King's scholars, and who is thereafter reported to have shown high merit in the teaching of Irish for two consecutive years in a National school.

*Reid Prizes.*

The trustees of the Will of the late R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., of Bomhay, who bequeathed £9,435 towards the advancement of education in the County Kerry (his native county), have authorized the following scheme of prizes to be awarded out of the proceeds of the bequest by the Commissioners of National Education.

The Reid Prizes are awarded to the six best answerers amongst the male monitors of the National schools of the County Kerry, at examinations held at the end of their third\* and fifth\* year of service, provided that the answering in every case shall be of a satisfactory character. The following is the scale of prizes:—

(a) AT END OF MONITOR'S THIRD YEAR  
OF SERVICE:—

First Prize,	£20
Second "	18
Third "	16
Fourth "	14
Fifth "	12
Sixth "	10
	<hr/>
	200

(b.) AT END OF MONITOR'S FIFTH YEAR  
OF SERVICE.

First Prize,	£25
Second "	22
Third "	20
Fourth "	18
Fifth "	16
Sixth "	14
	<hr/>
	£115

\*Monitors appointed for a term of three years under provisions of Rule 130 are examined for these Prizes at the end of their first and third year of service respectively.

## SCHEDULE V.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The following is the form of certificate book :—

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of teacher who gives religious instruction \_\_\_\_\_  
 Religious denomination of do. \_\_\_\_\_

## CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

[In case a parent or guardian should wish his child to receive religious instruction from a teacher who is of a religious denomination different from that of the child, or from a teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the child, the following certificate is appointed for use by such parent or guardian.]

I, (1) \_\_\_\_\_, being the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of (3) \_\_\_\_\_, who is registered by me as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the school register of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ National School, hereby certify that it is my desire that the said (6) \_\_\_\_\_ shall receive instruction in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ during the time set apart for religious instruction.

Signature of parent or guardian, (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Witness, if signed by "mark," \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

## CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER.

I hereby certify that before (9) \_\_\_\_\_ signed the above certificate, I read aloud to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the following rule of the Commissioners of National Education :—

"No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Protestant can be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic can be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil can be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object."

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the certificate book provided for that purpose in the school, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given."

"The parent (the father, if possible) or guardian must append his name or mark to the entry in the book, and the signing of this certificate must in all cases be the spontaneous act of the parent or the guardian of the pupil. The certificate book must not be removed from the schoolroom, and should be submitted to the Inspector whenever he visits the school."

And I further certify that I believe when the said (11) \_\_\_\_\_ signed the above certificate (12) \_\_\_\_\_ had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the rule, and also of the true intent and object of the certificate.

Signature of Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

## CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I hereby certify that I have examined the certificate of (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and also of the teacher (14) \_\_\_\_\_ above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Insert the name of the parent or guardian who makes the "certificate."
- (2) Insert the relationship of the parent or guardian; as—"father," "mother," "aunt," &c.
- (3) Insert the name of the pupil. (4) Insert the registered religion of the pupil.
- (5) Insert the name of the National school. (6) Insert the name of the pupil again.
- (7) Insert in full the nature of the religious instruction, as—"The Holy Scriptures in the 'Authorized' Version—The Roman Catholic catechism—The Protestant catechism, &c., &c. This is to be written by the parent or guardian; but in case the parent or guardian cannot write, it may be written by the teacher.
- (8) The parent or guardian should here inscribe his or her name. If the parent or guardian be unable to write his or her name, he or she is to sign by a mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.
- (9) Insert the name of the parent or guardian. (10) Insert "him" or "her."
- (11) Insert the name of the parent or guardian. (12) Insert "he" or "she."
- (13) Insert the name of the parent or guardian. (14) Insert the name of the teacher.

## SCHEDULE VI.

*School Grant (Irish Education Act, 1892.)*

The following are rules for administering the Parliamentary school grant under the 18th section and 4th schedule of the Irish Education Act, 1892, 55 and 56 Vic., ch. 42 :—

1. The average rate of school-fees for the year 1891 is computed by taking the school-fees received during that year for subjects taught either wholly or partly within the ordinary school hours from pupils of over 3 and under 15 years of age, and dividing these fees by the average daily attendance for that year of pupils within these ages.

2. In schools where the average rate of school-fees received from children of over 3 and under 15 years of age, during the year 1891, was not in excess of six shillings for each child of the number of such children in average attendance, no school-fee is chargeable to any such child for any subjects taught either wholly or partly within the ordinary school hours.

3. School-fees may be charged to pupils of 15 years of age and upwards.

Fees may also be charged to children under 15 years of age for extra or optional subjects taught wholly outside the ordinary school hours; but in no circumstances may fees for extra or optional subjects be charged to such children, even though the instruction is given wholly outside the ordinary school hours, if the payment is to be a condition of admission to the school.

4. In schools where the average rate of school-fees, during the year 1891, was in excess of six shillings for each child of the number of children between 3 and 15 years of age, in average daily attendance, fees may be charged to such children; but the total amount of fees shall not be such as to make the average rate of fees for all children in average attendance at the school, exceed for any year the amount of the said excess. Fees for any subjects taught either wholly or partly within the ordinary school hours, are held to be school fees for purposes of this rule, and must be included in determining the average rate charged.

5. In respect of school-fees, no scale of fees shall be altered or fixed except with the approval of the Commissioners. And should the application of the scale sanctioned for any school result in the levy of an average fee in excess of the authorized limit, such excess should be refunded to the parents or guardians.

6. All schools brought into connexion as National schools on or after the 1st January, 1892, shall, if receiving the school grant, be free of school-fees for pupils over 3 and under 15 years of age.

7. Evening schools are excluded from the benefit of the school grant.

8. Payment shall be made subject to the existing rules and regulations of the Commissioners in respect of average daily attendance of pupils, as provided in the first clause of the fourth schedule, viz. :—

(a.) in augmenting by 20 per centum the existing rate of class salaries of teachers and of salaries of assistant teachers, and

- (b.) in augmenting by three shillings and sixpence the capitation grant to schools receiving such grants and not having teachers paid by class salaries; the latter augmentation to be an augmentation of the ordinary capitation grants as computed under the rules of the Commissioners, existing at the time of the passing of the Act, in respect of average daily attendance.

9. (a.) The bonuses for assistants under the second clause of the fourth schedule shall be annually granted to all assistants of five years' standing or over who are classed higher than third class.

(b.) In case of interrupted service as assistant, if the period of interruption be spent as principal teacher, such service may count for bonus.

10. Schools that have an average daily attendance of twenty and under thirty pupils over 8 and under 15 years of age, are recognized and aided, under the third clause of the fourth schedule, as schools entitled to "third class salary," &c.

11. The payment of the residue under the fourth clause of the fourth schedule is to be made on the average daily attendance, computed on attendances of pupils over 8 and under 15 years of age.

12. The unit of distribution of the residue shall be found by dividing the estimated residue as nearly as possible by the aggregate average daily attendance of pupils over 8 and under 15 years at schools receiving the school grant.

Fractions of a penny to be omitted.

13. The average daily attendance at the schools receiving the school grant shall, for the purposes of the residual capitation grant, be the average daily attendance for the periods to which the payments respectively relate.

14. (a.) The twenty per cent. increase under the first clause of the fourth schedule shall be computed on the class-salary portion of the salaries of principals and assistants of Model and practising schools.

(b.) The bonuses, under the second clause of the fourth schedule, shall be annually granted to all assistants in such schools of five years' service and over.

(c.) The general rules determining the average rate of excess-fee, if any, shall be applied in the case of these schools.

(d.) The school fees of Model schools are distributed on a basis specially determined by the Commissioners.

## SCHEDULE VII.

## FORMS OF AGREEMENT.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN MANAGERS AND TEACHERS (PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS).

The following are the four forms of agreement provided by the Commissioners :—

## FORM No. I.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT made the                      day of                      19                      between                      local manager of the                      school (hereinafter called the manager) of the one part, and                      teacher of the said school (hereinafter called the teacher) of the other part:

I. The manager agrees to employ the teacher as the                      teacher of the                      school, from the                      day of                      19                      , henceforth until the expiration of three calendar months from the date at which notice in writing shall have been given by either side to the other to determine the said employment.

II. The manager shall have absolute power to determine the said employment, at any time, without previous notice, on payment by him to the teacher of three months' grade salary.

III. The manager shall also have power to determine the said employment, without previous notice, for misconduct or other sufficient reason; but in every case of such determination the teacher shall be entitled to three months' grade salary, to be paid by the manager, unless such manager shall obtain the declaration of the opinion of the Commissioners of National Education, that such determination of employment was for sufficient cause, in which latter case the teacher shall not be entitled to any compensation.

IV. In the event of the employment being determined by the manager on the ground of misconduct or other sufficient reason (under Article III.), the opinion of the Commissioners of National Education that such determination was or was not justified shall be conclusive and final to all intents and purposes, and a letter to that effect, signed by the acting Secretaries or Secretary of the Commissioners, shall be conclusive evidence between the parties of such opinion.

V. In case the teacher shall determine the said employment at any time without giving three calendar months' notice as hereinbefore provided (except for good and sufficient reason testified by the opinion of the Commissioners, and evidenced by a letter signed as above mentioned), he shall forfeit any salary and emoluments or any part of such salary and emoluments, then due to him, as the Commissioners may order.

VI. The duties of the teacher shall be such as are in accordance with the rules of the Commissioners.

VII. The salary and emoluments of the teacher are as follows :—

[Here insert the salary and emoluments.]

NOTE.—Any entry in either of these forms of agreement at variance with the spirit and conditions of rule 106 (c), will render the agreement invalid. The responsibility of a manager under an agreement ceases from the date of his retirement from the office of manager, or the withdrawal of salary from the teacher by the Commissioners.

## Form No. 2.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT made the                      day of                      , 19                      ,  
 between                      local manager of the                      school (hereinafter called  
 the manager) of the one part, and                      teacher of the said school  
 (hereinafter called the teacher) of the other part :

I. The manager agrees to employ the teacher as the                      teacher of the                      school, from the                      day of                      , 19                      , henceforth until the expiration of three calendar months from the date at which notice in writing shall have been given by either side to the other to determine the said employment.

II. The manager shall have absolute power to determine the said employment at any time without previous notice to the teacher; but in every such case (not coming under Article III.) he shall be bound to pay to the teacher three months' grade salary, recoverable as a debt.

III. The manager shall also have power to determine the said employment, without previous notice, for misconduct or other sufficient reason; in which case the teacher shall not be entitled to any compensation.

IV. In case the teacher shall determine the said employment at any time without giving three calendar months' notice, as hereinbefore provided (except for good and sufficient reason), he shall pay to the manager three months' grade salary, recoverable as a debt.

V. The duties of the teacher shall be such as are in accordance with the rules of the Commissioners.

VI. The salary and emoluments of the teacher are as follows:—

*[Here insert the salary and emoluments.]*

NOTE.—Any entry in either of these forms of agreement, at variance with the spirit and conditions of rule 106 (c), will render the agreement invalid. The responsibility of a manager under an agreement ceases from the date of his retirement from the office of manager, or of the withdrawal of salary from the teacher by the Commissioners.

## Form No. 3.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT made the                      day of                      , 19                      ,  
 between                      local manager of the                      National school  
 (hereinafter called the manager) of the one part, and                      teacher of the said school (hereinafter called the teacher) of the  
 other part :

I. The manager agrees to employ the teacher as                      teacher of the                      school, from the                      day of                      , 19                      , henceforth until the expiration of three calendar months from the date at which notice in writing shall have been given by either side to the other, to determine the said employment; provided that such notice on the part of the manager shall be countersigned by                      , hereinafter called the referee.

II. The manager, with the written concurrence of the referee, shall have power to determine the said employment at any time without previous notice to the teacher; but in every case of dismissal without three months' notice, the manager shall be bound to pay to the teacher three months' grade salary, unless the manager shall obtain the declaration of the opinion of the Commissioners of National Education, that such determination of employment be for misconduct or other sufficient cause, in which case the teacher shall not be entitled to any compensation.

III. In the event of the employment being determined on the ground of misconduct or other sufficient cause, the opinion of the Commissioners that such determination was or was not justified shall be final to all intents and purposes, and a letter, signed by the acting Secretaries or Secretary of the Commissioners, shall be conclusive evidence between the parties of such opinion.

IV. In case the teacher shall determine the said employment at any time without giving three calendar months' notice (except with the consent of the manager, or for such cause, as in the opinion of the Commissioners evidenced by a letter signed as above mentioned, shall be sufficient), he shall forfeit to the manager an amount equal to three months' grade salary, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him by the Commissioners at the time or subsequently.

V. The duties of the teacher shall be such as are in accordance with the rules of the Commissioners.

VI. The conditions endorsed hereon shall form part of this agreement.\*

VII. The salary and emoluments of the teacher are as follows:—

[Here insert the salary and emoluments.]

#### FORM No. 4.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT made the                      day of                      , 19                      ,  
between                      local manager of the                      National school  
(hereinafter called the manager) of the one part, and  
teacher of the said school (hereinafter called the teacher) of the  
other part:

I. The manager agrees to employ the teacher as                      teacher of the                      school, from the                      day of                      19                      , henceforth until the expiration of three calendar months from the date at which notice in writing shall have been given by either side to the other to determine the said employment; provided that such notice on the part of the manager shall be countersigned by                      , hereinafter called the referee.

II. The manager, with the written concurrence of the referee, shall have power to determine the said employment at any time without previous notice to the teacher; but in every case of dismissal without three months' notice, the manager shall be bound to pay to the teacher three months' grade salary, unless such determination of employment be for misconduct or other sufficient cause, in which case the teacher shall not be entitled to any compensation.

III. In case the teacher shall determine the said employment at any time without giving three calendar months' notice (except with the consent of the manager or for such cause as the referee shall deem sufficient), he shall forfeit to the manager an amount equal to three months' grade salary, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him by the Commissioners of National Education at the time or subsequently.

#### \* CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT.

1. Any addition to, or modification of, this form of agreement at variance with any of the rules and regulations of the Commissioners, shall be invalid.

2. The responsibility of a manager under this agreement ceases from the date of his retirement from the office of manager, or of the withdrawal of salary from the teacher by the Commissioners.

3. In the case of schools under clerical managers, and in all other cases where such an arrangement is desired, the Commissioners will be prepared to recognize as referees the Ordinary or other ecclesiastical Superior, for the time being, of the diocese or district in which the school is situated. When the title only (omitting the name) of such referee is entered, the religious denomination of the referee should be stated.

4. The Commissioners of National Education themselves may be named as the referee.

5. The referees may be one or more individuals, or a committee or other body of persons, named for the purpose in the agreement, and recognized by the Commissioners. In future, neither teachers nor managers are to be recognized as referees except in the case of the persons or bodies mentioned in the conditions endorsed on the forms of agreement Nos. 3 and 4.

6. When the referee has been appointed under condition 5, the manager and teacher, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of referee, should enter into a new agreement, and until this is done the Commissioners of National Education shall have all the powers of the referee.

IV. The duties of the teacher shall be such as are in accordance with the rules of the Commissioners.

V. The conditions endorsed hereon shall form part of this agreement.\*

VI. The salary and emoluments of the teacher are as follows :—

[*Here insert the salary and emoluments.*]

NOTE.—The forms of agreement provided for junior assistant mistresses and workmistresses are identical in terms with those for principal and assistant teachers, except that the word "grade" before salary does not appear in any of the sections.

FORM to be filled by NATIONAL TEACHERS or other CANDIDATE KING'S SCHOLARS on admission into a Training College.

I  
agree and declare in consideration of my being admitted into the Training College, that I will use my best endeavours to qualify myself thoroughly for the calling or occupation of teacher, and that so soon as I shall be duly declared so qualified I will forthwith adopt and follow that calling or occupation in a National school or as a teacher in public elementary schools of Great Britain, in the Army or Navy, or in Poor Law schools, certified Industrial schools or certified Reformatories in the United Kingdom.

I also hereby agree that in the event of my leaving the said college or absenting myself therefrom before the completion of my course of year without the express permission of the college authorities, or in case I shall be dismissed from the said college for breach of its rules and regulations, or for other misconduct, or in case I shall not within a reasonable period after the completion of my said course of training, fulfil to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of National Education, who shall be the sole and absolute judges of the reasonableness of such period, a probationary service of two years as public elementary teacher if afforded opportunity of such employment, then that I will on the request of the Commissioners of National Education pay and refund to them such sum as they may determine as having been advanced by them to the said College in consideration of my maintenance and tuition whilst resident therein.

Signature, \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_

Witness, \_\_\_\_\_

FORM to be filled by the PARENT or GUARDIAN of a CANDIDATE KING'S SCHOLAR on admission into a Training College.

I  
of \_\_\_\_\_ (the parent or guardian)  
undertake in consideration of the said do hereby guarantee and  
being admitted into the Training College that  
he will use his best endeavours to qualify himself thoroughly for the calling or occupation of Teacher, and that so soon as he shall be duly declared so qualified he will forthwith adopt and follow that calling or occupation in a National school or as a teacher in public elementary schools of Great Britain, in the Army or Navy, or in Poor Law schools, certified Industrial schools, or certified Reformatories in the United Kingdom.

\* For conditions see footnote p. 69.



I also hereby guarantee and undertake that in the event of his leaving the said college or absouting himself therefrom before the completion of his course of \_\_\_\_\_ year without the express permission of the college authorities, or in case he shall be dismissed from the said college for breach of its rules and regulations or for other misconduct, or in case he shall not within a reasonable period after the completion of his said course of training fulfil to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of National Education, who shall be the sole and absolute judges of the reasonableness of such period, a probationary period of two years as public elementary teacher if afforded opportunity of such employment, then that I will on the request of the Commissioners of National Education pay and refund to them such sum as they may determine as having been advanced by them to the said College in consideration of the maintenance and tuition of the said \_\_\_\_\_ whilst resident therein.

Signature, \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_

Witness, \_\_\_\_\_

**CARETAKER'S AGREEMENT IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE  
PROVIDED FOR A TEACHER.**

I, the undersigned, \_\_\_\_\_ teacher of the \_\_\_\_\_ National school, roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby acknowledge that I have been put into possession of \_\_\_\_\_ situate in the townland of \_\_\_\_\_ barony of \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ manager of the said school, in my capacity of teacher of the \_\_\_\_\_ National school, and for the purpose of a teacher's residence, and not otherwise, and on condition that said premises are to be occupied and taken care of by me for the said \_\_\_\_\_ as manager of said school, and for his successor for the time being in the office of such manager so long only as I shall lawfully continue to be such teacher in conformity with the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and not as yearly tenant or further or otherwise; and I hereby undertake not to erect or cause to be erected upon the said premises any out-house, stable, building, or structure of any kind, without the previous consent of the Commissioners of National Education, given over the signature of one of their Secretaries, and I hereby further undertake forthwith to deliver up free and undisturbed possession of the said house, offices, garden, and all buildings or structures on the said premises to the said \_\_\_\_\_ or other the manager for the time being of the said school whenever I shall cease to be such teacher and caretaker, as witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

Witness present, \_\_\_\_\_

Name, \_\_\_\_\_

Address, \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(Signature of teacher.)

## SCHEDULE VIII.

EXPENSES OF PUPIL-TEACHERS, MONITORS, AND OTHER CANDIDATE TEACHERS, INCLUDING PROVISIONALLY RECOGNIZED JUNIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, &c., AT THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Persons attending the Annual Examinations for the first time as candidates for recognition as teacher may be allowed their expenses as follows :—

(a.) where there is no railway or other public conveyance to the place of examination, the actual expenses may be allowed, provided the total cost of the entire journey each way does not exceed 2d. per statute mile;

(b.) where there is a public conveyance available, the fare payable thereby is allowed, provided the total cost of the entire journey each way does not exceed 2d. per statute mile;

(c.) for railway journeys, third class fare only is allowed to men, but second-class fare may be allowed to women when they have paid it; return tickets should be taken when available;

(d.) the lodging allowance may be estimated at 2s. per night (for each day of the examination), with one night additional when the school is situated at an inconvenient distance from the place of examination.

(e.) no expenses are payable when the school is under four statute miles from the town where the examination is held.

(f.) ex-monitors and other candidates who have already been paid expenses for attending at their final examination have no claim to expenses; and candidates for certificates in extra subjects, or for admission to training colleges, are not allowed expenses, unless entitled to charge in some other capacity.

## SCHEDULE IX.

## CRITICISM LESSONS FOR MONITORS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

The Commissioners require that, in addition to the general supervision which the principal of a school at present exercises over the teaching of the pupil-teachers and monitors during the school hours, there should be a formal criticism lesson once each week. In a school where one monitor only is employed one lesson each fortnight is considered sufficient.

This criticism lesson should be conducted as far as possible in the following manner :—

I. The principal should specify the lesson to be taught in a given subject, and should explain in some detail to the pupil-teachers or monitors the best methods of presenting the subject to the class. The pupil-teachers or monitors should then prepare notes of a short lesson. The notes should be handed in to the principal teacher for the purpose of correction and revision at least two days before the day fixed for the lesson.

II. This lesson should be taught to a class of not fewer than twenty pupils.

III. The lesson should, as a rule, be given during the half-hour (or possibly three-quarters of an hour) immediately preceding or following the four hours which constitute an attendance.

IV. The whole staff of the school should be present, and should write criticisms and make suggestions.

V. The principal or one of the assistants should occasionally give a specially prepared lesson as a model lesson for the junior staff.

VI. A record of the criticism and model lessons should be kept. The notes, with the principal's written criticism, should also be preserved for the information of the inspector, and presented to him at his next visit. (The inspector should be informed of the days and hours fixed for criticism lessons).

VII. The lessons given from week to week should form for a period of six weeks a continuous series in the same subject. The subject should be one of the regular class subjects, and the pupils should not previously have been taught the matter of the lesson.

VIII. When a lesson has not been taught satisfactorily it should be again taught by the pupil-teacher or monitor as an ordinary class lesson.

IX. In schools where there are several pupil-teachers and monitors, each should be required to prepare notes of the same lesson, and successive heads of the lesson might be taught by different members of the junior staff.

## SCHEDULE X.

## CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have awarded this Certificate of Merit to \_\_\_\_\_, a pupil over thirteen years of age in \_\_\_\_\_ National school, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_

It is certified that the holder has been enrolled in the seventh standard for at least one year, and has in the opinion of the Commissioners' Inspector attained to satisfactory proficiency in the courses of English, Arithmetic, and Geography prescribed for that standard.

The holder's proficiency in the various subjects of the school course is set forth by the principal teacher on the back of this certificate and his character and conduct are certified by the principal teacher and by the manager of the school.

*Senior Inspector.*

## SUBJECTS.

## OPINION OF TEACHER.

Reading and Explanation,	...	...
Handwriting,	...	...
Composition (including English Grammar)	...	...
Arithmetic,	...	...
Geography,	...	...

## ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

## OPINION OF TEACHER.

I certify that the foregoing statements represent my opinion of \_\_\_\_\_'s proficiency in the subjects of instruction mentioned above, and that his character and conduct have been

*Principal Teacher.*

*Counter-signature of the manager.*

## SCHEDULE XI.

(a.) *Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.*

Extracts from Sections 68 and 71 of the Act :—

The parent of a child employed in a factory or workshop shall cause that child to attend some recognized efficient school (which school may be selected by the parent), as follows :—

(a.) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, must in every week, during any part of which he is so employed, be caused to attend on each work day for at least one attendance; and

(b.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, must on each work day preceding each day of employment be caused to attend for at least two attendances;

(c.) An attendance for the purposes of this section shall be an attendance as defined for the time being by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Board of Education, and be between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

When a child of the age of thirteen years has obtained from a person authorized by the Board of Education a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or such standard of previous due attendance at a certificated efficient school as is mentioned in this section, that child shall be deemed to be a young person for the purposes of this Act.

*Certificates of Proficiency.*

In future, principal teachers of National schools should give certificates of proficiency to any of the pupils of their schools who may require them for the purposes of the Factory and Workshop Act, provided such pupils have reached the standard of proficiency prescribed in the following Order :—

Order of the Secretary of State, dated 19th February, 1903, defining, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, attendance at School, and fixing with like consent a Standard of Proficiency (Ireland).

In pursuance of Sections 68 and 71 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following Order :—

1. An attendance for the purposes of section 68 of the said Act shall be an attendance at instruction in secular subjects for a period of not less than two hours at some recognized efficient school.

2. The standard of proficiency for the purpose of section 71 of the said Act shall be such proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as is prescribed for the fifth class or standard in the programme of instruction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

3. Certificates of proficiency may be granted in the same manner as is prescribed for certificates under the Irish Education Act of 1892 by the said Second Schedule to that Act (55 and 56 Vic., chapter 42).

4. The Order of the 15th February, 1879, defining an attendance at a recognized efficient school in Ireland, and prescribing the standard of proficiency and the standard of previous due attendance in Ireland, is hereby revoked.

A. AKERS DOUGLAS,

*One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.*

WHITEHALL,  
19th February, 1903.

On the 10th March, 1903, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland consented to and approved of the foregoing Order.

Inspectors are required to see that certificates under the Act are issued in the cases contemplated by the 68th Section above referred to.

The Inspectors of National schools are required to co-operate in every way in their power with the sub-inspectors of factories in Ireland, whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the Factory Act are fully complied with.

(b.) IRISH EDUCATION ACT, 1892—SECTIONS 1 AND 2, AND SCHEDULE 2.

*Certificates of Proficiency.*

(Order made in November, 1899).

The Commissioners of National Education, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under the Irish Education Act, 1892, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that from the 1st day of April, 1900, a certificate of proficiency for the purposes of the Irish Education Act, 1892, shall be a certificate issued by the principal teacher of the school which the child last attended of such proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, as is now prescribed for the fifth class, first stage,\* in the programme of instruction of the Commissioners.

\* Now fifth standard.

## SCHEDULE XII.

## (1.)—PUPILS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ATTENDING NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(a.) The accounts of the attendance, &c., of Industrial school pupils must be perfectly separate and distinct from those of the ordinary pupils of the National school. Separate registers, roll books, and daily report books must always be used.

(b.) The attendances of the certified Industrial school pupils must be returned by the Inspector, in a supplemental report, and by the manager, in the school returns, separately from the ordinary pupils, so that payment may not be made by the Commissioners of National Education for the instruction of the Industrial school pupils—such payment being made directly by the Department of Industrial Schools.

(c.) Industrial pupils attending a National school are instructed in precisely the same manner as the ordinary day pupils.

## (2.)—NATIONAL TEACHERS SERVING IN REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

National teachers serving in Reformatory and Industrial schools in Ireland are regarded, and have the same privileges, as National teachers serving in Workhouse National schools, provided the curriculum in Reformatory and Industrial schools is brought into harmony with the curriculum in National schools.

## (3.)—BOARDED-OUT PAUPER CHILDREN.

Regulation, concerning boarded-out pauper children, adopted by the Local Government Board, with the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:

“The child, when of sufficient age to attend school, shall, subject to the approval of the workhouse chaplain of the religious persuasion in which such child is registered, attend the nearest National school, or shall, subject to the approval of the guardians and of such chaplain, attend some other public school, and a certificate of such attendance, signed by the teacher, and showing the days of absence, if any, shall be given to the relieving officer each month, provided that if the child be not a National school child shall be examined annually by an Inspector of the Commissioners of National Education at a convenient time and place, and the result of such examination shall be reported to the guardians.”

The Commissioners have intimated to the Local Government Board, that with regard to “boarded-out” pauper pupils attending schools that are not National schools, their inspectors are prepared to examine them at the workhouse nearest or most convenient to them.

Also, that the inspector will give at least one month's notice of his intended examination, at which the Poor Law authorities secure the attendance of “boarded-out” children; and that the Inspector will, in each case, leave an abstract of the answering of each of the children with the master of the workhouse in which the examination is held.

As nearly all the workhouses have National schools attached to them, it is presumed that in many cases inspectors will have the opportunity of inspecting the children referred to, along with the workhouse pupils.

## SCHEDULE XIII.

## SCHOOL REQUISITES.

1. (a.) A first stock of school requisites is furnished gratuitously to each school in proportion to the attendance of children.

(b.) When an unsuitable school-house has been superseded by a suitable school-house erected from private funds, or when a considerable sum derived from private contributions has been expended upon the enlargement or structural improvement of a school-house, a special free stock of school requisites may be granted, on the recommendation of the Inspector.

(c.) Money expended on furniture, apparatus, or repairs cannot be taken into account in deciding a claim for a special free stock.

(d.) These requisites should be kept as a school stock, for which the master or mistress is held responsible, and must not be sold or taken out of the school.

(e.) The school account books are furnished gratuitously to the schools, and are the property of the Commissioners.

(f.) No school account book may be removed from the school except by the inspector, or with his express sanction.

2. Scale of grants of school requisites made to new schools, &c.

Class.	Average Attendance.	Amount of Free Grant.	Amount to be purchased as Sale Stock.	Class.	Average Attendance.	Amount of Free Grant.	Amount to be purchased as Sale Stock.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	50 Children or under,	4 0 0	1 5 0	10	401 to 425	11 10 0	3 0 0
2	51 to 75	4 10 0	1 7 6	17	426 to 450	12 0 0	3 0 0
3	76 to 100	5 0 0	1 10 0	18	451 to 475	12 10 0	3 0 0
4	101 to 125	5 10 0	1 12 0	19	476 to 500	13 0 0	3 0 0
5	126 to 150	6 0 0	1 15 0	20	501 to 525	13 10 0	3 10 0
6	151 to 175	7 0 0	1 17 6	21	526 to 550	14 0 0	3 10 0
7	176 to 200	7 10 0	2 0 0	22	551 to 575	14 10 0	3 10 0
8	201 to 225	8 0 0	2 2 0	23	576 to 600	15 0 0	3 10 0
9	226 to 250	8 10 0	2 4 0	24	601 to 625	15 10 0	4 0 0
10	251 to 275	9 0 0	2 6 0	25	626 to 650	16 0 0	4 0 0
11	276 to 300	9 10 0	2 8 0	26	651 to 675	16 10 0	4 0 0
12	301 to 325	10 0 0	2 10 0	27	676 to 700	17 0 0	4 0 0
13	326 to 350	10 10 0	2 12 0	28	701 to 725	17 10 0	4 0 0
14	351 to 375	11 0 0	2 14 0	29	726 to 750	18 0 0	4 0 0
15	376 to 400	11 10 0	2 16 0	30	751 to 775	18 10 0	4 0 0
				31	776 to 800	19 0 0	4 0 0

3. (a.) An adequate stock of books and other requisites—approved of by the Commissioners—must be purchased for the use of the school, and for sale to the pupils.

(b.) A copy of the general list of books and requisites sanctioned for use, shewing the price to the pupils of each article, must be kept in each schoolroom, and be available for the use of the pupils. Also a tablet showing the books, &c., actually in use in each school, and the prices at which they are sold to the pupils, must be suspended in a conspicuous place in the schoolroom.

When books, &c., are sold to the children attending a National school, in no case may any advance be made on the prices fixed by the Commissioners; and the inspectors have instructions to inquire into and report upon any infraction of this regulation.



## SCHEDULE XIV.

## SUPPLIES OF EQUIPMENT.

1. (a.) The expenses of the necessary appliances required in connection with instruction in elementary science should, whenever possible, be defrayed locally. There are, however, many schools for which the Commissioners feel satisfied the full cost of the appliances, or part of the cost, cannot be provided locally, and to meet the cases of such schools His Majesty's Government and the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury have placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of National Education a limited grant.

(b.) Supplies of equipment of the amounts specified in the appended scale may be sanctioned accordingly; but the full amounts in the scale can be allowed only in necessitous cases.

(c.) A supply of equipment is granted only to a school where there is a teacher fully competent to use it.

(d.) A supply of equipment remains the property of the Commissioners, and is granted on condition that the manager of the school undertakes to have it properly stored, and to provide for its maintenance in an efficient condition. No second grant is made under any circumstances.

(e.) The supplies of equipment are sanctioned on the recommendation of the inspectors and the head organizer of elementary science. A list is sent in the case of each supply of equipment, showing of what items it is constituted, and the cost of each item, so that in cases of renewal managers may be in a position to know what expenditure is necessary for the purpose.

(f.) The supplies of equipment are forwarded by the Commissioners' contractors, and when received at the school should be checked with the lists which are sent from the Office of National Education.

*Elementary Science and Object Lessons.*

			£	s.	d.
For an average attendance of under 30, ...	...	...	5	0	0
" " " 35, ...	...	...	7	10	0
" " " 45, ...	...	...	9	0	0
" " " 45 and above, ...	...	...	10	0	0

## SCHEDULE XV.

## GRANTS FOR BUILDING, FURNISHING, AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOLHOUSES.

1. (a.) The following table indicates the type and design of plan to be used for schools intended to accommodate not less than 20 and not more than 240 pupils, and shows in each case the number of rooms, the floor space to be provided, and the amount of the grant. For a school intended to accommodate a larger number of pupils than 240 the applicant is required to submit a special plan for the approval of the Commissioners and the Board of Public Works, and the grant is based on an estimate of the cost (including architect's fees) framed by the Board of Public Works

Type Plan.	Design.	No. of pupils to be accommodated.	No. of Rooms.	Total area in square feet to be provided in Class-rooms.	Board's Grant.
I.	1a	20	1	225	£ 108
	1	25	1	273	150
	2	30	1	328	204
	3	35	1	387	250
	4	40	1	401	250
II.	1	45	2	449	270
	1	50	2	501	286
	2	55	2	551	300
	2	60	2	600	314
	3	65	2	650	348
	3	70	2	690	364
	4	75	2	750	380
	4	80	2	800	390
	5	85	2	850	412
	5	90	2	900	426
	6	95	2	950	440
III.	6	100	2	1,000	450
	6	105	2	1,050	472
	1	110	3	1,101	528
	1	120	3	1,201	550
	2	130	3	1,300	592
IV.	2	140	3	1,400	622
	3	150	3	1,500	654
	3	160	3	1,600	684
	1	170	4	1,700	736
V.	1	180	4	1,800	766
	1	190	4	1,900	796
	2	200	4	2,000	824
	2	210	4	2,100	852
V.	1	220	5	2,200	942
	1	230	5	2,300	984
	1	240	5	2,400	1,010

(b.) The grants in the above table represent two-thirds of the estimated cost of the erection of the main building and fuel store and the requisite furniture, but do not include grants for the enclosing walls, the division walls between the playgrounds, the out-offices, paths, and French drains. The cost of these items is included in a separate estimate, which will be framed by the Board of Public Works in each case.

(c.) The above grants may in exceptionally poor localities be increased, should the Commissioners, on a full consideration of the circumstances of the people of the district, be satisfied that one-third of the cost of the building cannot be contributed locally.

(d.) The accommodation in each case is determined by allowing 10 square feet\* for each unit of the mean between the average number in daily attendance and the average number on rolls for the calendar year immediately preceding that in which the grant is made, and the grants are based on this scale of accommodation.

(e.) Should, however, the Commissioners be satisfied that accommodation for the mean number between the average on the rolls and the average attendance will not be sufficient for the future educational needs of the locality to be served by the proposed school, they are prepared to approve of plans providing accommodation for a larger number, on the understanding that a supplemental building grant shall be issued should the statistics of attendance for any year within a limit of five years at the new school show that the larger building is required.

If at the expiration of five years the larger attendance anticipated shall not have been reached, the Commissioners will consider the question of issuing a supplemental grant based on the difference between the mean number on which the grant has already been sanctioned and the mean between the average on rolls and the average attendance for the last of the five years.

(f.) Instructions for the guidance of architects in drawing up special plans may be obtained on application to the Secretaries of the Board of National Education.

(g.) Every grant towards building school-houses is conditional on funds being available out of the amount provided by Parliament for the purposes of such grants.

2. (a.) No grant (see rule 191) can be approved until the inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; the Board of Public Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the site; and the law adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

(b.) Without the express sanction of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, no building grants can be made towards the cost of works executed or even commenced before the receipt by the manager of the specific authorization of the Board of Public Works.

3. The shortest lease that can be accepted in making grants is for (a.) sixty-one years, or for (b.) three lives and thirty-one years concurrent, or (c.) under the provisions of the Leases for Schools (Ireland) Act, 1881, for ninety-nine years when the grantor is a limited owner.

4. (a.) The grant or lease must be in a form authorized by the Commissioners, and is prepared in the Office of National Education without charge to the applicant; but (b.) all expenses necessary to be incurred in obtaining proof of title, or grantor's consent, &c., must be borne by the applicant.

5. When grants are voted towards defraying the cost of the building of a school-house, the lease must be duly executed before the case is finally remitted to the board of Public Works.

6. (a.) The Board of Public Works furnish instructions as to the plan and specifications, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere. (b.) The Commissioners, however, are prepared to consider and submit to the Board of Public Works special plans furnished to them by applicants; but should such special plans provide accommodation for a larger number of pupils than that sanctioned by the Commissioners, or a more costly class of building than is deemed by them to be necessary, all the extra expense must be borne by the applicants.

\*In the case of small schools intended to accommodate not more than 35 pupils the allowance of space for each pupil is 11 square feet.

(c.) The Commissioners require that in every case where a builder is employed a formal contract shall be entered into between the manager and the builder, and that one condition of the contract shall be the completion of the works in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Commissioners and the Board of Public Works, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer of that Board, within a period to be specified in the contract, and not to exceed eighteen months from the date of the receipt by the applicant of the authorization of the Board of Works for the commencement of the building.

(d.) Grants are sanctioned on condition that the work shall be of a high-class character, and any departure from the specifications, or from this standard, entails either the taking down of the inferior work and the rebuilding of it up to standard; or, if this should be impracticable, either the rejection of the work in toto and the withholding of the grant, or, at least, a reduction from the grant in proportion to the departure from the specifications and the standard. This latter course is adopted only where the work, though not up to the standard, is not structurally unsound.

7. (a.) The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of school-houses. If buildings of an ornamental description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

(b.) The Commissioners do not accept a transfer to themselves (as a vested school) of any building already used as a National school; but such buildings may be vested in trustees.

(c.) The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of accepting repayment of the grants made towards the erection of a school-house, and in such a case, of removing the school from their list of vested schools.

8. When the school premises are vested in the Commissioners, they will keep the school-house and furniture in repair. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards ordinary repairs of schools vested in trustees or of non-vested schools; or to the rent of school-houses.

9. (a.) When the school premises are vested in trustees it is the duty of such trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair, and should the trustees fail to carry out their obligations in this matter the grants to the school may be suspended.

(b.) Grants in aid of local contributions are made to existing vested schools, whether vested in the Commissioners or in trustees, for adding to or enlarging them, for enclosing the sites, or for other desirable or necessary structural changes or improvements, on the basis of two-thirds of the cost as estimated by the Board of Public Works.

(c.) Such works must not, except in very special circumstances, be commenced until the grants have been made by the Commissioners, and the specification furnished or approved by the Board of Public Works. (See 2.)

(d.) In the case of schools vested in trustees no grants can be made for the execution of any work which is required to make good damages arising from neglect, misuse, lapse of time, or continuous use, unless in cases specially recommended by the Board of Public Works.

*Special Grants for Extra Works.*

Grants for hot water heating apparatus may be allowed to schools in large towns having a mean attendance of not less than 100 pupils.

Grants for the following extra works may be made :—

(1) For play-sheds and for concreting playgrounds in all cases in which grants are asked for by the managers and recommended by the Commissioners of National Education.

(2) For water-supply and drainage by water carriage whenever applied for, if an adequate water supply is available.

(3) For gas fittings when applied for by managers and considered necessary by the Commissioners of National Education.

(4) For sinking wells and providing pumps, provided that the Board of Public Works is satisfied that the works are necessary and that an adequate supply of water can be obtained at a reasonable expenditure.

In all cases in which special plans are considered necessary by the Commissioners grants for architects' fees and quantities surveyors' fees may be made. As a rule special plans will be required only in the case of schools with a mean attendance of 250 children or over.

In schools under four or more teachers or in adjoining boys' and girls' schools with a combined average attendance of 100, grants are made towards the provision of a special room for the teaching of cookery and science.

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## SCHEDULE XVI.

## LOANS FOR NON-VESTED NATIONAL SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TRAINING COLLEGES.

1. Schools.—(a.) Applications for loans should be made to the Commissioners of National Education on an application form, which can be obtained at their office, and such loans can be made only on their recommendation.

(b.) Every application must be accompanied by an ordnance sheet (6-inch scale\*), showing by distinctive colouring the site, or intended site, of the school, and also the lands or premises which are the security for the loan required.

(c.) Applicants may adopt the plans for the erection of a school which have been prepared by the Board of Public Works and approved by the Commissioners of National Education, or they may submit their own designs, together with specification and estimate for approval. The official plans can be obtained by application to the Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

(d.) When it is proposed to alter and adapt an existing building to the purpose of a National school, plans of the proposed alterations, with specification and estimate, must, in like manner, be submitted for approval before a loan can be sanctioned.

(e.) The loans will not be extended to cover the cost of ornamental work or materials, without the special sanction of the Board of Public Works.

2. Training Colleges.—(a.) Applications for loans should be made to the Commissioners of National Education on an application form, which can be obtained at their office, and such loans can be made only on the recommendation of the Commissioners of National Education.

(b.) In all cases where loans are sought for the erection of new buildings, or for the enlargement or structural improvement of existing buildings, the application must be accompanied by plans, specifications, and estimate of the proposed works.

(c.) The Commissioners of National Education are not prepared to sanction a loan for the building or improvement of any Training college that does not provide suitable accommodation in respect of lecture halls, classrooms, refectory, dormitories, lavatories, &c., with suitable exercise ground, and all necessary sanitary arrangements.

(d.) Every application must be accompanied by an ordnance sheet (6-in. scale\*) showing by distinctive colouring the site, or intended site, of the Training college, and also the lands or premises which are the security for the loan required.

3. (a.) If the Commissioners of National Education consider an application for a loan made in accordance with the foregoing instructions to be satisfactory, they refer it for investigation and completion to the Board of Public Works. The Lords of His Majesty's Treasury decline to sanction loans for the purchase or acquisition of premises or lands already occupied for purposes of National schools or Training colleges, but they will sanction loans for the enlargement and structural improvement of National schools or Training colleges, if the alterations proposed be reported as reasonable and necessary, and the cost not less than £50.

\* Where the college premises are situated in towns, the ordnance sheet of the largest scale that can be procured, is to be forwarded with the application. Ordnance sheets may be ordered through any bookseller, and, in towns where there are no agencies, they may be ordered at the Head Post Office.

(b.) No loan can be made for the purpose of discharging any debt unless the sanction of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to such loan was obtained before the debt was incurred.

(c.) Applicants are accordingly cautioned against proceeding with buildings, or incurring liabilities in connection with the Loans for Schools and Training Colleges (Ireland) Act, 1884, until they shall have received authority from the Board of Public Works.

(d.) To secure the repayment of any loan made under the provisions of the Act, the Board of Public Works, if they deem it necessary, will require the further security of at least three persons, and the sufficiency and solvency of those persons shall be made out to the satisfaction of the said Board.

(e.) When the necessary information has been obtained the Board of Public Works, on being satisfied with the plans, specification, and estimate, gives public notice that the applicant has applied for a loan for the purpose stated, and takes such further steps as may be necessary under the provisions of the Land Improvement Acts,\* and when the loan has been sanctioned by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, and the order for it shall have been duly registered and the bond perfected, the Board authorizes the applicant to proceed with the works.

(f.) The amount of the loan sanctioned is issued in instalments as the works progress, on the certificate of the architect of the Board of Public Works, a balance, however, being retained sufficient to cover the cost of completing the work.

(g.) The Board of Public Works insures the premises against damage by fire and the premiums on any such insurance are deemed to be included in all charges and securities whereby the repayment of such loan is secured, and is recoverable in like manner as any instalment of the rent-charge payable in respect of such loan.

(h.) The buildings, in all cases, must be kept in good and sufficient repair during the period over which the repayment of the loan is extended, and a guarantee must be given to that effect; and the buildings must be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the officers of the Board of Public Works and of those of the Commissioners of National Education.

(i.) If any non-vested National school or Training college, established by loan under the provisions of the Act, ceases to be used as a non-vested National school or Training college, the Board of Public Works reserve to themselves the power of calling in any portion of such loan that may be outstanding.

\*The provisions of the Land Improvement Acts apply to all loans made under the Act of 1884.

## SCHEDULE XVII.

## GRANTS AND LOANS FOR TEACHERS' RESIDENCES.

1. Grants are made by the Commissioners of National Education towards the cost of erection, or for the enlargement, structural improvement, or purchase of dwelling-houses for residences for the teachers of all vested National schools on the following conditions, viz. :—

(a.) the site must be demised free of rent, or at a nominal rent, for a term of at least 61 years, or for 3 lives and 31 years concurrent; and must not be distant more than one statute mile from the school;

(b.) the grant may be for half the estimated cost of the erection, improvement, or purchase of the dwelling-house, provided such moiety shall not exceed the sum of £100. In case the whole amount should exceed £200, the excess must be borne by the applicant;

(c.) in all cases where it is proposed to erect or improve dwellings, the plans, specifications, and estimate of the proposed works should be forwarded with the application for a grant to the Commissioners of National Education, who, if approving of the plans, forward them, with a notification of their approval, to the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works are required to object to particulars showing bad construction or unnecessary cost, or insufficient light, drainage, or ventilation. Applicants for grants may adopt the plans which have been prepared by the Board of Public Works, and approved by the Commissioners of National Education,\* or they may submit their own designs;

(d.) the Board of Public Works on examination of the plans, specification, and estimate for such works, and approval thereof, determine the value of the work and the amount of the grant which can be made in respect thereof, and communicate the result to the Commissioners of National Education; and on the due completion of the residence pay the stipulated sum. In like manner where it is proposed to purchase a building, the Board of Public Works determine its suitability and value;

(e.) the residence must be exclusively employed for the occupation and use of the teacher or teachers actually for the time being in charge of the National school in connexion with which it has been erected, and must be rent free to such teacher or teachers;

(f.) if it is proposed to build a teacher's residence on ground already vested for National school purposes, a grant of one-half the estimated cost (up to £100) is the only form of aid available, and the Commissioners require to be satisfied with the tenure;

(g.) residences for teachers which are vested in the Commissioners are kept in repair by the Board of Public Works.†

2. Loans are available for teachers' residences in connexion with either vested or non-vested National schools. (See Acts 38 and 39 Vic., ch. 82, 1875, and 47 & 48 Vic., ch. 45, 1884.)

(a.) The Board of Public Works, subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, may make loans in such cases as they may judge expedient for the purpose of assisting any person in the erection, enlargement, structural improvement, or purchase of any dwelling-house, for a residence for the teacher of a National school, provided that the amount of any such loan shall not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds.

\*See note (†), page 88.

†Grants are not made for teachers' residences in connexion with non-vested schools.



(b.) Every loan shall be repaid by the payment of an annual sum of five pounds for every hundred pounds of such loan from time to time advanced, and a proportionate sum for any less amount, and be payable for the term of thirty-five years, to be computed from the date of the advance in respect of which the said annual sum shall be charged, such annual sum to be paid by equal half-yearly payments, on the fifth day of April and the tenth day of October in every year during the said term of thirty-five years; but it is also provided that the amount of such annual sum may, by agreement, be increased to such amount as will repay the sum so advanced sooner than the said period of thirty-five years.

(c.) To secure the repayment of any such loan, the Board of Public Works, if they deem it necessary, may require the further security of at least three persons, and the sufficiency and solvency of these persons shall be made out to the satisfaction of the said Board.

(d.) The Board of Public Works may insure the premises against damage by fire, and the premiums on any such insurance shall be deemed to be included in all charges and securities whereby repayment of such loans shall be secured.

(e.) Mortgages, bonds, obligations, securities, contracts, and agreements in connexion with such loans, are exempt from stamp duty.

3. (a.) The dwelling must be exclusively employed for the accommodation of a teacher or teachers of a National school.

(b.) The dwelling, as a rule, must not be situated more than a statute mile from the school of the teacher whom it is intended to accommodate.

(c.) The Commissioners of National Education do not sanction any dwelling as a teacher's residence which shall not comprise at least one sitting-room, three bed-rooms, a kitchen, and the usual out-offices.

(d.) The quality of all work and materials used in the buildings must be sound, good, and durable.

(e.) The works must, if possible, be carried out under contract, and strictly according to the plans and specifications which have been approved by and deposited with the Board of Public Works.

(f.) The Commissioners of National Education, so long as the dwelling is in their judgment used *bona fide* as a residence for a teacher or teachers of a National school, conformably to the following rule [(g.)], and is not, without the special permission of the Commissioners, employed for any other purpose, and is in their judgment kept in suitable repair, contribute half the annual instalment payable in reimbursement of the loan advanced by the Board of Public Works. The borrower will accordingly be required to pay to the Board of Public Works, on conditions being fulfilled, only a moiety of the rent-charge.

(g.) The teacher in no circumstances should be charged, in respect of use and occupation as teacher, a higher sum per annum than two and a-half per cent. of the loan advanced by the Board of Public Works; but it is the earnest wish of the Commissioners of National Education, and it was their intention in promoting legislation on the subject, that the moiety locally payable in respect of the loan may be paid by the manager of the school, or by the parties interested in the school, so as to procure a "free residence" for the teacher.

(h.) Application for a loan should be made to the Commissioners of National Education on a form which may be obtained from their Office. If the Commissioners of National Education deem the case satisfactory, they refer it for investigation and completion to the Board of Public Works.

(i.) Every application must be accompanied by an ordnance sheet\* (6-inch scale), showing by distinctive colouring the intended site, and also the lands or premises which are to form the security for the loan required, and by a map or diagram showing the position of the site with reference to the school-house with which the residence is to be connected.

(j.) Applicants may adopt the plans which have been prepared by the Board of Public Works,† and approved by the Commissioners of National Education; or they may submit their own designs, together with specification and estimate, for approval. The official plans can be obtained by application to the Secretaries, Office of National Education.

(k.) When it is proposed to alter and adapt an existing building to the purpose of a teacher's residence, plans of the proposed alterations, with specification and estimate, must, in like manner, be submitted for approval before a loan can be sanctioned.

(l.) During the period over which the repayment of loans is extended, the buildings must be kept in good and sufficient repair, and a guarantee must be given to that effect; and they must be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the officers of the Board of Public Works, and those of the Commissioners of National Education.

(m.) The Lords of His Majesty's Treasury decline to sanction loans for the purchase of houses already occupied as teachers' residences, but they sanction loans for the enlargement and structural improvement of such houses on the same footing as new residences, if the alterations proposed be reported as reasonable and necessary, and the cost not less than £50.

(n.) The Board of Public Works are prepared to make loans on the above conditions, to provide teachers' residences in connection with all National schools, but in the case of vested National schools the site for the proposed residence must be distinct from the ground leased for the school premises, so as to be legally chargeable as security for the loan.

4. In every case in which an official residence is provided for a teacher, a caretaker's agreement between the manager and the teacher must be executed, and a duplicate thereof be sent to the Office of National Education.

The Commissioners expect that all teachers shall have done at their own expense the following, viz.:—limewashing; cleaning and repairing glass; cleaning privies and ashpits; gravelling yards and walks, and keeping surface channels in order; sweeping chimneys; making good any damage arising from carelessness or neglect; maintaining fences and gates, except damages from lapse of time;—and in cases of residences built by grants for teachers of National schools vested in the Commissioners of National Education or in trustees, the Commissioners will inflict such penalty as they may deem adequate, if the teacher fails to fulfil these conditions.

\*Ordnance sheets may be ordered through any bookseller, and, in towns where there are no agencies, they may be ordered at the Head Post Office.

†The Board of Public Works have prepared four designs for teachers' residences, any one of which the applicant may adopt, the maximum loan obtainable in any case being £250.

## SCHEDULE XVIII.

PROGRAMMES OF INSTRUCTION FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR THE  
SCHOOL YEAR 1909-10.

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## INTRODUCTION.

These programmes are drawn up for schools varying in type according to the number of teachers employed on the staff.

It should be remembered that the programmes, especially in elementary science and in drawing, represent the maximum requirements, and they are not insisted on in their entirety, except in favourably circumstanced schools.

Teachers who consider that the circumstances of their schools render it impossible to compass the full programme, are required, subject to the manager's approval, to prepare a modified programme of instruction, which should set forth fully the course aimed at in each subject. This modified programme should be submitted to the inspector for approval before the commencement of the school year. The modification of the programme should be made, not by cutting out portions of the course for each standard, but by shortening the general syllabus, and distributing the remainder over the standards.

A "Scheme of Work" should be drawn up at the beginning of each month or other period, and a "Progress Record" at the close of such period. It should be borne in mind that the quality of the work is of more consequence than the quantity.

The teaching of history was provided for in former programmes under the head of reading, but, in order to ensure that the teachers shall pursue a definite course of instruction in this important subject during the time allotted to it in connection with the reading lesson, suggestive schemes under the head of "History" are now set forth.

As expert teaching in the higher branches of manual instruction is not available, in the majority of National schools, this subject need not be taught beyond the second standard. In cases, however, where such teaching is desired, the managers are at liberty to submit courses of instruction in this branch for the third and fourth standards. In the fifth and higher standards the attendance of pupils at central classes for instruction in the subjects of manual and practical instruction, including cookery and laundry-work, may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, be counted as part of the school attendance. Cookery and laundry-work form part of the ordinary school programme for girls enrolled in the fifth and higher standards when suitable provision for instruction in these subjects has been secured. In such cases the successful teaching of cookery has an important bearing on the award of increments of salaries and the promotion of teachers. The Commissioners have a large staff of organizers in the subject who will, if required, assist teachers in introducing courses of cookery, laundry-work, and hygiene. Girls enrolled in a lower standard than the fifth who have reached the age of eleven years should, as a rule, attend the classes in cookery and laundry-work.

Lessons on hygiene and temperance should be regularly given in all schools. The subject should not be treated as a mere reading lesson, and text-books should not be placed in the hands of the pupils. As the science programme includes the principles underlying instruction in these branches, the lessons on hygiene and temperance should be embodied in the science programme in all schools in which science is required to be taught.

The course of object lessons prescribed on page 115, which is intended as an introductory scheme of instruction in nature study, is recommended for use in rural schools.

In rural schools under not more than two teachers, it is desirable that a programme in science of reduced scope shall be submitted; and in girls' schools it is expected that a modified programme embracing cookery, domestic science, and hygiene and temperance, shall be drawn up for approval.

Irish and mathematics may be taught as extra subjects outside the hours constituting the "attendance"; the scales of fees are given in the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

The teachers are expected to be familiar with the "Notes for Teachers," and are required to show evidence of daily preparation for the work of the school.

#### PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOLS UNDER THREE OR MORE TEACHERS.

For the programme for infants, see page 105.

Written exercises in all subjects must be carefully executed and regularly signed, dated, and preserved for inspection.

#### ENGLISH.

##### READING AND SPELLING.

*NOTE.*—Reading must include the explanation and subject matter of the lessons. In all standards above the first, the reading at sight of passages from any suitable book approved by the Commissioners other than Readers in use must be practised. The reading must be correct and intelligent, and due attention must be paid to phrasing and intonation.

##### First standard.

To read with correctness and intelligence, and with due attention to phrasing and intonation, the lessons in a First Reader, and to write phrases and sentences from it. A simple story book should supplement the ordinary Reader.

Oral spelling may be practised.

##### Second standard.

To read with correctness and intelligence, and with due attention to phrasing and intonation, the lessons in a Second Reader; and to recite at least forty lines of verse from it.

A suitable story book should supplement the ordinary Reader.

Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, transcription, and dictation.

Oral spelling may also be practised.

##### Third standard.

To read with correctness and intelligence, and with due attention to phrasing and intonation, the lessons in a Third Reader; and to recite at least sixty lines of verse from it.

A suitable story book should supplement the ordinary Reader.

Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, transcription, and dictation.

Oral spelling may also be practised.

[The same story book may be used for second and third standards, but should not be used two years in succession.]

*Fourth standard.*

To read with correctness and intelligence, and with due attention to phrasing and intonation, the lessons in a Literary Fourth Reader; and to recite at least eighty lines of verse from it.

An interesting book of travel or adventure, and a suitable Historical Reader should also be used.

Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and composition.

*Fifth standard.*

To read with correctness and intelligence, and with due attention to phrasing and intonation, the lessons in a Literary Fifth Reader; and to recite eighty lines of verse from it.

A suitable Historical Reader should also be used, and a standard work of popular interest introduced.

Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and composition.

*Sixth standard.*

To read with correctness and intelligence, and with due attention to phrasing and intonation, the lessons in a Literary Sixth Reader; and to recite eighty lines of verse from it.

A suitable Historical Reader or text-book in history should also be used, and a standard work of popular interest introduced.

Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and composition.

(The same work of popular interest may be employed for the fourth, fifth, and sixth standards, but should not be used two years in succession.)

*Seventh standard.*

Some standard works (including prose and poetry) should be read and studied as literature.

A short period of history should be studied.

**WRITING.***First, second, and third standards.*

To copy with fair imitation suitable models, which should be written mainly on the blackboard.

*Fourth and fifth standards.*

To write a well-proportioned legible hand. Large hand should be practised occasionally.

*Sixth and seventh standards.*

To write a free legible hand; some of the written exercises should consist of simple exercises in book-keeping.

**COMPOSITION.**

**NOTE.**—Written composition is best taught through oral composition, which should therefore be practised in all standards.

The subject-matter of reading lessons, of science and object lessons, and of hygiene and cookery lessons, may be utilised for composition, both oral and written.

*First standard.*

To form sentences orally, and to answer occasionally in complete sentences.

*Second standard.*

As in the first standard; also the reproduction by pupils, in their own words, of the subject-matter of the lesson read.

*Third standard.*

To write from memory the substance of short stories.

*Fourth standard.*

Short descriptions on paper of familiar scenes and incidents.

*Fifth standard.*

Letter-writing.

*Sixth and seventh standards.*

Letters and essays. They should be well expressed, and neatly written with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

## GRAMMAR.

*NOTE.*—Text-books should not be used by pupils until they have reached the fifth standard. Easy parsing exercises may be taken in connection with analysis in the fifth and higher standards.

Puzzling, crotchety sentences should not be used in teaching grammar. The aim to be kept in view is the elucidation of the written language, and the intelligent acquirement of a correct style of expression.

*Third standard.*

Very easy analysis.

*Fourth standard.*

Easy analysis. To distinguish intelligently the parts of speech, and to know the more important inflections.

*Fifth standard.*

More advanced analysis of simple sentences and easy parsing of the same. Etymology and syntax, particularly so far as they bear on the correction of errors made by the pupils in speaking, or in written composition.

*Sixth and seventh standards.*

More advanced analysis with etymology and syntax; correction of errors, with reasons for same. The most common roots, prefixes and affixes.

## HISTORY.

*NOTE.*—*Historical Readers or Text-books may be used in the fourth and higher standards as supplementary to oral instruction.*

*First, second, and third standards.*

Conversational lessons introductory to history may be given.

*Fourth standard.*

General outline of the history of Ireland by characteristic epochs or periods, with a knowledge of the life of one representative man in each period.

*Fifth standard.*

A selected period of history, preferably Irish, with outline of the corresponding period of English history.

*Sixth standard.*

Another selected period of history, as in the fifth standard.

*Seventh standard.*

(a) A period of history studied in greater detail than in preceding years; or

(b) A special course of local history, i.e., of the city or county or province in which the school is situated; or

(c) A course of lessons in citizenship.

## GEOGRAPHY.

*NOTE.*—*Geographical Readers may be used. Text-books may be introduced in the fifth and higher standards, but these, as well as the Readers, should always be used in connection with the maps.*

*First and second standards.*

Object lessons introductory to geography.

*Third standard.*

Schoolhouse and premises (plan and map). Geographical terms and definitions, which should be learnt as far as possible from the natural features of the locality. The cardinal points.

*Fourth standard.*

General knowledge of the map of Ireland. The Globe (only the position of Ireland and the relative positions of the continents and oceans need be taught.)

*Fifth standard.*

The geography of Ireland fully, with interesting information on the more important localities. The map of the World.

*Sixth standard.*

In addition to the above, elementary mathematical and physical geography. The maps of Europe and Great Britain.

*Seventh standard.*

In addition to the above, the geography of Europe, and a general knowledge of the geography of the British Empire and of the map of the United States.

## ARITHMETIC.

*NOTE.*—*Arithmetic should be worked in the desks and, as far as possible, on paper.*

*The tables of money, weight, measure, &c., should be illustrated and taught practically.*

*Particular attention should be given to mental arithmetic.*

*The work of the higher standard includes that of the lower.*

*Teachers are recommended to submit an alternative programme for the lower standards based on the simultaneous teaching of the four simple rules.*

*First standard.*

- (a.) Numeration and notation up to and including three places of figures.
- (b.) Addition and subtraction tables.
- (c.) Addition and subtraction with numbers less than 100.
- (d.) Easy mental addition and subtraction of concrete numbers, including simple exercises involving a knowledge of the sub-divisions of a shilling.

*Second standard.*

- (a.) Numeration and notation up to and including three places of figures.
- (b.) The multiplication table up to and including ten times.
- (c.) Addition and subtraction, and multiplication by one figure, numbers in no case to exceed 999.
- (d.) Easy mental addition, subtraction, and multiplication (concrete numbers), including simple exercises involving a knowledge of the sub-divisions of a pound sterling.

*Third standard.*

- (a.) Numeration and notation of whole numbers up to and including six places.
- (b.) Multiplication and pence tables.
- (c.) The simple rules, including easy problems using concrete numbers.
- (d.) Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of sums of money less than a pound sterling.
- (e.) A knowledge of the meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., up to one-tenth.
- (f.) The measurement of lines in inches and tenths of an inch, and the recording of the results in decimal notation.
- (g.) Simple exercises involving a knowledge of the subdivisions of a yard (long measure).
- (h.) Easy mental exercises, involving the use of concrete numbers, on the rules learned.

*Fourth standard.*

- (a.) Numeration and notation of whole numbers, and of decimals to two places.
- (b.) Tables of avoirdupois weight, long measure, and time.
- (c.) The simple rules, involving decimals to two places. Compound rules (money only). Multipliers and divisors in compound rules and in decimals should be whole numbers not exceeding ten, or numbers composed of two factors which do not exceed ten. Reduction of money, avoirdupois weight, long measure, and time, limited in the same exercise to two steps.
- (d.) A knowledge of what is meant by a fraction, and the equality between fractions having different denominators (e.g.,  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$ , &c.); the reduction of a fraction to its lowest terms.
- (e.) The measurement of a line and its parts in inches and tenths of an inch, and in centimetres and millimetres, and recording the result in decimal notation. The measurement of the area of regular figures on squared paper by counting squares.
- (f.) Easy mental exercises on the rules learned.

*Fifth standard.*

- (a.) Tables in common use.
- (b.) Compound rules and reduction (exercises as a rule to be short). Shop bills. The unitary method, easy exercises in decimals, and in addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions—the latter to be taught chiefly as mental arithmetic.
- (c.) An intelligent knowledge of the method of calculating the areas of rectangles and hence of triangles, and the working of exercises from pupils' own measurements. The measurement, approximately, of the area of irregular figures on squared paper by counting squares.



- (d.) Easy mental calculations.
- (e.) An elementary practical knowledge of the metric system. (Length, area, volume, weight). This may be gained by measuring and weighing in the metric system.

*Sixth standard.*

- (a.) Simple proportion, practice, simple interest, percentages, decimals (not circulating), vulgar fractions.
- (b.) An intelligent knowledge of the methods of calculating the surfaces and the cubic content of rectangular solids and the working of exercises from pupils' own measurements. An elementary practical knowledge of the measurement of angles and area.
- (c.) Mental calculations.

*Seventh and eighth standards.*

- (a.) A knowledge of the preceding courses in arithmetic, with special attention to the reasons of the processes employed. Decimals, averages, stocks, square root, compound proportion.
- (b.) Easy mensuration of rectilinear figures and of the circle. Ratio of sides of similar triangles.
- (c.) Mental calculations.

SINGING.

(A.) Tonic Sol-fa or (B.) Staff Notation.

*First standard.*

- (A.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on the modulator the tones of the chord of *doh* in any easy order.
- 2. To sing sweetly, in unison, any three approved school songs.
- (B.) To sing sweetly, in unison, any three approved school songs.

*Second standard.*

- (A.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on the modulator the tones of the chord of *doh* in any order.
- 2. To sing any six previously prepared exercises with time and tune combined on the first step of the method.
- 3. To sing sweetly, in unison, any four approved school songs.
- (B.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on a blank staff, the tones of the chord of *doh* in any order.
- 2. To sol-fa any six previously prepared exercises of a very elementary character, with time and tune combined.
- 3. To sing sweetly, in unison, any four approved school songs.

*Third standard.*

- (A.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on the modulator the tones of the chords of *doh* and *soh* in any easy order.
- 2. To sing any six previously prepared exercises with time and tune combined on the second step of the method.
- 3. To sing sweetly, in unison, any six approved school songs.
- (B.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on a blank staff, the tones of the chords of *doh* and *soh* in any easy order.
- 2. To sol-fa any six previously prepared exercises of an elementary character, with time and tune combined.
- 3. To sing sweetly, in unison, any six approved school songs.

*Fourth standard.*

- (A.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on the modulator simple passages in the major diatonic scale.
- 2. To sing any six previously prepared exercises with time and tune combined on the third step of the method.

3. To sing sweetly, in unison, any eight approved school songs.

(B.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on a blank staff, simple passages in the major diatonic scale.

2. To sol-fa any six previously prepared exercises of a simple character, containing all the tones of the major diatonic scale.

3. To sing sweetly, in unison, any eight approved school songs.

#### *Fifth and sixth standards.*

(A.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on the modulator simple passages, including transition to first sharp or flat keys; also simple passages in the minor mode.

2. To sing any six previously prepared exercises with time and tune combined, containing transitions of one remove.

3. To sing from notes, in two or more parts, any three approved school songs.

(B.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on a blank staff, simple passages in the keys of G, D, F, or B<sup>b</sup>; also simple passages in the minor mode.

2. To sing any six previously prepared exercises with time and tune combined, in the keys of G, D, F, or B<sup>b</sup>.

3. To sing from notes, in two or more parts, any three approved school songs.

#### *Seventh standard.*

(A.) 1. To sol-fa, from the teacher's pointing on a blank staff, simple diatonic passages in any key.

2. To sing any six previously prepared exercises of a simple character in staff notation—each exercise to be in a different key.

3. To sing from notes in either tonic sol-fa or staff notation, and in two or more parts, any three approved school songs.

(B.) 1. To sing from the teacher's pointing on a blank staff, diatonic passages in any key.

2. To sol-fa any six previously prepared exercises of a fairly advanced character—each exercise to be in a different key.

3. To sing from notes, in two or more parts, any three approved school songs.

### DRAWING.

*NOTE.*—In Section A, the pupils should be taught to make a drawing without mechanical aid. In Section B no instruments but those necessary for the work of each separate standard should be used.

The two sections should be worked concurrently, or on alternate days. In schools where three drawing lessons are given in each week, two of these, as a rule, should be devoted to the work in Section A.

#### *First standard.*

Section A. :—Simple right-lined figures and forms, including simple curves in connection with them, also flat familiar objects and natural specimens, to be drawn on paper with pencil, or on boards with chalk.

Section B. :—Simple geometrical figures, such as the square, the rectangle or oblong, and other easy forms, to be drawn with the ruler to measurements which do not include fractions of an inch.

#### *Second standard.*

Section A. :—Exercises of a similar nature to those in the first standard; but involving the use of more difficult curve elements, also simple conventional and natural forms and flat familiar objects.

Section B. :—The geometrical figures of the first standard, in addition to other exercises of similar difficulty, to be drawn with the ruler and the 45° set-square.

*Third standard.*

Section A. :—The "oval" and the "ellipse," very simple conventional ornament from "flat" examples (black-board), natural forms and flat familiar objects, also drawing simple curves when seen foreshortened.

Section B. :—The geometrical figures of the first and second standards, in addition to the equilateral triangle, the regular hexagon and the octagon, to be drawn with the ruler and the set-squares.

*Fourth standard.*

Section A. :—Simple conventional ornament from flat examples and natural forms, to be utilised to illustrate the primary principles of design. Drawing simple familiar objects of circular section when their axes are placed in a vortical position, also drawing simple rectilinear figures when the same are seen foreshortened.

Section B. :—Construction of simple scales, and the drawing to scale of simple rectilinear objects.

*Alternative programme :—Fourth standard.*

(a.) Bold curves with guide lines.

(b.) Simple freehand copies from wall charts or black-board, and occasionally from small copies.

(c.) Simple exercises in drawing to scale on plain paper.

These exercises should be made from dimensioned sketches and occasionally from actual measurements of rectangular surfaces of common objects, such as tables, maps, &c.

*Fifth standard.*

Section A. :—Conventional ornament from flat examples, and natural forms, to be utilised to illustrate principles of design. Drawing rectilinear figures and curves in connection with them, when seen foreshortened, and drawing "at sight" and from memory, simple rectilinear objects in conjunction with the objects of circular section studied in the fourth standard.

Section B. :—Construction of "metric" and other scales, scale drawing, and problems in Geometry, including the division of lines and angles, and the construction of triangles and quadrilaterals from very simple data.

*Alternative programme :—Fifth standard.*

(d.) More advanced exercises in (b) and (c).

(e.) Model drawing of simple regular figures, or simple geometrical drawing.

(f.) Designs in freehand, partly original.

*Sixth standard.*

Section A. :—Conventional ornament from flat examples, and natural forms, to be utilised in original design. Drawing "at sight" and from memory, rectilinear objects in conjunction with objects of circular section.

Section B. :—Scale drawing, and problems in Geometry, including the construction of polygons on a line or in a circle, simple problems on tangents, and problems relating to similar figures.

*Alternative programme :—Sixth standard.*

(g.) More advanced exercises in (e) and (f).

(h.) Original designs in freehand.

(i.) Model drawing of simple common objects, or more advanced geometrical drawing.

(k.) Easy scale making.

*Seventh standard.*

Section A. :—Rather more difficult conventional ornament from flat examples and natural examples than in the sixth standard, and utilising the same in original design. Drawing "at sight" and from memory, more difficult rectilinear objects in conjunction with objects of circular section than in the sixth standard.

Section B. :—More advanced scale drawing, and problems in Geometry, including the application of geometrical problems in the drawing and planning of designs. Problems in "Projection" or plans and elevations, including the "development" of the cube, prisms, pyramids, and the cylinder and the cone, in very simple positions with regard to the planes of projection, also plans and elevations of very simple objects.

*Alternative programme :—Seventh standard.*

- (l.) More advanced exercises in (i.)
- (m.) Drawing simple natural objects, such as a leaf, a flower, &c.
- (n.) Shading.

## NEEDLEWORK (GIRLS).\*

NOTE.—The pupils should, as a rule, use coloured thread when sewing on their practising pieces.

*First standard.*

To knit on two needles, learning how to cast on stitches, to fold a strip of paper as if for turning down a hem, to thread a coarse needle, and to use a thimble for putting the needle through the paper in making a hemming stitch. To hem with coloured cotton.

*Second standard.*

To knit on four needles (a wristlet), learning how to cast off stitches; to hem on calico, and to run. When material is available, and sufficient practice has been had, the pupils should be occupied in hemming squares for handkerchiefs and the like.

*Third standard.*

To knit the leg of a sock or stocking, with rib; also to top-sew, and to run and fell, and to make a simple pinafore or a woman's apron. One of these articles to be completed by pupil during year.

*Fourth standard.*

The work of previous years; also to turn the heel of a stocking and to pick up stitches for foot; to stitch, to do plain patching, to sew on strings, to make a chemise or a more advanced style of pinafore than is taught in previous class. One of these garments to be completed during the year.

*Fifth standard.*

The work of previous year, with increased proficiency; also to narrow for toe of sock, and close it; and (in sewing) to work a buttonhole, to sew on a button, and to darn a round hole in stocking-material, running to half an inch beyond hole, and leaving loops. To cut out a chemise. Garment to be made during year—a chemise, with opening in front, closed by button and buttonhole. Mending should begin in this standard.

\*Teachers are at liberty to adopt a different syllabus. For example, standards 1 and 2 may be confined to knitting; standards 3 and 4 may perfect themselves in knitting, and begin elements of sewing; and standards 5, 6, and 7 may perfect themselves in sewing, mending, cutting out and making up, keeping up at the same time their knowledge of knitting.

*Sixth standard.*

Work of previous year; to shape the leg of a long stocking by narrowing; to sew on gathers, to patch flannel with herring-bone stitch, to cut out an overall or a boy's shirt. Garment to be made—an overall with yoke and sleeves, a girl's nightdress, or a boy's shirt. This standard should be taught how to mend worn articles of clothing by darning and patching, done on garments in need of repair.

*Seventh standard.*

As in the sixth standard, with greater proficiency.

**MANUAL INSTRUCTION AND KINDERGARTEN.***First standard.*

Stick-laying.—Forming lines, angles, and figures. Placing from dictation, placing from drawing. Making drawings on dotted paper of simple designs made with the sticks.

Paper-folding. Folding simple borders from plans. Folding simple flat shapes from plans.

*Second standard.*

More advanced exercises in paper-folding. Drawing plans of various simple folds on dotted paper and on the blackboard.

Observations of a solid. Placing two bricks from plan and elevation, and from description. Drawing the plan and elevation of two bricks placed in different positions.

*Third standard.*

Programme to be submitted for approval. (Optional.)

*Fourth standard.*

Programme to be submitted for approval. (Optional.)

**OBSERVATION LESSONS, NATURE STUDY, HEALTH AND HABITS,  
AND ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.\***

*First, second, and third standards.*

**OBSERVATION LESSONS, NATURE STUDY, AND SIMPLE LESSONS ON  
HEALTH AND HABITS.**

A well-considered, and, as far as possible, connected, scheme of thirty object lessons selected from the following subjects :—

In the Winter months.—Lessons on Health and Habits and Geography, illustrated by objects and simple demonstrations (see detailed suggestions in the "Notes for Teachers.")

In the Summer months.—Nature Study based entirely upon observations by the pupils of natural objects and the conditions of plant growth (see lists of suggested topics in the "Notes for Teachers.")

\*See also page 110.

## ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (BOYS).\*

*NOTE.*—In the fourth and higher standards in rural schools one half hour per week should be devoted to the compilation of a record of observations made during the week—embracing (a) the general character of the weather; (b) farm operations; (c) condition of farm and garden crops; (d) the condition of trees and hedges; (e) wild flowers; (f) birds and other animals; (g) other natural objects of interest in the locality.

In schools where such observations are regularly and systematically carried out, the full course in elementary experimental science provided for the standard or group is not required. The course in elementary science in such schools should aim at affording an explanation of the matters referred to under (b) and (c), or in girls' and mixed schools of matters coming under the heads of domestic economy, cookery, laundry, etc.

It is assumed that pupils in their arithmetic lessons have gained an intelligent grasp of the units of measurement necessary to the course of elementary experimental science.

*Fourth standard.*

Water displaced by a body totally immersed in it; first notions of force; definition of equal weights; the see-saw or lever leading to a knowledge of the balance; adjustment and use of balance. Applications of the lever, crowbar, fire-tongs, scissors, weighing machine.

Measurement of size or volume and of weight; weight of unit volume of water, of other liquids, and of solids; water the standard of comparison; weight of unit volume a means of indicating adulteration and quality of materials; water finds its own level; easy experiments with a U tube; flow of water in pipes and rivers.

Experiments and illustrations to show reality of air; methods of removing air from a vessel. Construction of simple air and water pumps.

Air has weight; weight of hot and cold air; experiments to illustrate pressure exerted by the atmosphere.

The barometer a means of measuring the changes in pressure of the atmosphere. Daily observations of barometer, kind of day; winds, direction and amount, height of sun at midday.

*Fifth standard.*

Levers and principle of moments.

Capacity of a bottle by weighing the water it holds; its use to find weight of unit volumes of liquid such as milk, oil, treacle, &c.

Floating bodies—applications to ships; float hydrometer for testing heaviness of liquids.

Apparent loss of weight of bodies suspended in water; application to carriage of rocks, stones, &c., by rivers; the diver.

General effects of heat on animal, vegetable, and mineral matter; expansion by heat of solids, liquids, and gases, with applications to method of fixing tyres to wheels, rivetting, circulation of hot water, ocean currents, winds, draughts, ventilation, &c.

The thermometer used to measure hotness or temperature; distinction between heat and temperature; how each is measured; the effect of the Gulf Stream on the climate of Ireland.

Freezing and boiling of water; bursting of water pipes and of steam boilers.

Soluble and insoluble bodies. Filtration. Dissolving and malting.

Burning of a candle and rusting of iron in air leading to a knowledge of the air we breathe.

Regular weather observations.

\*If no teacher in the school has received instruction in elementary experimental science, or if the school is not equipped with apparatus, object lessons on suitable subjects are considered sufficient in all standards to meet the requirements under this head. In unequipped rural schools the programme for nature study and health and habits may be adopted. § .

*Sixth standard.*

The uses of the pulley, wheel and axle, wedge and inclined plane treated simply.

The siphon and its uses.

Relative density. Volume of irregular small bodies and of a heavy liquid (mercury).

Heat—measurement of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; applications of expansion by heat to experiences of everyday life.

Capacity for heat of metals; simple measurements of quantities of heat. Heating by hot water pipes.

Cooling effect of evaporation; applications to plant and animal life.

Nature and composition of air; preparation of oxygen and nitrogen. Effect of animal and vegetable life on air.

Combustion and nature of gas and candle flames. Lamps—construction and use. Nature and functions of breathing. Ventilation.

*Seventh and eighth standards.*

Pressure of gases and liquids; water and gas supply.

Heat capacity more fully treated.

Change of state (latent heat); applications to evaporation, steam as a motive power, slow formation of ice, steam scalds—clothing, &c. Nature and uses of chalk and lime—hard waters. Nature and composition of water. Natural waters. Dangers of impure water; means of rendering it safe for drinking purposes.

Acids and alkalis; familiar examples of the action of these on one another. Soap and soda, and their use in cleaning.

Cleanliness, domestic and personal; disease germs; conditions favourable to their growth; how they are carried from place to place.

The elements entering into the composition of the human body. The necessity of maintaining the supply of these in the form of food. Importance of mixed diet. Food as the fuel for the maintenance of the body temperature. The kinds of food that supply the needs of the body.

General functions and structure of the digestive system; the principal changes that foods undergo. Respiration and circulation of the blood.

Putrefaction and decay. Organisms producing decay and deodorisers and disinfectants.

**DOMESTIC SCIENCE (GIRLS' AND MIXED SCHOOLS).\****Programme for the fourth and higher standards.*

See introductory note on page 100.

*Fourth standard.*

Water displaced by a body totally immersed in it. First notions of force; definition of equal weights. Weight of unit volumes of water, of other liquids, such as milk and diluted milk, cream, cold tea, oil, &c., and of solids. Water the standard of comparison; weight of unit volume a means of indicating adulteration and quality of materials.

Air exerts pressure. "Water finds its own level" if air pressure on both surfaces is the same. Pressure of water and gas supply.

Experiments and illustrations to show that air is a real substance. Methods of removing air from a vessel. Air has weight. Hot air is lighter than cold air, and therefore rises above cold air in a room; the used air from a fire, a lamp, or our lungs, is hot and rises; first notions of natural ventilation.

The barometer a means of measuring the changes in pressure of the air, an indicator of wet or fine weather. Daily observations of the weather—barometer, kind of day, wind, height of sun at mid-day. The seasons.

\*See note at foot of page 100. . . .

*Fifth standard.*

Bodies which float in water are lighter than water. Weight of liquid displaced by a floating body. Floats used for testing the purity of milk, and strength of other liquids. Use of a brine solution for testing the freshness of eggs. General effects of strongly-heating animal and vegetable foods; the amount of water and amount of unburnable ash in common food materials; differences noted on burning animal and vegetable foods. Expansion by heat of solids, liquids, and gases. Cracking of glass vessels and lamp chimneys owing to unequal expansion. Expansion of water when heated; the circulation of hot water.

The thermometer—to measure hotness or temperature; temperature of rooms, of hot bath, of the body in health and in sickness. Freezing and boiling points of water; expansion of water when freezing; bursting of waterpipes; ice lighter than water.

Expansion of air by heat; application to winds, draughts, chimneys; effect of strong draught on burning of a fire; breathing and burning both make the air hot and poisonous; necessity for ventilation; natural ventilation; ventilators.

Melting, boiling, evaporation; absorption of heat during those changes; cooling of body due to perspiration; dangers of damp clothes, of damp beds; "airing of clothes"; heating power of steam.

Moisture in the atmosphere; condensation of moisture in the air; distillation. Soluble and insoluble substances used in the household; distinction between dissolving and melting. Foods must be rendered soluble before they can pass into the blood stream and nourish the body. Determination of the amount of solid matter in common beverages.

*Sixth standard.*

Determination of water and ash in some common foods. Loss of weight during roasting and baking. Transference of heat and applications to modes of cooking; heating by conduction, convection, and radiation, and their common applications. Open fires and closed stoves. Air a bad conductor of heat, application to clothing.

Combustion or burning in air; composition of air; products of combustion of candle, lamp, and food materials; similarity of burning and breathing; the organs of breathing; importance of exercise in strengthening the organs of breathing; maintenance of the body temperature. Effects of heating metals in air; the active and inactive parts of air. The burning of inflammable substances, such as phosphorus and sulphur in air. Preparation and examination of the active and inactive parts of air. The burning of carbon, of fuel and of food material in the active part of air (oxygen); carbonic acid gas. The coal fire, coal gas, flame. Care and use of oil lamps.

Chief types of food material. Starch (and sugar), fat, and lean. The making of a loaf of bread; fermentation of starch and sugar by yeast; production of carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The nature of alcohol; its value as a food, and as a stimulant; the dangers of alcohol; its effects on the body when taken in excess. Yeast substitutes, bread soda, baking powder.

*Seventh standard.*

Water supply; properties of natural waters; water as a food; other uses of water. Hard and soft waters; measurement and removal of hardness; "fur" on kettles in which hard water has been boiled. Contamination of water used for domestic purposes; purification by boiling; dangers of cheap filters.

Preparation and burning of "inflammable air" (hydrogen); composition of water; water produced by most substances when burning.

Acids and alkalis; their action upon one another, and upon colouring matters and fabrics.

The action of heat and acids on chalk.

Soap and soda; manufacture and uses.



The elements entering into the composition of the human body; the necessity of maintaining supply of these in the form of food; importance of mixed diet. Food as the fuel for the maintenance of the body temperature. The chief types of food material.

General functions and structure of the digestive system; the principal changes that foods undergo. Respiration and circulation of the blood.

Germs of decay and disease; conditions favourable to germ life; the influence of germs (bacteria) in daily life.

### HYGIENE—HEALTH AND HABITS.

Instruction in the laws of health should embrace the following subjects:—

1. **CLEANLINESS** (a) *Domestic*.—The origin and dangers of dirt; germs of disease and decay thrive best where there is dirt, darkness, warmth and moisture. Importance of sunshine and fresh air in the home.  
 Cleaning of rooms—the best method of sweeping, dusting, washing, scrubbing, cleaning of furniture, curtains, carpets, walls, chimneys, sinks and drains, of cooking and eating utensils; importance of clean out-houses, cowsheds, &c. Dangers of manure heaps near house or water supply.  
 (b) *Personal*.—Cleanliness of skin, hair, teeth; importance of bathing.  
 Frequent changes of clothes worn next the skin; cleaning of outer garments; perspiration; change and airing of bedding.  
 The dirty and dangerous habit of spitting—a frequent cause of the spread of tuberculosis; other good and bad personal habits; dirtiness a sign of want of self-respect; signs of good health.
2. **FRESH AIR**.—Breathing; importance of erect carriage and posture, and of exercise to strengthen the muscles which regulate breathing. Changes in air when breathed; necessity for continual supply of fresh air. Ventilation and ventilators; chimneys, doors, windows. The importance of fresh air as a preventive of tuberculosis, or as an aid in resisting it.
3. **PURE WATER**.—Uses of water; dangers of impure water. How water is contaminated and how it may be made fit for domestic use.
4. **WARMING AND LIGHTING**.—Fires and stoves; laying and lighting the fire, cleaning the stove. Proper temperature of rooms. Nature of burning; compare with breathing.  
 Oil lamps, gas, coal.  
 Catching cold; dangers of damp clothes, damp beds, damp feet.
5. **FOOD**.—Typical food materials—starch, fat, and lean; milk, flour, eggs, meat, bacon, potatoes, and green foods; importance of mixed diet; water and salt as food; air as food; food the fuel of the body; over-feeding and underfeeding; regular meals.  
 Beverages—tea, coffee, cocoa are stimulants, but have little food value; tea if drunk too strong and in excess acts as a poison; useful if taken in moderation.
6. **TEMPERANCE**.—Alcohol taken in any but very small quantities produces injurious effects on digestion, breathing, circulation, and excretion; its use by young people always harmful; few people require it; the habit, if acquired, of using alcohol, expensive and leading to loss of ability and energy, and in many cases to complete moral and social degradation.  
 The use and abuse of tobacco; everyone can do without it; it is dangerous and poisonous until young people have done growing.

7. **ILLNESS.**—Minor ailments and accidents—burns, wounds, sprains, stings, fainting, etc.—how dealt with, necessity of keeping cool, i.e., freedom from excitement in dealing with sudden illness or accidents. Poisoning, infection, and disinfection. The principles of home nursing.
8. **THRIFT.**—Money earnings, spending, saving, household accounts.
9. **ORDER.**—A place for everything, and everything in its place; regular times and regular days for fixed duties; saving time by forethought in arranging one's work properly; finish one task at a time.
10. **CONDUCT.**—Punctuality—self-control—politeness.

### PHYSICAL DRILL.

**NOTE A.**—Suitable games should be encouraged by teachers during play time. Great attention should be paid to the manners and deportment of the pupils. They should be trained to habits of prompt obedience. Energy, gracefulness, and precision of movement in the various exercises should be particularly cultivated.

**NOTE B.**—Teachers may substitute Swedish drill or other approved system for this course.

#### *First standard.*

March in step; right and left turns as in marching. Head movements. Combination exercises. Musical drill, if possible.

#### *Second standard.*

March at uniform rate at even distances and with good carriage. Right, left, half-right, and half-left turns. March to position for exercise instead of wheeling. Arm exercises. Head movements. Body (trunk) movements. Feet and leg movements. Combination exercises. Musical drill, if possible.

#### *Third and fourth standards.*

Marching (as for second standard). Change step on the march. Counter-marching. Running in step. Turns—right turn; left turn; half-right turn; half-left turn; right-about turn. Wheeling in fours, forwards and backwards. Opening and closing of ranks for exercises. Dumb-bells where possible.

#### *Fifth, sixth, and seventh standards.*

Marching (as for former standards). Change step, and do the right-about turn on the march. March in line forwards and backwards. Turns, wheeling, &c. (as for former standards). Stave or Indian club exercises.

### COOKERY (GIRLS).

(For pupils of the fifth and higher standards; also for pupils of the lower standards that are over eleven years of age.)

For detailed syllabus and schemes of work see "Notes for Teachers."

**GENERAL.**—Kitchen work, setting and lighting fires; cleaning and management of a range or stove.

Scullery work, cleaning kitchen utensils, dishes, plates, knives, &c.

Boiling or steaming, roasting, frying.

**Eggs.**—Boiling, poaching, frying; scramble egg, custard, pancakes.

VEGETABLES.—Root—potatoes, turnips, &c.

Green—cabbage, cauliflowers, peas, &c.

SAUCES.—White sauce (melted butter); gravy.

MEAT.—Boiling or steaming; stewing.

Roasting, baking, frying or grilling.

Re-heating, mince, hash, rissoles, &c.

(Joints suitable for each mode of cooking).

FISH.—Boiling, frying, and baking.

(Fish suitable for each mode of cooking).

SOUP.—Lentil; vegetable; meat.

BREAD, &c.—Soda bread; yeast bread.

Cakes, not more than three.

Pastry—plain, suet, and flaky.

PUDDINGS.—Milk puddings, rice, &c.

Suet puddings, suet dumplings, &c.

Batter puddings.

Tarts—rhubarb, apple.

PRESERVES.—Gooseberry jam, apple and blackberry jellies.

INVALID AND SUNDRIES.—Beef tea, gruel, whey, &c.

Tea, coffee, porridge.

Laying breakfast and dinner table.

(Instruction in cookery may be limited to 25 lessons given during the winter months of the year.)

#### LAUNDRY WORK (GIRLS).

(For pupils of the fifth and higher standards; also for pupils of the lower standards that are over eleven years of age.)

For detailed syllabus see "Notes for Teachers."

The instruction should include lessons on:—

1. Utensils—cleansing and care of tubs, irons, clothes lines, &c.
2. Materials—water, soap, soda, borax, starch, blue, &c.
3. Preparation for washing day.
4. Washing—linen, woollen, cotton prints, and muslin.
5. Starching and stiffening processes.
6. Methods of drying and hanging out of clothes.
7. Bleaching.
8. Ironing, polishing, folding, and airing.
9. Removing stains.
10. Disinfectants.

Articles to be washed—

Kitchen cloths, handkerchiefs, body-linen, stockings, flannels, collars, cuffs, coloured prints, and table linen.

The course may be limited to 20 lessons.

#### PROGRAMME FOR INFANTS IN SCHOOLS WITHOUT INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

##### ENGLISH.

To be taught to speak audibly and distinctly. Story-telling by the teacher and the reproduction by pupils in their own words of simple incidents in the stories told.

To read from an Infants' Primer, and to spell words and short phrases taken from the book, but not before the pupil is five years of age.

Younger pupils should learn to read easy words printed on the blackboard or formed in the reading frame, such words to be connected with the stories told to the pupils.

To copy from the blackboard the letters of the alphabet and combinations forming simple words.

N.B.—*The letters should be taught in their order of difficulty.*

#### ARITHMETIC.

(a.) Decimal ball frame.

(b.) To read and write numbers up to 10.

(c.) Addition of pairs of concrete numbers, total not to exceed 18; and similar exercises in subtraction.

#### SINGING.

To sing sweetly, in unison with first standard, any three approved songs, one or two of which may be action songs.

#### DRAWING.

Section A. :—Simple figures and forms, including simple curves in connection with them, also the form of such flat familiar objects and natural specimens as may be introduced in "Object lessons." Pencil and coloured chalks to be used.

Section B. :—Simple geometrical figures, such as the square, the rectangle or oblong, and other easy forms, to be drawn with the ruler on paper ruled with ink lines of a light "grey" colour in squares of one inch side.

#### KINDERGARTEN.

Such occupations as can be usefully introduced by the teacher (*e.g.*, stick-laying, bead-threading, &c.).

#### DRILL.

Babies' drill, school games, good manners.

#### NEEDLEWORK.

Knitting on two needles, learning to cast on stitches.

#### CONVERSATIONAL AND OBJECT LESSONS.

Animal life (dog, cat, &c.).

Plant life (blossoms, leaves, roots, stems, &c.).

Common things (milk, clothes, paper, &c.).

### PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOLS UNDER TWO TEACHERS.

For English and Arithmetic, schools in charge of two teachers may be divided into four groups, consisting respectively of infants; first and second standards; third and fourth standards; and fifth, sixth, and seventh standards.

For other subjects the junior standards may form one group, and the senior standards another.

The grouping suggested is not compulsory, as it must to some extent depend on the classification of the pupils; but some form of suitable grouping should be adopted.

In giving instruction to the first group, teachers should follow, so far as time may permit, the main outlines of the course of instruction prescribed for infants in a school under three or more teachers (page 105).

NOTE.—*Written exercises in all subjects must be carefully executed and regularly signed, dated, and preserved for inspection.*

## ENGLISH.

## READING AND SPELLING.

*NOTE.*—In all standards reading must include the explanation and subject matter of the lessons. In the second and higher standards, the reading at sight of passages from any suitable book approved by the Commissioners, other than the Readers in use, should be practised. The reading must be correct and intelligent, and due attention must be paid to phrasing and intonation.

In each of the three higher groups, a separate Literary Reader should be used; 40 to 80 lines of poetry should be committed to memory each year. A suitable Historical Reader should be used in the senior groups; and a story-book, or a book of travel or adventure, should be introduced in every standard except the lowest.

In the second and third groups, proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and transcription. Oral spelling may also be practised. In the fourth group transcription should be dispensed with. Written composition should begin in the third group, and be frequently practised in the fourth group.

## WRITING.

Pupils in the second and third groups should be taught to copy, with fair imitation, suitable models, which should be written mainly on the blackboard.

Pupils in the fourth group should learn to write a free legible hand, and should have simple exercises in book-keeping.

## COMPOSITION.

*NOTE.*—Written composition is best taught through oral composition, which should therefore be practised in all standards.

*Second group (first and second standards).*

To form sentences orally; pupils to reproduce in their own words the subject matter of the lesson read.

*Third group (third and fourth standards).*

To write from memory the substance of short stories or short descriptions of familiar scenes and incidents.

*Fourth group (fifth and higher standards).*

## Letter-writing.

## GRAMMAR.

*NOTE.*—Text-books should not be used until the pupils have reached the fourth group.

*Third group (third and fourth standards).*

- (a.) Very easy analysis.
- (b.) To distinguish intelligently the Parts of Speech in an ordinary sentence.

*Fourth group (fifth and higher standards).*

- (a.) Easy analysis and parsing.
- (b.) Etymology and syntax particularly so far as they bear on the correction of errors made by the pupils in speaking, or in written composition.

## HISTORY.

*NOTE.*—*Historical Readers* may be used in the third group, and *Text-books* in the fourth group as supplementary to oral instruction.

*Second group (first and second standards).*

Conversational lessons introductory to history may be given.

*Third group (third and fourth standards).*

General outline of the history of Ireland by characteristic epochs or periods, with a knowledge of the life of one representative man in each period.

*Fourth group (fifth and higher standards).*

(a.) A selected period of history, preferably Irish, with outline of the corresponding period of English history; or

(b.) A course of local history, i.e., of the city or county or province in which the school is situated.

## GEOGRAPHY.

*NOTE.*—*Geographical Readers* may be used. *Text-books* may be introduced in the fifth and higher standards, but these as well as the *Readers* should always be used in connection with the maps.

*Junior group (first, second, third, and fourth standards).*

Suitable introductory lessons in Geography, by reference to the school and its surroundings, and by means of object lessons; and, in addition, a general knowledge of the map of Ireland.

*Senior group (fifth and higher standards).*

In addition, a knowledge of the maps of Europe and Great Britain, and a general knowledge of the map of the World, with special reference to the British possessions; also a general knowledge of the elements of mathematical and physical geography.

## ARITHMETIC.

*NOTE.*—*Arithmetic* should be worked in the desks, and, as far as possible, on paper.

The tables of money, weight, measure, &c., should be illustrated and taught practically.

Particular attention should be given to mental arithmetic.

Knowledge of the full course for any group is not expected until the second year.

Teachers are recommended to submit an alternative programme for the lower standards based on the simultaneous teaching of the four simple rules.

*Second group (first and second standards).*

(a.) Numeration and notation up to and including three places of figures.

(b.) Addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables up to 10 times.

(c.) Easy addition and subtraction, and multiplication by one figure.

(d.) Easy mental addition and subtraction of concrete numbers, including simple exercises involving a knowledge of the sub-divisions of a shilling and of a pound sterling.

*Third group (third and fourth standards).*

(a.) Numeration and notation of whole numbers up to and including six places, and of decimals of one place.

(b.) Multiplication and pence tables and tables of avoirdupois weight, long measure, and time.

(c.) Simple and compound rules. (Money only, multipliers and divisors not to exceed 10, or to be composed of two factors not exceeding 10).

(d.) Reduction of money, avoirdupois weight, and time, limited in the same exercise to two steps.

(e.) A knowledge of the meaning of one-half, one-third, &c., up to one-tenth, and of what is meant by a fraction and the equality between fractions having different denominators (e.g.,  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$ ); the reduction of a fraction to its lowest terms.

(f.) The measurement of a line and its parts in inches, and tenths of an inch, and the recording of the result in decimal notation. The measurement of the area of rectangular figures on squared paper.

(g.) Very easy mental exercises of a practical character in the simple and compound rules, the exercises in the compound rules to be limited to money calculations.

*Fourth group (fifth and higher standards).*

(a.) Tables in common use.

(b.) Compound rules and reduction. Shop bills. The unitary method, simple and compound proportion, simple interest, percentages, practice, decimals, and vulgar fractions. The calculation from pupils' own measurements of the areas of rectangles, and hence of triangles, and the surfaces and cubic contents of boxes, rooms, &c. (Squared paper will be found useful).

(c.) Linear measurements according to the metric system.

(d.) Mental calculations.

## SINGING.

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

Six easy school songs.

Simple modulator exercises in the chords of *doh* and *soh*....

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Six school songs, of which two, if possible, should be rounds or part songs. Song books should be used by the pupils.

Simple modulator exercises on the major diatonic scale, with easy transition to the first sharp and flat keys.

Graduated exercises of moderate length in tune and time combined.

At least two new songs should be taught every year in each group.

**NOTE.**—If staff notation be selected a programme of corresponding difficulty should be submitted for approval.

## DRAWING.

**NOTE.**—In Section A, the pupils should be taught to make a drawing without mechanical aid. In Section B, no instruments but those necessary for the work of each separate group should be used.

The two sections should be worked concurrently, or on alternate days. In schools where three drawing lessons are given in each week, two of these, as a rule, should be devoted to the work in Section A.

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

Section A. :—Simple right-lined figures and forms, including simple curves in connection with them, also simple conventional and natural forms, and flat familiar objects, to be drawn on paper with the pencil.

Section B. :—Simple geometrical figures, such as the square, the rectangle or oblong, and other exercises of similar difficulty, to be drawn with the ruler and 45° set-square to measurements which do not include fractions of an inch. In the earlier exercises, paper ruled with ink lines of a light "grey" colour in squares of one inch side should be used.

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Section A. :—Simple conventional ornament from flat examples, and natural forms, to be utilised to illustrate the primary principles of design. Flat familiar objects. Simple plane figures in connection with them, when seen foreshortened. Drawing "at sight" and from memory, simple objects of circular section when their axes are placed in a vertical position, and drawing simple rectilinear objects.

Section B. :—The use of the ruler and the set-squares in the construction of scales, and drawing to scale simple rectilinear figures and objects, also simple problems in Geometry.

*Alternative programme :—Senior group.*

- (a.) Freehand—Straight-lined and curved figures on plain paper.
- (b.) Original designs in freehand, or drawing of simple forms from memory.
- (c.) Model drawing of simple objects, or easy geometrical drawing, including drawing to scale.

### NEEDLEWORK (GIRLS).

*The maximum proficiency to be looked for from any standard is not to be higher than that laid down on page 96.*

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

**NOTE.**—*Pupils in this group should, as a rule, use coloured thread when sewing on their practising pieces.*

Knitting with four needles, hemming, running, and top-sewing.

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Knitting a stocking and darning, running and felling, patching, stitching, working buttonholes, sewing on buttons and strings, sewing on gathers, herring-bone stitch.

To cut out and put together in each year one of the following :—Pinafore, chemise, boy's shirt, girl's nightdress, overall.

### MANUAL INSTRUCTION AND KINDERGARTEN.

Manual instruction may be confined to the two junior groups for which suitable kindergarten occupations with paperfolding or brickwork are sufficient.

### NATURE STUDY, HEALTH AND HABITS, AND ELEMENTARY SCIENCE OF COMMON LIFE.

Programmes for all equipped schools in which experimental science is taught to not more than two divisions above Standard III. (For schools with three or more divisions under instruction in science, see programmes, pp. 99-103).

*Junior Group.*

Standard I. and Infants.—Conversation and observation lessons on plant life and natural phenomena, and common things.

Standards II. and III.—

Winter.—Simple Lessons on Health and Habits (see syllabus, Stage I., in Notes for Teachers).

Summer.—Nature Study (see lists of suggested topics in Notes for Teachers).



*Senior group (fourth and higher standards).*

In schools in which there are two divisions under instruction in this branch Scheme A. should be taken by the lower division and Scheme B. by the upper division.

Where one division only is taught science Scheme A. should be taught one year, and Scheme B. the next.

These programmes are given in greater and more helpful detail in the Notes for Teachers; the instruction should follow the lines of these detailed syllabuses.

In any school where a teacher or teachers have been trained in elementary experimental science, application should be made to the Commissioners for a grant of apparatus, if the school has not already been equipped.

Where there is no teacher trained in experimental science, Nature Study and lessons on Health and Habits are considered sufficient in all standards to meet the requirements under this head.

In rural schools in the summer months one of the science lessons each week should be devoted to the study of plant life.

It is assumed that in their arithmetic lessons pupils have gained a practical grasp of the units of measurement necessary to the course of experimental science.

## SCHEME A.

Weight of unit volume of solids, liquids, and gases.

Effects of heat on solids, liquids, and gases.

Experimental study of air and water in relation to daily life. The measurements and experiments should be devised to lead to the explanation of common phenomena and the laws of health.

## SCHEME B.

Revision of measurements of weight and volume.

Air in relation to burning, breathing, and ventilation.

The nature of food materials and fuels.

Air composed of two very different gases.

Nourishment of the human body and regulation of its temperature; respiration, clothing, exercise; circulation of the blood, digestion.

Germs in relation to daily life. Preservation of food. Infectious disease.

Chalk, hard-water, soap, soda.

## PHYSICAL DRILL.

*NOTE A.*—Great attention should be paid to the manners and deportment of the pupils. They should be trained to habits of prompt obedience. Energy, gracefulness, and precision of movement in the various exercises should be particularly cultivated.

*NOTE B.*—Teachers may substitute Swedish drill or other approved system for this course.

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

Head, arm, body, feet and leg movements. Right, left, about turns. Marching in step at regular intervals. Musical drill, and stave, club, or dumb-bell exercises, where practicable.

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Movements and exercises of a more advanced kind, the turns and forming fours.

Bar-bell and dumb-bell exercises should be introduced where possible.

## HYGIENE—HEALTH AND HABITS.

See page 103.

## COOKERY (GIRLS).

See page 104.

## LAUNDRY-WORK (GIRLS).

See page 105.

## PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOLS UNDER ONE TEACHER.

For English and arithmetic, schools in charge of one teacher may be divided into three groups, consisting respectively of infants and first standard; second and third standards; and fourth and higher standards. For other subjects the junior standards may form one group, and the senior standards another. This grouping is not compulsory, but some form of grouping should be adopted suitable to the circumstances of the school.

*NOTE.*—Written exercises in all subjects must be carefully executed and regularly signed, dated, and preserved for inspection.

## ENGLISH.

## READING AND SPELLING.

*NOTE.*—In all standards reading must include the explanations and subject matter of the lessons. In the second and third groups the reading at sight of passages from any suitable book approved by the Commissioners other than the Readers in use should be practised. The reading must be correct and intelligent, and due attention must be paid to phrasing and intonation.

A primer should be used in the first group, and a separate Literary Reader in the second and third groups, and an Historical Reader should be used in the third group. 40 to 80 lines of poetry should be committed to memory every year. A simple story-book should be used in the second group, and in the third group a book of travel or adventure.

Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and transcription. Oral spelling may also be practised. In the third group transcription should, as a rule, be dispensed with, and composition should be frequently practised.

## WRITING.

Pupils in the first and second groups should be taught to copy, with fair imitation, suitable models, which should be written mainly on the black-board.

Pupils in the third group should learn to write a free and legible hand.

## COMPOSITION.

*NOTE.*—Written composition is best taught through oral composition, which should therefore be practised in all standards.

*Second group (second and third standards).*

To form orally simple sentences; pupils to reproduce, in their own words, the subject-matter of the lesson read. To write simple sentences.

*Third group (fourth and higher standards).*

To write frequently short descriptions of familiar matters and letters on simple subjects.

## GRAMMAR.

*Third group (fourth and higher standards).*

Easy analysis. Correction of local vulgarisms.

## HISTORY.

NOTE.—*Historical Readers or Text-books may be used in the senior group as supplementary to oral instruction.*

*Junior group (second and third standards).*

Conversational lessons introductory to history may be given.

*Senior group (fourth and higher standards).*

(a.) General outline of the history of Ireland by characteristic epochs or periods, with a knowledge of the life of one representative man in each period; or

(b.) Lessons on local history, i.e., of the county or province in which the school is situated.

## GEOGRAPHY.

*Junior group (second and third standards).*

Suitable introductory lessons in geography by reference to the school and its surroundings, and by means of object lessons.

*Senior group (fourth and higher standards).*

General knowledge of the geography of Ireland, and of the maps of Great Britain and the World.

## ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—*Arithmetic should be worked in the desks, and as far as possible, on paper.*

*The tables of money, weight, measure, &c., should be illustrated and taught practically.*

*Particular attention should be given to mental arithmetic.*

*A knowledge of the full course for any group is not expected until the second year, or in the third group until the third year.*

*Teachers are recommended to submit an alternative programme for the lower standards based on the simultaneous teaching of the four simple rules.*

*First group (infants and first standard).*

(a.) Numeration and notation to three places of figures.

(b.) Addition and subtraction tables, including their application to easy concrete examples.

(c.) Easy exercises in addition and subtraction.

(d.) Easy exercises involving a knowledge of the sub-divisions of a shilling.

*Second group (second and third standards).*

(a.) Numeration and notation up to and including six places of figures.

(b.) A knowledge of the multiplication and the pence tables.

(c.) Easy exercises involving a knowledge of the sub-divisions of a pound sterling and of a yard (long measure).

(d.) A knowledge of the meaning of one-half, one-third, &c., up to one-tenth.

(e.) The simple rules and their application to easy concrete examples.

(f.) Very easy mental exercises in the rules learned.

*Third group (fourth and higher standards).*

(a.) Numeration and notation of whole numbers and of decimals to not more than three places.

(b.) Compound rules, reduction (money, time, avoirdupois weight, long and square measure). Easy exercises in decimals and vulgar fractions, the unitary method, simple proportion, practice, simple interest, percentages, shop bills.

(c.) Easy practical questions in mental arithmetic.

(d.) Linear measurements according to the metric system.

(e.) An intelligent knowledge of the method of calculating the areas of rectangles, and hence of triangles, and the working of exercises from pupils' own measurements.

## SINGING.

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

Six easy school songs.

Simple modulator exercises in the chords of *doh* and *soh*.

At least two new songs should be taught every year.

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Six school songs, of which two, if possible, should be rounds or part songs. Song books should be used by the pupils.

Simple modulator exercises on the major diatonic scale, with easy transition to the first sharp and flat keys.

Graduated exercises of moderate length in tune and time combined.

At least two new songs should be taught every year.

*Note.*—If staff notation be selected a programme of corresponding difficulty should be submitted for approval.

## DRAWING.

*Note.*—In Section A, the pupils should be taught to make a drawing without mechanical aid. In Section B, no instruments but those necessary for the work of each separate group should be used.

The two sections should be worked concurrently, or on alternative days. In schools where three drawing lessons are given each week, two of these, as a rule, should be devoted to the work in Section A.

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

Section A.—Simple right-lined figures and forms, including simple curves in connection with them, also simple conventional and natural forms, and flat familiar objects, to be drawn on paper with the pencil.

Section B.—Simple geometrical figures, such as the square, the rectangle or oblong, and other exercises of similar difficulty, to be drawn with the ruler to measurements which do not include fractions of an inch. In the earlier exercises, paper ruled with ink lines of a light "grey" colour in squares of one inch side should be used.

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Section A.—Simple conventional ornament from flat examples, and natural forms. Flat familiar objects. Simple plane figures and curves in connection with them when seen foreshortened. Drawing "at sight" and from memory simple objects of circular section when their axes are placed in a vertical position, and drawing simple rectilinear objects.

Section B.—The use of the ruler and the set-square in the construction of simple scales, and drawing to scale simple rectilinear objects.

*Alternative programme—Senior group.*

- (a.) Freehand—Straight-lined and curved figures on plain paper.
- (b.) Drawing of simple forms from memory.
- (c.) Original designs in freehand, or drawing to scale.

## NEEDLEWORK (GIRLS).

(See note under Needlework on p. 110.)

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

NOTE.—Pupils in this group should, as a rule, use coloured thread when sewing on their practising pieces.

Knitting with four needles, hemming and running.  
(Knitting only is expected from the infants and first standard.)

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Knitting a stocking and darning. Running and felling, top-sewing, patching, stitching, working button-holes, sewing on gathers.  
To make a chemise or boy's shirt (cutting-out to be done by pupils).

## MANUAL INSTRUCTION AND KINDERGARTEN.

Manual instruction may be confined to the junior group, for which suitable kindergarten occupations with paper-folding or brick-work are sufficient.

## OBJECT LESSONS.

During the winter months object lessons based on the Health and Habits programme (see syllabus, Stage I., in the "Notes for Teachers") should be given.

The following course is recommended for adoption during the summer months (see also list of suggested topics for Observation Lessons and Nature Study in the "Notes for Teachers") :—

*Junior group (infants, first and second standards).*

The trees and larger shrubs in the neighbourhood of the school. (No detailed study; the pupils should learn only to distinguish one species from another).

A few of the principal flowers, both garden and wild flowers. (A collection for the school should be made by the pupils; window boxes may also be used).

Kitchen-garden vegetables—potato, turnip, carrot, parsnip, cabbage, onion, lettuce, pea, and bean.

The commoner animals and birds which the children meet.

*Senior group (third and higher standards).*

Structure of a flower. Growth of a seed exemplified by a bean. Parts of a plant. Simple experiments to show the effect of light, warmth, moisture, air and soil on the growth of a plant.

Different kinds of roots; the functions of the root. The leaf; its functions; different kinds of leaves (collection to be made).

Methods of cultivating the vegetables referred to in the junior group. (A small plot is required for this part of the syllabus. Actual work done by the pupils is necessary, as theory without its application by the pupils themselves is of little value).

The principal garden fruit trees; pruning and grafting. (If the school grounds permit of planting, the pupils should have care of the trees).

Creeping shrubs. The walls of the schoolhouse should be used.

N.B.—The children should be encouraged to employ in gardening at home the knowledge which they have acquired at school.

### PHYSICAL DRILL.

NOTE A.—Great attention should be paid to the manners and deportment of the pupils. They should be trained to habits of prompt obedience. Energy, gracefulness, and precision of movement in the various exercises should be particularly cultivated.

NOTE B.—Teachers may substitute Swedish drill or other approved system for this course.

The junior group should be taught head movements, arm exercises, right and left turns, and marching in step.

The senior group should be taught more advanced drill, such as body and limb movements, the turns, and forming fours.

Bar-bell and dumb-bell exercises should be introduced where possible.

### HYGIENE—HEALTH AND HABITS.

See page 103.

### COOKERY (GIRLS).

See page 104.

### LAUNDRY-WORK (GIRLS).

See page 105.

## PROGRAMME FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

### INFANTS.

#### READING.

The pupils to be taught to speak audibly and distinctly. Story-telling and conversational object and picture lessons. Reading words printed on the blackboard, and forming sentences from conversational lessons; the teacher should print the sentences on the blackboard. These lessons should be introductory to the use of a primer. Spelling from the primer. The alphabet (if taught) should be taught in selected groups of letters.

#### WRITING.

Writing the small letters, imitating a model written on the blackboard (letters to be written in some good order), and grouping the letters so as to form words.

#### COMPOSITION.

The composition of short, simple sentences, using the names of objects in the school-room, and also using nouns occurring in the reading-books. Children to describe, in their own words, incidents from a story told by the teacher. Errors of speech made by the children should be corrected.

#### ARITHMETIC.

In counting, objects to be used, e.g., stick-laying materials, balls (of Gift I.) and beads (for threading). The addition of numbers whose sum does not exceed 18, and the subtraction of numbers from a group not exceeding 10. Ball-frame exercises in connection with the blackboard. Reading and writing numbers up to 10, and comparing their values. Simple mental addition and subtraction of numbers not exceeding 10.

## SINGING.

Pupils to sing sweetly, in unison, any four suitable songs (at least two of them to be action songs), and to play two games into which songs are introduced.

## DRAWING.

Simple figures and forms, including simple curves in connection with them, also the form of such flat familiar objects and natural specimens as may be introduced in the "Nature" and "Object" lessons. Pencils, coloured chalks, or other suitable drawing mediums to be used.

## NEEDLEWORK.

Needle-drill, knitting-pin drill, running with coloured cotton (first on canvas), use of thimble.

## DRILL.

Finger-plays, games connected with Gifts I., II., and games connected with a story or nature lesson. Running games, simple drill.

## KINDERGARTEN.

Gifts I., II., III., IV. Bead-threading, perforating, stick-laying, paper-folding.

## OBJECT LESSONS.

Animal Life, *e.g.*, cat, fish.  
 Plant Life, *e.g.*, large growing plants.  
 Common things, *e.g.*, doll, doll's house.  
 Familiar people, *e.g.*, postman, farmer.

## FIRST STANDARD.

Reading, . . . . .	} As in the programme for schools under three or more teachers.
Spelling, . . . . .	
Writing, . . . . .	
Composition, . . . . .	
Arithmetic, . . . . .	
Singing, . . . . .	

## DRAWING.

Section A. :—Simple right-lined figures and forms, including simple curves in connection with them, also flat familiar objects and natural specimens, to be drawn on paper with pencil, or on boards with chalk.

Section B. :—Simple geometrical figures, such as the square, the rectangle or oblong, and other easy forms, to be drawn with the ruler to measurements which do not include fractions of an inch.

## NEEDLEWORK.

As in the programme for schools under three or more teachers.

## DRILL.

Games connected with a story or nature lesson. Marching turns, leg and arm movements. Combination exercises. Musical drill.

## KINDERGARTEN.

Gift V.—Paper-folding, stick-laying, and brush work (when practicable).

## OBJECT LESSONS.

Animal life, plant life, common things, natural phenomena.

### ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION FOR SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STANDARDS.

*The managers are at liberty, subject to the recommendations of the inspectors, to adapt for the seventh and eighth standards the programmes issued by the Board of Intermediate Education for Ireland as indicated below.*

#### *Seventh standard.\**

The programme of the preparatory grade, viz. :—

- (a.) English.
- (b.) One of the following languages :—(1) Latin, (2) French, (3) German, (4) Irish.
- (c.) Mathematics.
- (d.) Two other subjects,† one of which, except for those exempt, shall be experimental science.

#### *Eighth standard.\**

The programmes sanctioned by the Board of Intermediate Education for the junior and middle grades, viz. :—

- (a.) English.
- (b.) Two of the following languages‡ :—(1) Greek, (2) Latin, (3) French, (4) German, (5) Irish.
- (c.) Mathematics.
- (d.) One other subject,† which, except for those exempt, shall be experimental science.

\*Students may present themselves in any number of subjects, but, except as provided under the rules of the Board of Intermediate Education, to pass the examination they must pass in the subjects as set forth above.

†For list of subjects see page 2 of the rules of the Board of Intermediate Education.

‡Any student who has already passed with one language only in any grade other than the preparatory, may, instead of taking two languages, take for a pass the language in which he has already passed, and one other subject.



## BILINGUAL PROGRAMME.

NOTE.—In all standards, Reading must include explanation and subject matter of lessons. It should be correct and intelligent, due attention being paid to phrasing and intonation.

*First standard.*

IRISH.	ENGLISH.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INFANTS.</b></p> <p>To be taught to speak audibly and distinctly. Story-telling by the teacher and reproduction by the pupils in their own words of simple incidents in the stories told. . To read off the blackboard, and to understand words of two and three letters, and to read and understand sentences based on these words. To copy letters off the blackboard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIRST CLASS.</b></p> <p><i>Reading.</i>—To read, spell, and understand the matter in a suitable elementary text-book. “An Ceán Leabap,” Parts I and II., published by the Gaelic League, may be taken as typical of the amount and difficulty of the matter required. <i>Writing.</i>—To copy suitable words written on the blackboard.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INFANTS.</b></p> <p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme. <i>Writing.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIRST CLASS.</b></p> <p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme, but the course to be limited to one-half of the English matter required therein. <i>Writing.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>

*Second standard.*

<p><i>Reading.</i>—To read and understand 30 to 40 pages of a suitable text-book. “An Dána Leabap,” published by the Gaelic League—may be taken as typical of the amount and difficulty of the matter required. <i>Poetry.</i>—To repeat 30 lines of poetry. <i>Spelling.</i>—To write or spell orally words selected from the Reader used. <i>Writing.</i>—To copy from a suitable model.</p>	<p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme, but the course to be limited to one-half of the English matter required therein. <i>Writing.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>
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## Third standard.

IRISH.	ENGLISH.
<p><i>Reading.</i>—To read and understand 50 pages of suitable reading matter. "An Uppar Leabap, Curo i," published by the Gaelic League, may be taken as typical of the amount and difficulty of the matter required.</p>	<p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme, but the course to be limited to one-half of the English matter required therein.</p>
<p><i>Writing.</i>—Transcription from Reading Book. To exhibit 50 copies or half-copies written during the year.</p>	<p><i>Grammar and Composition.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>
<p><i>Spelling.</i>—To write words and easy phrases selected from the Reader used.</p>	<p><i>Writing.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>
<p><i>Composition.</i>—The formation of simple sentences.</p>	
<p><i>Grammar.</i>—Aspiration and eclipses.</p>	

## Fourth standard.

<p><i>Reading.</i>—To read and understand 60 pages of a suitable text-book.</p>	<p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme, but the course to be limited to one-half of the English matter required therein.</p>
<p>"An Uppar Leabap, Curo ii," published by the Gaelic League—may be taken as typical of the amount and difficulty of the matter required.</p>	<p><i>Writing, Grammar, and Composition.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>
<p><i>Writing.</i>—To write a good legible hand. To exhibit in exercise books, or copy books, or both combined, 50 exercises done during the year.</p>	
<p><i>Spelling.</i>—Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and composition.</p>	
<p><i>Grammar.</i>—To know parts of speech, including prepositional pronouns; numbers of nouns and pronouns; to distinguish present, past, and future tenses of verbs in Reader used; comparison of adjectives.</p>	
<p><i>Composition.</i>—To write a short description of a familiar object.</p>	

*Fifth standard.*

IRISH.	ENGLISH.
<p><i>Reading.</i>—To read and understand about 80 pages of more advanced matter than that prescribed for <i>Standard IV</i>.</p>	<p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme, but the course to be limited to one-half of the English matter required therein.</p>
<p>To repeat 60 lines of poetry.</p>	
<p><i>Writing.</i>—To write a good legible hand. To exhibit 50 exercises done during the year.</p>	<p><i>Writing, Grammar, and Composition.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>
<p><i>Spelling.</i>—Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and composition.</p>	
<p><i>Grammar.</i>—The declension of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Conjugation of regular verbs, and of the verbs <i>ir</i> and <i>éir</i>, gender. To know the more common prefixes and affixes.</p>	
<p><i>Composition.</i>—Letter-writing.</p>	

*Sixth and seventh standards.*

<p><i>Reading.</i>—To read and understand about 90 pages of an advanced Reader.</p>	<p><i>Reading and Spelling.</i>—As in the ordinary programme, but the course to be limited to one-half of the English matter required therein.</p>
<p>To repeat 80 lines of poetry.</p>	
<p><i>Writing.</i>—To write a good legible hand, and to exhibit 50 exercises done during the year.</p>	<p><i>Writing, Grammar, and Composition.</i>—As in the ordinary programme.</p>
<p><i>Spelling.</i>—Proficiency in spelling should be acquired mainly through reading, dictation, and composition.</p>	
<p><i>Grammar.</i>—Declension; conjugation; gender; prefixes and affixes; elementary knowledge of syntax.</p>	
<p><i>Composition.</i>—Essays and letters on ordinary subjects.</p>	
<p>Good grammar and fairly correct spelling will be required.</p>	

## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

NOTE (1.) *Alternative programmes of equal difficulty may be submitted by managers for approval.*

- (2.) *The examination in languages is both oral and written. Fairly correct pronunciation is essential for a pass.*
- (3.) *Optional subjects may not be taught to any standard below seventh during the hours constituting an attendance if the school has failed to be classed as good two years in succession.*

## FRENCH.

*First year.*

(a.) First part of Bell's "French Course," or an equivalent portion of a similar work.

(b.) To write French phrases dictated from the selected book.

*Second year.*

(a.) Second part of Bell's "French Course," or an equivalent portion of a similar work.

(b.) To write French phrases and sentences dictated from the selected book.

*Third year.*

(a.) Any approved book of French prose.

(b.) Translation of an easy passage of English into French.

(c.) Grammar and dictation.

## LATIN.

*First year.*

Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I., or any similar elementary book.

*Second year.*

(a.) One book of Caesar.

(b.) Smith's "Principia Latina," Parts I. and II., or any similar elementary book.

*Third year.*

(a.) One book of Caesar and one book of Virgil, or an equivalent amount in prose and verse. The prose taken must be different from that read in the second year's course.

(b.) An easy passage of English to be translated into Latin prose.

## MATHEMATICS.—I.

## ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Fifth standard.*

\*Arithmetic—The arithmetic of the school standard in which the pupil is enrolled.

Algebra—Definitions, simple rules; computation of algebraic expressions; easy simple equations and very easy problems, easy factors.

\*See note on next page.

*Sixth standard.*

In addition to the above.

\*Arithmetic.—The arithmetic of the school standard in which the pupil is enrolled.

Algebra.—Simple equations and problems producing them, simultaneous equations; algebraic factors, involution (squaring and cubing) and extraction of square root; more difficult factors.

*Seventh standard.*

In addition to the above.

\*Arithmetic.—The arithmetic of the school standard in which the pupil is enrolled.

Algebra.—Quadratic equations and problems producing them; factors, theory of indices, with application to logarithms; simple exercises in logarithms.

**MATHEMATICS.—II.****GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.**

(Diagrams should be drawn by means of ruler, compass, &c. Models of the solids should be used, the pupils to make them, if possible).

*Fifth standard.*

Geometry.—Definitions—Euclid, Book I. to Prop. 26.

Mensuration.—Areas of rectilinear figures from diagrams drawn to scale.

*Sixth standard.*

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

Mensuration.—Easy problems on the circle. Surfaces of the cylinder, pyramid, cone, and sphere.

*Seventh standard.*

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II., and III., and very easy exercises on Book I.

Mensuration.—Ellipse, solidity of prism, cylinder, cone, and sphere.

In rural schools the elements of practical land surveying, with the use of the field book, may be taken as an alternative course in mensuration.

\*The pupils are required to work more difficult exercises than in the ordinary school course.

*IRISH.*

This programme has been drawn up for schools in which Irish is taught as an ordinary subject during ordinary school-hours.

*Infants and first standard.*

- (a.) Simple conversation on the Direct Method.
- (b.) To read from the blackboard words of two or three letters already used in conversation by the pupils.

*Second standard.*

- (a.) More advanced conversation on the Direct Method.
- (b.) To read from the blackboard the words already learned in conversation.
- (c.) To copy suitable words written on the blackboard.

*Third standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand a suitable elementary Reader, with conversation—to answer easy questions on the sentences of the Reader.
- (b.) To memorise and understand a simple song or poem of about 20 lines.
- (c.) To transcribe a sentence from the Reader.

*Fourth standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand 30 pages of a suitable text, with easy conversation on the sentences of the text.
- (b.) To memorise and understand songs or poems making up about 40 lines.
- (c.) To know the nature of the changes in words in the cases of aspiration and eclipsis occurring in the text, and their grammatical causes.
- (d.) To write from dictation a few sentences from the text.

*Fifth standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand 40 pages of a suitable text, with easy conversation on the matter of the text.
- (b.) To memorise and understand songs or poems making up about 60 lines, or to tell a simple story in Irish.
- (c.) Revision of aspiration and eclipsis, and etymological parsing of nouns and verbs.
- (d.) To reproduce as a written composition the substance of a very simple incident, or a brief description taken from the text.

*Sixth standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand 50 pages of a suitable text, with conversation on the matter of the text.
- (b.) To memorise and understand 70 lines of poetry, or an equivalent amount of suitable prose.
- (c.) Etymological parsing from the text.
- (d.) A short composition on an easy subject suggested by the text.

**EXTRA SUBJECTS.***IRISH.*

This programme has been drawn up for schools in which Irish is taught as an extra subject outside school hours to standards III., IV., V., and VI.

*Third standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand a suitable elementary Reader, with conversation—to answer easy questions on the sentences of the Reader.
- (b.) To memorise and understand a simple song or poem of about 20 lines.
- (c.) To transcribe a sentence from the Reader.

*Fourth standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand 30 pages of a suitable text, with easy conversation on the sentences of the text.
- (b.) To memorise and understand songs or poems making up about 40 lines.
- (c.) To know the nature of the changes in words in the cases of aspiration and eclipsis occurring in the text, and their grammatical causes.
- (d.) To write from dictation a few sentences from the text.

*Fifth standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand 40 pages of a suitable text, with easy conversation on the matter of the text.
- (b.) To memorise and understand songs or poems making up about 60 lines, or to tell a simple story in Irish.
- (c.) Revision of aspiration and eclipsis, and etymological parsing of nouns and verbs.
- (d.) To reproduce as a written composition the substance of a very simple incident, or a brief description taken from the text.

*Sixth standard.*

- (a.) To read and understand 50 pages of a suitable text, with conversation on the matter of the text.
- (b.) To memorise and understand 70 lines of poetry, or an equivalent amount of suitable prose.
- (c.) Etymological parsing from the text.
- (d.) A short composition on an easy subject suggested by the text.

## NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

1. In Standard III. a progressive series of Direct Method lessons systematically arranged (e.g., on *An mac léiginn* or *An mót Réo*) may be substituted either in part or in full for the elementary reader prescribed if provision be made for teaching the pupils to read the vocabulary (presented in suitable reading exercises) of the lessons.

In Standard IV. Direct Method lessons may be substituted for not more than half the prescribed text.

2. A comparatively small number of pages is prescribed in the texts, as a thorough conversational treatment of the text will be expected in each course.

## LIST OF BOOKS CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR THE VARIOUS STANDARDS.

## STANDARD III.

- "*An Céad Leabhar*," I. and II. (Gaelic League).
- "*Cearta Beaga Saeóige*," I. and II. (Miss Borthwick).
- "*An mót Dineac*," I. and II. (Dr. Henry).
- "*Monctar Léiginn*" and "*Coirceim ar dGair*" (Anthony O'Doherty).

## STANDARD IV.

- "Cearta Deasa Saoruithe," III. (Miss Borthwick).  
 "An Dapa Leabair" (Gaelic League).  
 "An Mór Dineas," II. and III. (Dr. Henry).  
 "Cairde an Cháinn" (Hyde).  
 "Páirtídeas" (O'Beirn).  
 "Síodas ag Obaí" (Ryan).  
 "Sreann na Saoruithe" I. (Morris).

## STANDARD V.

- "Aerop a táinig go h-Éirinn" (Fr. O'Leary).  
 "Cairde Saor" (Doyle).  
 "Páirtí Mhic Cairde" (Doyle).  
 "Cléirín Móra" (Doyle).  
 "Easra na h-Argonádas" (Fleming).  
 "Cnuasacht Uídeas" (Dr. Sheehan).  
 "An Treas Leabair" (Gaelic League).  
 "Measán Mairne" (Lloyd).  
 "Uacht an Stiocaire" (Henry).  
 "Sceolta Saor do Léige an Iarúir" (Timmony).  
 "Cairdeas Uídeas Ruair" (Timmony).  
 "Cairdeas" (O'Kelly).  
 "Séil Uí Uídeas le h-Air na Rios" (Rogers).  
 "Uídeas Éireann" (Rogers).  
 "Easra Finn Mhic Cuimh" (O'Kiely and MacNeill).  
 "Uídeas ag Air an Uídeas Síl" (Donnellan).  
 "Sonnlaist" (Concannon).  
 "An Chinnéalaire" (Ward).  
 "Sceal Cúicillainn ag Cuan Cár" (Lloyd).  
 "Sreann na Saoruithe" (Morris).  
 "Cairde Sceolta" (Hyde).  
 "Cairde Sceolta Eile" (Hyde).  
 "Óa Sceal" (Fallon and Co.).

## STANDARD VI.

- "Seana" (Fr. O'Leary).  
 "An Cnuas-Deasra" (Fr. O'Leary).  
 "Niam" (Fr. O'Leary).  
 "Annas na Tuas" (O'Shea).  
 "Cnó Coilleas Cnuasraige" (Dr. Sheehan), 1908 edition.  
 "Finnceas na h-Airbe" (Irish Book Company).  
 "Uídeas Uídeas" (O'Kelly).  
 "An Ceasrair Leabair" (Gaelic League).  
 "An Spair" (Fr. O'Leary).  
 "Na Trí Pheasra" (P. O'Leary).  
 "Ri na mUídeas" (P. O'Leary).  
 "An Cnó Séal" (P. O'Leary).  
 "Máire Uí Rógaín" (P. O'Leary).  
 "Oileán na Scais mUídeas" (P. O'Leary).  
 "Deas an Air Tíobair" (O'Kelly).



- "Stáir Ceacta," L. (O'Naughton).  
 "Eochair Mac Rí n-Éirenn" (O'Malley).  
 "Céadtae mac Fínn ar Éirenn" (O'Naughton).  
 "Cupáid Glar an Eolair" (Fr. O'Reilly).  
 "An Cneamhaire" (Agnes O'Farrelly).  
 "Dár Soghadaí Uí Domhnaill" (Dr. Henry).  
 "Póil an Píobaire" (Pearse).  
 "Ioradán" (Pearse).  
 "Éan an Ceol Dinn" (Gaelic League).  
 "Mac Shíomhartha Dúisín" (Concannon).  
 "Clann Uí" (Craig).  
 "Clann Uínnis" (Craig).  
 "Clann Tuiseann" (Craig).  
 "Ioradairéad Séamuir Dís" (Craig).

#### MATHEMATICS.

The programmes are the same as those prescribed under the head of optional subjects on pp. 122 and 123.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATE  
MONITORS.

(THREE YEARS' COURSE.)

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1. Ordinary school course for the sixth standard.
2. LITERATURE.—To recite 150 lines from Byron, Campbell, or Longfellow.
3. GENERAL READING.—Lamb, "Adventures of Ulysses" (school text).
4. COMPOSITION.—The subject will be set from the book suggested for general reading.
5. GRAMMAR.—Orthography, etymology, and the more important rules of syntax.
6. GEOGRAPHY.—The United Kingdom and India.
7. GEOMETRY (Boys).—Euclid, book I. to proposition 16. (Optional for girls).
8. ALGEBRA (Boys).—Easy questions in the four simple rules, and removal of brackets. (Optional for girls).

NOTE.—Monitors appointed for five years under the old scheme are not eligible to compete for monitorships under this scheme.

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## PROGRAMME FOR MONITORS.

1. The inspector tests the teaching capacity of the monitors by his observation of their work at his visits to the school, and their continuance in office depends on his report. Service marks are awarded annually, and these marks are added to the total obtained at the examination held in the final year.

2. During the last two years of service the monitors should receive adequate instruction in the best methods of teaching to a class the more important subjects of the school course.

3. It is desirable that monitors should study a book on methods of teaching and the "Notes for Teachers."

4. The same book for general reading may be used by all monitors in the same school, except by those in their final year, but the book must be changed from year to year. Managers are at liberty to suggest other books for general reading, and, if sanctioned, to use them in the instruction of the monitors.

5. Monitors appointed for a period of three years are examined on the following programmes for third and fourth years at the end of their first and second years of service, respectively. They are expected to pass the King's scholarship examination in their final year.

## FIRST YEAR.

The ordinary programme of the standard in which the monitor is enrolled as a pupil, and in addition the following special subjects:—

LITERATURE.—To recite correctly and with taste 100 lines of poetry selected from some standard author.

BOOK FOR GENERAL READING.—Dickens—"The Chimes."

COMPOSITION.—The subject is taken from the book prescribed for general reading.

GRAMMAR.—Orthography; etymology—inflection and declension of nouns and pronouns, with comparison of adjectives.

GEOGRAPHY.—A good knowledge of the geography of Ireland. The position of the three most important towns in each county, as well as other important features, to be indicated on a blank map.

## SECOND YEAR.

The ordinary programme of the standard in which the monitor is enrolled as a pupil, and in addition the following special subjects:—

LITERATURE.—To recite correctly and with taste 150 lines of poetry, selected from Scott, Gray, or Moore.

BOOK FOR GENERAL READING.—Cooper—"The Deerslayer," or Defoe—"Robinson Crusoe."

COMPOSITION.—The subject is taken from the book prescribed for general reading.

GRAMMAR.—Orthography and etymology, as before, with conjugation of verbs.

GEOGRAPHY.—The United Kingdom.

## THIRD YEAR.\*

The ordinary programme of the seventh standard, and, in addition, the following special subjects:—

LITERATURE.—To recite correctly and with taste 150 lines selected from Addison, Gray, or Tennyson.

BOOK FOR GENERAL READING.—"Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare," viz.—  
"Timon of Athens," "The Tempest," "The Comedy of Errors,"  
"A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Taming of the Shrew."

\*See Introductory paragraph. 5.

COMPOSITION.—The subject is taken from the book proscribed for general reading.

GRAMMAR.—Orthography, etymology, and syntax.

GEOGRAPHY.—The United Kingdom and the British Possessions. To fill in a blank map of Ireland.

HISTORY.—General outline of the history of Great Britain and Ireland from 55 B.C. to 1066 A.D.

GEOMETRY.—(Boys).—The first book of Euclid to the 32nd proposition; mensuration of rectilinear figures of three or four sides.

ALGEBRA.—(Boys).—Up to and including easy questions in simple equations.

#### FOURTH YEAR.\*

The ordinary programme of the seventh standard, and, in addition, the following special subjects:—

LITERATURE.—To recite correctly, and with taste and expression, 150 lines selected from Shakespeare, Milton, or Macaulay.

BOOK FOR GENERAL READING.—Dickens.—"*Dombey and Son*."

COMPOSITION.—The subject is taken from the book proscribed for general reading.

GRAMMAR.—As before, with application to the correction of faulty sentences.

GEOGRAPHY.—As before; also (a.) The form, motions, and magnitude of the earth. (b.) The geography of Europe, and the map of the world.

HISTORY.—General outline of the history of Great Britain and Ireland from 1066 A.D. to 1714 A.D.

GEOMETRY.—(Boys).—Euclid, book I. The definitions and first eight propositions of the second book of Euclid; mensuration—rectilinear figures and the circle.

ALGEBRA.—(Boys).—Factorising, fractions, and simple equations.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Cash and personal accounts.

#### FINAL YEAR.\*

At Easter, in their final year, monitors are examined in the King's scholarship programme.

\*See introductory paragraph 5.

## CANDIDATE PUPIL TEACHERS.

*PROGRAMME FOR CANDIDATE PUPIL TEACHERS WHO DO NOT ELECT TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.*

The examination is on the same subjects, excluding Greek, Italian, Spanish, and Shorthand, as are prescribed by the Intermediate Board for the junior and middle grade, but there is no restriction as to "courses," and experimental science is not obligatory. A candidate who does not take up experimental science must present himself in two, and may present himself in any three (but not more than three), languages other than English mentioned in the Intermediate Programme. Candidates who take experimental science will not be required to present themselves in more than one language in addition to English. The "Honours" course must be successfully taken in at least three subjects; for the others a pass course is sufficient, but in case of English Literature and Composition over 50 per cent. of the maximum marks must be gained by the candidates.

## PROGRAMME FOR PUPIL TEACHERS.

Pupil teachers, at the end of each year of service, must pass a qualifying examination as a condition for retention during the following year.

At the end of their first year of service the pass course in the next higher grade under the Board of Intermediate Education to that in which the pupil teacher qualified for appointment will be accepted, and those pupil teachers who do not present themselves for examination under the Board of Intermediate Education will be examined by the Inspectors of this Board in July or August. This examination, while not of a formal character, will be sufficiently strict to ascertain that the pupil teacher has made reasonable progress with his course of studies.

A pupil teacher who has passed in the senior grade before appointment may take up the course in that grade for his first year.

Pupil teachers appointed for three years will also, at the close of their first year of service, be examined in the subjects laid down for third year monitors, and those appointed for two years will be examined in the subjects laid down for fourth year monitors, so far as these courses are not covered by the Intermediate course.

Pupil teachers appointed for three years will be examined at the close of their second year in the full course laid down for fourth year monitors.

The principal teacher of each school in which a pupil teacher is appointed must draw up a course of study and submit it to the Inspector for revision, if necessary, and for transmission to the Commissioners for approval.

## JUNIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

## PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.\*

I. READING.—To read an ordinary passage of English with fluency, correctness, and fair expression.

II. WRITING.—To write a similar passage from dictation in a fairly good hand, with correct spelling.

III. NEEDLEWORK.†—The same tests as prescribed for ordinary teachers (King's scholarship examination), viz.:—*Sewing*.—Hemming, running, top-sewing, stitching, button-holes, sewing on of gathers, patching. *Knitting*.—Knitting of socks, darning. *Cutting-out*.—Boy's shirt, girl's chemise.

IV. HAND AND EYE TRAINING AND KINDERGARTEN.—To satisfy the inspector as to competency to employ usefully junior pupils (to second standard inclusive) at kindergarden occupations, and similar exercises. (See syllabus.)

V. OBJECT LESSONS.—To satisfy the inspector as to competency to give object lessons to junior pupils in accordance with the suggestions contained in the "Notes for Teachers" (see Syllabus), or to tell them a story.

VI. ARITHMETIC.—School programme for Standards I. to VI. (three-teacher school) with special reference to the methods of teaching the subjects of the first four standards. (Exercises beyond the fourth standard programme will be simple.)

VII. VOCAL MUSIC.‡—(a.) To sol-fa from the examiner's pointing on the modulator simple passages without transition; (b.) to sing two school songs.

N.B.—Candidates are required to conduct their portion of the work of the school in the inspector's presence, and to show fair ability to teach junior pupils any of the ordinary subjects of instruction.

The inspector also reports on the candidate's general fitness, i.e., as to appearance, manners, and general address.

In addition to the examinations which are conducted by the inspectors during the year for the provisional recognition of junior assistant mistresses, an examination is held in each year at Easter on specially prepared papers for the continued recognition of such provisionally recognized teachers.§

\*Monitors and pupil teachers who completed their terms of service and passed the King's Scholarship Examination, also graded teachers, are eligible for these appointments without further examination, provided that not more than three years have elapsed from previous recognized employment in National schools. Their ability to teach junior pupils will, however, in all cases, be considered before they are recognised as junior assistant mistresses.

†At the examination for provisional recognition as junior assistant mistress it is not necessary that the candidate should do a specimen of all these stitches: three under the head of sewing (button-hole and a patch to be two of them) and one under each of the heads of knitting and cutting-out will suffice. The patch should be tacked on, and one-quarter (including a corner) completed on both sides. The inspector should verify the optional tests.

‡Failure to pass in vocal music will not disqualify a person from acting as junior assistant mistress in a school in which another member of the staff is competent to teach singing.

§A junior assistant mistress whose provisional recognition takes effect on or after 1st January in any calendar year, is not required to attend the examination for continued recognition until Easter in the following year.

## SYLLABUS.

## HAND AND EYE TRAINING AND KINDERGARTEN.

Candidates are expected to have a knowledge of the underlying principles and of the methods of the kindergarten system, and to be able to apply them practically. These principles are found set forth in such books as "The Infant School" by Gunn, or "Education through Self-activity" by Bowen. Candidates should also show a practical knowledge of Froebel's "Gifts and Occupations," "The Paradise of Childhood," or Froebel's "Gifts and Occupations," by R. G. Wiggan, are suitable text books.

## PAPER AND BRICK WORK.

- (1.) To place sticks correctly in any simple position from drawings and description, and *vice versa*. Exercises with beads, cubes, and tablets.
- (2.) To fold paper correctly from drawings, and to draw the plan of any such fold from the paper.
- (3.) To place bricks in various simple positions from drawings and description, and to draw their plans and elevations.

## DRAWING.

- (1.) To copy and originate designs of straight lines on dotted paper.
- (2.) To copy and originate designs of straight lines and simple curves on plain paper, when the main guide or boundary lines may be ruled.
- (3.) Candidates are expected to give evidence of having acquired fair freedom in drawing on the blackboard.

The most suitable exercises are various kinds of borders built up from the elementary designs and the repetition of writing forms; various sizes and shapes of tiles, making similar designs in the four quarters, and other easy symmetrical figures.

## SCALE DRAWING.

Simple exercises involving the drawing of rectangular figures to various scales.

## OBJECT LESSONS.

## PLANT LIFE.

- (a.) Wild flowers, grasses, cereals, the commoner plants of the kitchen garden, leaves of trees, seeds (*e.g.*, bean and pea), growth of seedlings.

## COMMON THINGS.

- (a.) Food Materials.—Flour, oatmeal, sugar, tea, potatoes, milk, eggs, butter, cheese, salt, water, air.
- (b.) Household Materials.—Soda, starch, soap, vinegar, burning oil, candles, matches, coal, peat, needles, pins, cotton, wool, linen, calico, pencils, paper.

## MEASUREMENT, &amp;c.

- (a.) With tape measure or foot rule as applied to cutting out garments.
- (b.) Of lengths and simple areas with a centimetre or inch-rule.
- (c.) The use of the thermometer, necessity for ventilation, fresh air, cleanliness and tidiness.

## KING'S SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME.

## NOTES.

1. The examination is held at Easter.
2. All the subjects of this programme are obligatory, except as indicated below.
3. Graduates and undergraduates\* of a university, and persons who within two years have passed the examinations in the middle or senior grade held by the Board of Intermediate Education, are required, as a condition for admission to a training college, to present themselves for examination only in such subjects of this programme as are not covered by the special courses in which they have passed. All other candidates for admission to a training college must present themselves for examination in the obligatory subjects of the programme, with the exception of practice of teaching. (See also note on page 136.)
4. Irish, French, and Latin are optional additional subjects, but one of these may be taken instead of Book-keeping, and it is then regarded as obligatory for the fulfilment of the condition set forth in the second portion of Note 5.
5. Failure in reading, writing, spelling, composition, arithmetic, sewing or knitting involves failure in the whole examination; and monitors, pupil teachers and junior assistant mistresses who fail in practice of teaching cannot be recognised as qualified to act as assistant teachers. Failure in one or even in two of the other obligatory subjects does not necessarily disqualify a candidate, but failure in three or more obligatory subjects disqualifies a candidate.
6. The following classes of persons are eligible for appointment as untrained assistants in National schools upon passing the examination in this programme :—
  - (a.) Monitors and pupil-teachers who complete their periods of service.
  - (b.) Graduates of a university on passing the test in practical teaching, and such subjects of this programme as are not covered by their university degrees.
  - (c.) Junior assistant mistresses who have given three years' service as manual instructress or junior assistant mistress, and whose work has been very favourably reported upon by the inspector.
7. The successful candidates are arranged in three divisions in order of merit.

## NOTICE.

The Commissioners of National Education desire to give notice that it is their present intention that in the year 1911, and subsequently, candidates for admission to Training Colleges shall be required to undergo examination in one language in addition to English.

\*To carry this exemption the Matriculation examination, unless followed up by a further pass in the university course, must have been held within the previous three years.



## KING'S SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME.

**READING.**—To read with fluency, correctness and intelligence, a passage in English prose or verse, and to explain words and phrases in it. To recite correctly and with taste 150 lines selected from Shakespeare or Milton.

**WRITING.**—To write a neat and legible hand. To write pattern or model head lines in large and small hand.

**SPELLING.**—To write correctly a passage from dictation.

**\*GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.**—To analyse and parse sentences. To be acquainted with etymology and syntax and with a general outline of the history of the English language, including the principal roots, prefixes and affixes.

† **ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION, INCLUDING PUNCTUATION.**—For general reading—(a) (1) Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*; (2) Addison's *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*. (b) (1) Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*; (2) Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, Canto I.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—Elementary general geography (political, commercial and descriptive). The geography of the United Kingdom and British Empire, and of Europe, and the maps of the other continents. Mathematical geography. Form, size, and motions of the Earth. Elementary physical geography. To fill in an outline map of Ireland.

**ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.**—Simple and compound rules, measures, and multiples, vulgar and decimal fractions, the metric system, proportion (simple and compound), practice, square root, and the application of the unitary method to the solution of questions in simple interest, discount, and stocks. Reasons of the different rules. Mensuration of rectilinear figures. [Difficult problems will not be given.]

**ALGEBRA (Men).**—Elementary rules, G.C.M., L.C.M., fractions, extraction of square root, simple equations of one or two unknown quantities, and problems leading to them, factors, and quadratic equations.

**GEOMETRY (Men).**—Euclid, Books I., II. and III., or an equivalent amount of geometry from other approved text-book with easy deductions.

‡ **BOOK-KEEPING.**—The principles of double entry, the posting and closing of the various books (Day-book, Journal, Ledger). Cash, personal and goods accounts (including bank account). Method of correcting wrong entries, etc.

**HISTORY.**—General outline of the history of Great Britain and Ireland from 55 B.C. to 1901 A.D.

§ **DRAWING.**—Simple ornamental forms and examples, and simple lettering, i.e., "block" letters, to be drawn freely in outline. The drawings made should indicate that the candidates have a knowledge of the proper method of setting out a drawing. Flat objects with which the candidates may be familiar to be drawn freely in outline and from memory. For examination purposes a varied selection of objects will be given. Problems in Geometry, including the division of lines and angles, and the construction of triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons from very simple data. The application of such problems to the drawing and planning of simple designs. Ruler, set-squares, protractor, and compasses, to be used

\*Sentences of unusual difficulty or of doubtful meaning will not be set as tests.

†No detailed questions are set on the works prescribed, but a knowledge of their subject matter is required.

‡Irish, French, or Latin may be taken as an alternative to Book-keeping.

§Where instruments are not prescribed all the work must be executed without any mechanical aid whatever.

as required. Construction of scales together with "drawing to scale" from given dimensioned drawings of simple forms. Instruments to be used.

\* **NEEDLEWORK (Women).**—*Sewing.*—Hemming, running, top-sewing, stitching, button-holes, sewing on of guthers, patching. *Knitting.*—Knitting of socks, darning. *Cutting-out.*—Boy's shirt, girl's chemise.

**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE** (For monitors and pupil teachers in schools in which Science is taught, or other candidates who elect to take this course).—**For Men.**—The subject matter of the school programme in Elementary Experimental Science for Standards V., VI., and VII. **For Women.**—The subject matter of the school programme in Domestic Science for Standards V., VI., and VII. Each candidate is also required to produce a note-book containing a record of his or her own experimental work illustrating the above programmes. Special attention should be paid to the applications of these courses to the laws of health and to the experiences of daily life. The principal teacher or other instructor must certify that the note-book contains a record of the candidate's own practical work.

Or

**HYGIENE—HEALTH AND HABITS** (For candidates from schools in which Science is not taught).—As in the Programme for Schools:—1. Cleanliness. (a) Domestic; (b) Personal. 2. Fresh Air. 3. Pure Water. 4. Warming and Lighting. 5. Food. 6. Temperance. 7. Illness. 8. Thrift. 9. Order. 10. Conduct.

**VOCAL MUSIC (Theory).**—*Staff Notation:*—Treble stave; major scales and key signatures; diatonic intervals; simple time signatures; transcription from one time to another; easy transposition; musical terms; or *Tonic Sol-fa:*—The common scale, its chordal structure; mental effects; diatonic intervals; pitch of keys; two, three, and four-pulse measures; simple time names; musical terms.

**VOCAL MUSIC (Practical Test).**—To sol-fa from the examiner's pointing on the modulator simple passages without transition; to sing an easy sight test from the tonic sol-fa notation or from the staff notation.

**GENERAL INFORMATION.**—An easy paper will be set to test the general knowledge of the candidate.

**IRISH (optional).**—(a) To translate into English passages from "Seana" (Part I., 70 pages); or "Scap Cearta," Part I., 70 pages). (b) Grammar—Questions in etymology arising out of the text. (c) A short composition on a subject suggested by the text. (d) Easy conversation.

**FRENCH (optional).**—Translation into English:—Pressensé:—Rosa (Hachette). Grammar. Easy sentences for translation into French. An unprepared passage of easy French prose for translation into English.

**LATIN (optional).**—Translation into English:—Caesar: de Bello Gallico, Book I. Grammar. Easy sentences for translation into Latin. An unprepared passage of easy Latin prose for translation into English.

† **PRACTICE OF TEACHING, &c.** (The examination will be oral).—(a) To give two test lessons in the inspector's presence. The inspector will require to be satisfied that the candidate is qualified to give instruction in physical drill. (b) Knowledge of the method of keeping the report book, roll book, and school register. Standard works on method of teaching should be used by teacher in his instruction, and monitors should study the "Notes for Teachers." Full teaching notes of at least 30 lessons which have been given by the candidate, 10 of which should be object lessons, must be submitted. The test lessons will be selected from the list of prepared lessons.

\* In the case of needlework, the candidate must satisfy the examiner in each of the three sections:—Sewing, knitting, and cutting-out.

† For candidates for certificates of qualification as assistants in National schools. When possible the practical test is applied in the schools to which the candidates belong, at the inspection next preceding the examination which they wish to attend.

## PROGRAMME FOR KING'S SCHOLARS.

## NOTES AS TO EXAMINATIONS OF KING'S SCHOLARS.

1. The examinations are held in July.

2. King's scholars undergoing a two years' course of training must, at the end of their first year, pass in the prescribed programme as a condition for being summoned to complete their course of training. A second trial will not be allowed unless the failure to pass was due to illness, certified at the time.

3. King's scholars, at the termination of their course of training, must pass the final examination as a condition of being recognized as trained and of receiving the diploma. A King's scholar, however, who fails may be allowed a second trial, on the recommendation of the Principal of his college, at the next following annual examination, on passing which the candidate will be recognized as trained and as eligible to obtain the diploma on the usual conditions. A third trial will not be granted.

4. Graduates of a University are exempted from the final examination in such subjects as are covered by their University degrees.

5. All subjects mentioned in this programme are obligatory, except where the contrary is indicated in the programme or foot-notes.

6. King's scholars may, in special cases, be exempted from examination in vocal music, but all students will, before exemption is granted, be tested, early in the session, by the inspector of music.

7. No King's scholar may take up an optional subject during his course of training who has not a fair elementary knowledge of the subject before entering the college. A fair elementary knowledge may be taken to be—for Latin and French, the equivalent of the second year's course laid down in the school programme; for Irish, the course of fifth standard. An examination in the optional subjects is not held by the Commissioners in the first year's course. The examination in the final year's course in optional subjects is conducted by the Commissioners, and teaching certificates are awarded to candidates who pass the examination.

8. Failure in reading, spelling, composition, arithmetic, or practice of teaching involves failure in the examination. Failure in one or even in two of the other obligatory subjects does not necessarily disqualify a candidate; but failure in three or more disqualifies a candidate. A candidate exempted from examination in any subject is disqualified if he fails in two or more subjects.

9. Students entering a Training College for a one year's course have the option of taking either the first or the final year's programme in the case of vocal music, drawing, or elementary science and object lessons, unless the Commissioners have already recognized them as qualified to teach the subject.

10. The successful candidates are arranged in three divisions.

11. The authorities of any Training College may submit for approval an alternative programme in any or all of the subjects of the first year's course on condition that the examination will be held by the College staff.

## PROGRAMME FOR KING'S SCHOLARS.

## ENGLISH.

**READING.**—*First Year.*—To read with fluency, correctness, intelligence, and expression, ordinary passages in English prose and verse, with explanation of the passages read. To be prepared to recite 150 lines of suitable poetry. *Final Year.*—As in the first year, a higher standard of proficiency being required. Recitation—150 lines of suitable poetry, but different from that prepared for the first year.

\* **WRITING.**—*First Year.*—To write a neat and legible hand. To write suitable headlines in large and small hand. *Final Year.*—As in first year.

**SPELLING.**—*First Year.*—To write correctly from dictation a passage selected for the purpose. *Final Year.*—As in the first year, a higher standard of proficiency being required. A larger number of marks will be deducted for each mistake in spelling.

† **GRAMMAR.**—*First Year.*—Analysis and parsing. Correction of errors. A very general outline of the derivation and history of the English language. *Final Year.*—As in the first year, with prosody.

‡ **ENGLISH LITERATURE.**—*First Year.*—(a) Authors of the early XIXth Century, viz.:—Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Moore. (b) The following specimens of their poems taken from the Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics (Macmillan's Edition of 1908), are prescribed for study:—Nos. 212, 216, 232, 240, 265, 266, 269, 270, 271, 275, 290, 293, 316, 338. In addition, the following prose work should be studied:—Scott—*Guy Ransard*. *Final Year.*—(a) The lives of Bacon, Shakespeare, and Milton. (b) Works to be studied:—Shakespeare—*The Tempest*. Milton—*Comus*. Bacon—*Essays* 11, 21, 25, 28, 30, 52.

§ **COMPOSITION, INCLUDING PUNCTUATION** (Books recommended for general reading).—*First Year.*—Keats—*Isabella*. Thackeray—*The Newcomes*; or Mrs. Gaskell—*Cranford*; or Goldsmith—*The Vicar of Wakefield*. An essay on an educational subject may be set as an alternative. *Final Year.*—Shakespeare—*Twelfth Night*. Eliot—*Silas Marner*; or Dickens—*Martin Chuzzlewit*; or Burke—*Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents*. An essay on an educational subject may be set as an alternative.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—*First Year.*—(a) Elementary, Mathematical, and Physical Geography. (b) Geography of the British Empire (including the Colonies), with special reference to its commercial aspect. (c) To fill in an outline map of Great Britain and Ireland, or some portion of it.

¶ **ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.**—*First Year.*—Simple and compound rules, measures and multiples, vulgar and decimal fractions, the metric system, proportion (simple and compound), with a knowledge of the unitary method, practice, simple interest, discount, stocks, square root, averages, percentages, profit and loss, proportional parts. A knowledge of the theory of the subject is required. To state and explain the methods of mental calculation. Mensuration of rectilinear figures and of the circle and its sub-divisions. [Difficult questions will not be given.] *Final Year.*

\*Candidates are liable to lose marks if the penmanship of their exercises in any subject is of an unsatisfactory nature.

†Sentences of unusual difficulty or doubtful meaning will not be chosen as tests.

‡A minute knowledge is expected of the text of the prescribed works, but no questions are set requiring a knowledge of notes to the text.

¶The subject or the treatment of the composition is suggested by the books prescribed, but no paper of questions is set.

§Mensuration is optional for women in the first year, and mensuration and logarithms are optional for women in the final year.

—As in the first year with progressions, systems of notation and logarithms. A knowledge of the theory of the subject will be required. Mensuration as in the first year, with surfaces and solid contents of cube, prism, pyramid, cone, and sphere. [Difficult questions will not be given.]

**ALGEBRA (Men).—First Year.**—Elementary rules, G.C.M., L.C.M., fractions, extraction of square root, simple equations of one and two unknown quantities, and problems leading to them, factors, quadratic equations, indices and surds, simultaneous equations of a degree not higher than the first, and simple problems. [Difficult questions will not be given.] **Final Year.**—As in the first year, with progressions, theory of quadratic equations, theory of fractional and negative indices, variation, ratio, and proportion. [Difficult questions will not be given.] Simultaneous equations of a degree higher than the first; problems involving quadratic equations. Application of graphs to the solution of equations of the first degree in two unknowns. Tracing of a few simple curves.

\* **GEOMETRY (Men).—First Year.**—Euclid, Books I., II., III., and IV., with easy deductions from the propositions. Accurate figures made by means of ruler, compasses, and set-square, are required. **Final Year.**—As in the first year, with the definitions of Book V., Book VI., and easy deductions from the propositions. Accurate figures made by means of ruler, compasses, and set-square, are required.

† **THEORY OF METHOD AND KINDERGARTEN.**—**First Year.**—The general principles of teaching, and the intelligent application of these principles to the teaching of the elementary subjects. Notes of lessons on elementary subjects, with full explanation of the proper method of using these notes. A knowledge of the principles and methods of the Kindergarten system. A practical knowledge of Froebel's gifts and occupations, including stick-laying, paper-folding, and brickwork. **Final Year.**—As in the first year, with order of development of mental faculties; training of the senses of sight, touch, and hearing; and of memory, imagination, judgment, and reasoning, with their relation to school work; formation of habits and character; laws of health in relation to the school. Methods of organizing and conducting an elementary school. To know the Commissioners' Code.

‡ **PRACTICE OF TEACHING, &c.** (The examination will be oral).—**First Year.**—Test lessons, including such as require a knowledge of Kindergarten principles and practice. **Final Year.**—(a) As in the first year. (b) To set classes to work, and to make changes in accordance with the time table of a school.

**HISTORY.**—**First Year.**—History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1689-1713 A.D. [Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of the geography of Great Britain and Ireland as required in connexion with the history of the period.]

§ **DRAWING.**—**First Year.**—Ornamental forms and examples, and simple lettering, i.e., "block" letters and those of the "italic" form, to be drawn freely in outline on paper and to a large scale on the blackboard. The drawings made should indicate that the candidates have a knowledge

\*The actual proofs given in Euclid are not required, but his method of reasoning must be adhered to, and the logical order of his propositions must be preserved. Proofs based on first principles are preferred.

†Candidates must be familiar with the "Notes for Teachers," and must give evidence of having studied some modern work on approved school methods, and (for final year) on Psychology. For 1910, *Cushman's New School Method*, (Parts I. & II.) is recommended for the first year students and Part III., with *Sully's Teacher's Handbook of Psychology*, chaps. VI. to X., inclusive, or *Mahet's Psychology*, chaps. IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., XVI., for those of the final year.

‡The practical test is applied to King's scholars in their respective colleges.

§At the examination marks will be deducted for the improper use of the India-rubber. Where instruments are not prescribed, all the work must be executed without any mechanical aid.

of the proper method of setting out a drawing. Flat objects with which the candidates may be familiar to be drawn freely in outline on paper and to a large scale on the blackboard; also memory drawings of the same with special reference to the use of such drawings as aids to teaching in the school curriculum. Foreshortened views of simple plain figures placed in simple positions, and simple curves in connexion with them, to be drawn "at sight" on paper. Geometrical models of circular section (axes vertical) as a foundation for the drawing of objects of circular section and simple objects of circular section, to be drawn "at sight" on paper, and to a large scale on the blackboard; also memory drawings of the same with special reference to the use of such drawings as aids to teaching in the school curriculum. Construction of scales (including metric scales) together with "drawing to scale" on paper from given dimensioned drawings. The tee-square, set-squares, protractor, and compasses to be used as required. Problems in Geometry, including the division of lines and angles, the construction of triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons from simple data. The application of such problems to the drawing and planning of simple designs on paper. Instruments to be used.

*Final Year.*—Ornamental forms and examples, and natural specimens, i.e., those used in the nature study classes, to be drawn freely on paper, and to a large scale on the blackboard; also memory drawings of the same with special reference to the use of such drawings as aids to teaching in the school curriculum. Foreshortened views of plain figures and curves in connexion with them, to be drawn "at sight" on paper and to a large scale on the blackboard; also memory drawings of the same with special reference to the use of such drawings as aids to teaching in the school curriculum. Geometrical models, singly and in combination, as a foundation for the drawing of simple objects and simple objects of every-day use, to be drawn "at sight" on paper and to a large scale on the blackboard; also memory drawings of the same with special reference to the use of such drawings as aids to teaching in the school curriculum. Problems in Geometry, including the construction of triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons, the enlargement and reduction of polygons, &c., by the "radial" method, problems relating to circles and their tangents, and other problems of similar difficulty; also the application of geometrical problems in the drawing and planning of designs, to be drawn with instruments on paper and to a large scale on the blackboard. Problems in orthographic projection; or plans and elevations of simple geometrical solids placed in very simple positions with regard to the planes of projection, to be drawn with instruments on paper. Plans and elevations of simple objects exhibited in the originals or in photographic representations of them, to be drawn "at sight" on paper.

\* **NEEDLEWORK (Women).**—*First Year.*—*Sewing.*—Hemming, running, top-sewing, stitching, button-holes, sewing on of gathers, patching, with higher standard of work than in entrance examination. To prepare and set in a gusset as for a man's shirt. *Knitting.*—Grown person's stocking with thickened heel; darning. *Cutting-out.*—Man's shirt, girl's overall, with yoke and sleeves, or night dress for grown person. Measurements to be given in the case of the shirt. *Final Year.*—As in the first year, with higher standard of work. [King's scholars showing a high standard of work at the end of the first year will be exempt from further examination in Needlework.]

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY, INCLUDING COOKERY AND LAUNDRY WORK (Women).**—In addition to lessons in theory each King's scholar should get thirty practice lessons in Cookery and ten in Laundry during her training course, except One Year King's scholars, who should get fifteen and five practice lessons respectively in these subjects. *First Year.*—*Household Knowledge.*—Practice in all scullery work, including care and management of range and gas stove, setting and lighting fires. Cost and quantity of coal and gas used. How to read a gas meter. Cleaning and care of knives and forks, wooden ware, tin, zinc, brass, and copper, paraffin lamps, boots, glass, china, and table appointments. Use and abuse of the different varieties of

\*Candidates must satisfy the examiner in each of the three sections—sewing, knitting, and cutting-out.

saucapans, and the various cleaning agents employed in cleaning. Care and construction of sink and trap. Disposal of refuse in town and country. Care of ashpit and dustbin; uses of cinders and ashes. How to keep simple household accounts. Digestive system and digestibility of foods. Foods in general use, and their classification. Marketing, including choice, cost, and season. *Cookery*.—The reasons for each step should be understood. Practice lessons in simple dishes illustrative of the various methods of cooking to be selected from the following:—*Soup*.—Stock; potato soup; mutton broth. *Fish*.—Boiling, frying. *Meat*.—Roasting; boiling; stewing. *Vegetables*.—*Root*.—Potatoes, boiled, mashed, fried. Boiled turnips. *Green*.—Cabbage. Cauliflower. Beans. *Sauces*.—White. Sweet and savoury. Brown. *Sweets and Puddings*.—Rice pudding without eggs. Stale bread pudding. Pancakes. Suet pastry. Short crust. *Bread and Cakes*.—Brown and white soda bread. Seed, currant, and potato cakes. *Invalid*.—Beef-tea, gruel, whey, barley water, lemonade. Cup of arrowroot. *Various*.—Tea; coffee, cocoa, porridge, toast. Boiled, poached, and fried eggs. Rendering fat. *Final Year*.—*Household Knowledge*.—As in the first year, with the following:—How to lay breakfast, dinner, and tea tables. Arranging simple meals. To know the quantity required for one person or for a number. Disposal of income. Savings. Insurance. Advantages of paying ready money. A study of the foods suitable for different ages. Treatment of cuts, scalds, burns, bruises, bleeding of the nose, sprains, fainting fit, epileptic fit. How to make and apply a bandage, a poultice, and a hot fomentation. How to change sheets on an invalid's bed. *Cookery*.—Selections from the first year's course, and *Soup*.—Lentil. *Fish*.—Ling pie. Baked herrings. *Meat*.—Frying; grilling. *Vegetables*.—Haricot beans; salad, coleman. *Puddings*.—Semolina with eggs. Economical plum pudding. *Bread and Cakes*.—Yeast bread. Oat cakes. *Invalid*.—Steamed fish. Chicken jelly. *Various*.—Jam (one kind). Stewed fruit. *Laundry*.—Cleaning and care of all utensils used. Cost, uses, and abuses of materials:—Water, soap, "patent soaps," soda, borax, starch, blue, &c., washing, boiling, bleaching, starching, and stiffening processes. Ironing, folding, airing. Removing stains. Disinfecting. Practice in laundry work to be given on doing up—Kitchen cloths, handkerchiefs, table linen, body linen, stockings, flannels, coloured prints, silks, and laces.

*Vocal Music (Theory)*.—*First Year*.—*Tonic Sol-fa*:—The common scale, its chordal structure; mental effects; diatonic intervals; the standard scale of pitch; octave marks; pitch of keys; the various kinds of measures; accents and divisions of pulses; time names; musical terms in common use. *Final Year*.—*Tonic Sol-fa*.—The common scale, its chordal and vibrational structure; mental effects; chromatic tones; diatonic and chromatic intervals; transition; bridge notes and distinguishing tones; the major and minor modes; the measures in common use; accents and divisions of pulses; time names; compass and training of voices; general teaching of the tonic sol-fa method; also translation from the staff into the tonic sol-fa notation and from the tonic sol-fa into the staff notation.

*Vocal Music (Practical Test)*.—*First Year*:—Each candidate will be tested in—(1) solfaing while pointing from memory on the modulator any one of six previously prepared school songs; (2) reading in time; (3) solfaing from examiner's pointing on the modulator passages including simple transition of one remove; (4) singing at sight a simple test in tonic sol-fa notation, without transition; (5) taking down the notes of an ear test of three consecutive notes of the scale played or sung to *la*. *Final Year*.—Each candidate will be tested in—(1) solfaing and singing to words any one of six previously prepared school songs; (2) reading in time; (3) solfaing from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, passages including transitions of one remove and minor mode phrases; (4) singing at sight a test in tonic sol-fa notation, including simple transitions of one remove; (5) singing a simple staff notation test, written in any key; (6) taking down the notes of an ear test or simple passage of at least six notes played on an instrument or sung to the syllable *la*; (7) to take part in a collective class performance of at least four pieces, in three or four part harmony.

\* **ELEMENTARY SCIENCE AND NATURE STUDY.—First Year.—(Men).—**Revision of measurements of length, area, volume, angles, mass, and weight. Graphical representations of numbers. Use of plane-table for simple survey. The lever and balance. Weight of unit volume of solids, liquids, and gases. Floating bodies; pressure of liquids and gases; siphon, U-tube, barometer, air-pump. Physical and chemical changes produced by heat; units of heat and temperature; expansion, the thermometer, distillation, evaporation, solution, fusion, boiling, crystallization; applications to hygiene and common experience. Weather observations systematically made and recorded. Effect of strongly heating animal, vegetable, and mineral matter in air, leading to a knowledge of the composition of the atmosphere and of organic material. The rusting of iron; the burning of substances in the air. Preparation and properties of the constituents of the air. **First Year.—(Women).—**Revision of measurements of length, area, volume, angles, mass, and weight. Graphical representations of numbers. Lever and balance, weight of unit volume of solids, liquids, and gases; floating bodies. Systematic observation and record of weather and seasonal changes. Physical and chemical changes produced by heat with special reference to the operations of the household and common experience. Heat and temperature; expansion, thermometer; dissolving and melting; boiling, evaporation, distillation, moisture in the air. Transmission of heat; ventilation. General effects of heating animal, vegetable, and mineral matter in air, leading to a knowledge of combustion, composition of the atmosphere, and nature of food substances. Changes in iron and phosphorus when exposed to the air. Preparation and properties of constituents of the air. The burning of carbon in the air; respiration of plants and animals. **Final Year.—(Men).—**Pressure of gases and liquids; capillarity, movement of liquids in plants; relations between pressure, temperature, and volume of a gas. Vapour pressure, hygrometry. Transmission of heat. Heat capacity, latent heat. Movement of a force, levers; laws of motion; falling bodies; air and water pumps. Burning of carbon in air. Gases evolved by solution of metals in acids. Burning of hydrogen; composition of water. Nature of fuel and flame, and their products of combustion. Examination of plant ash. Study of coal-gas and burning oils, gas burners and oil lamps. Sources of energy of animal and vegetable life. Simplest physiological facts of vegetable and animal nutrition, circulation, and respiration. Nature and composition of chalk, lime, marble, and limestone; carbonic acid gas. Hardness of water; acids and alkalis, their interaction on one another. (Note—The application of the subject matter to hygiene and common experience should be emphasised). **Final Year.—(Women).—**Measurement of heat quantity, heat capacity, and latent heat. Nature and composition of chalk and limestone. Hard water; sources of water supply for domestic purposes. Bacteria in relation to daily life; necessity for pure air and pure water. Combustion and flame; the nature and products of combustion of fuel; coal, burning oil, coal-gas. Sources of energy of animal and vegetable life. Simplest physiological facts of vegetable and animal nutrition, circulation and respiration. Acids and alkalis, their interaction on one another. Personal and domestic cleanliness. Cleansing agents; nature and use of soap, soda, &c. Study of some common food substances, e.g., flour, eggs, milk, sugar. Changes during cooking of animal and vegetable foods. Loaf of bread; fermentation and yeast; baking powder. Putrefaction and decay; preservation of food. Organisms producing decay and disease.

**NOTE.—**The object and observation lessons given by King's scholars in the practising schools should be chiefly confined to:—

1. *Nature Study*, including a seasonal study of plant life and meteorological observations, in order to lead to a greater interest in and a better understanding of rural pursuits.

\*Special attention should be paid to the methods of instruction indicated in the "Notes for Teachers," and to the applications of the subject matter to hygiene and to common experience.



2. *Health and Habits* to a large extent based upon simple experimental lessons on air, water, and food in relation to daily life.

Such lessons should be subordinate to the scheme of the year's work prepared in advance for the class.

The course of instruction in experimental physical science should be supplemented by some seasonal Nature Study for men and women in both years of training; the programme of such work in each college must depend upon the opportunities available for outdoor observation; outline schemes should be submitted for approval before the beginning of each session's work.

The following list of topics for observational and experimental work in Nature Study is suggested:—

Recognition of the principal trees of district—

- (a) In winter by general form, bark, buds, and branching.
- (b) In summer by leaves and flowers.

Recognition of the principal wild flowers and weeds; methods of seed dispersal.

The flower and its parts; pollination by wind and insects.

The study of leaves and buds, and their functions.

Study of germination of bean, acorn, sycamore, horse chestnut, or other seeds; conditions of germination as regards air, water, and temperature.

Simple experiments on plant physiology; effects of air, water, temperature, light, and soil on plant growth; plant nutrition and respiration; water cultures; manures.

Study of roots; path of water in a plant; storage of plant food.

Life history of frog and tadpole, of caterpillar and butterfly. Insect pests.

Study of rocks and soil, and general physiographical character of district.

Systematic observations and record of weather.

Variations of sun, moon, and stars.

**PHYSICAL DRILL.**—*First Year.*—All candidates are expected to give evidence of having received effective training in physical drill. *Final Year.*—All candidates are expected to give evidence of having received effective training in physical drill.

**\*IRISH (optional).**—*First Year.*—(a) Translation into English of a passage from—"Seosna" Part II.; or, "Stáin Ceasna" Part II. (b) Easy conversation. (c) Questions in Grammar arising out of the text. (d) Translation into Irish of a short passage of English; and a short composition on a subject suggested by the text. *Final Year.*—(a) Passages in poetry and in prose from modern Irish authors for translation into English, with questions in Grammar arising out of the passages. (b) Colloquial phrases and a passage of English for translation into Irish; also a short composition on an easy subject. (c) Conversation.

**NOTE 1.**—To pass the examination a candidate must pass in each of the heads (a), (b), and (c).

**NOTE 2.**—The certificate will not be awarded to a candidate who has passed the examination until his methods of teaching have been favourably reported on.

\* See Note 7, p. 137.

\*FRENCH (optional).—*First Year*.—Translation into English:—Emile Souvestre.—*Au coin du feu* (Hachette). Grammar. Easy sentences for translation into French. A short passage of French prose for translation into English (unprescribed). *Final Year*.—Translation into English of two French works, one in prose, one in verse. These works, for 1910, will be:—Krickmann-Chatrian.—*Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813*. Corneille.—*Cinna*. Passages of moderate difficulty for translation into English at sight. Grammar, including syntax and common idioms. Translation into French of an easy passage of English prose. Composition.—A short letter in French on a simple subject. Fair correctness of pronunciation.

\*LATIN (optional).—*First Year*.—Translation into English:—Cicero.—*de Senectute*. Virgil.—*Æneid*, Book I. (lines 1 to 400). Grammar. Translation into English of an unprescribed passage of easy Latin prose or verse. Easy sentences for translation into Latin. *Final Year*.—Translation into English of two Latin works, one in prose, one in verse. These works, for 1910, will be:—Livy.—Book XXII. Virgil.—*Æneid*, Book II. Grammar. Translation into English of an unprescribed passage of Latin prose or verse. Translation into Latin of a simple passage of English prose.

\* See Note 7, p. 137.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS SEEKING  
CERTIFICATES IN FRENCH, LATIN, AND IRISH.

FRENCH.

1. Translation into English of two French works, one in prose, one in verse. These works, for 1910, will be :—

Eckmann-Chatrian—*Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813.*

Corneille—*Cinna.*

2. Passages of moderate difficulty for translation into English at sight.
3. Grammar, including syntax and common idioms.
4. Translation into French of an easy passage of English prose.
5. Composition ;—A short letter in French on a simple subject.
6. Fair correctness of pronunciation.

LATIN.

1. Translation into English of two Latin works, one in prose, one in verse. These works, for 1910, will be :—

Livy—*Book XXII.*

Virgil—*Æneid, Book II.*

2. Grammar.
3. Translation into English of an unprescribed passage of Latin prose or verse.
4. Translation into Latin of a simple passage of English prose.

IRISH.

(a.) Passages in poetry and in prose from modern Irish authors for translation into English, with questions in Grammar arising out of the passages.

(b.) Colloquial phrases, and a passage of English for translation into Irish; also a short composition on an easy subject.

(c.) Conversation.

NOTE 1.—To pass the examination a candidate must pass in each of the heads (a.), (b.), and (c.).

NOTE 2.—The certificate will not be awarded to a candidate who has passed the examination until his methods of teaching have been favourably reported on.

## SCHEDULE No. XIX.

## TEACHERS' RETIRING GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

*Old System.*

(a.) Teachers who, being in the service at the time of the passing of the National School Teachers Act of 1879 (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 74), declined to submit to deduction from their salaries for pensions, are eligible for retiring gratuities from the Commissioners when, from old age or infirmity, obliged to retire. (b.) The gratuity is calculated at the rate of one year's salary (old regulations) [augmented by 20 per cent. in the case of principal and assistant teachers, and also by the amount of the bonus (if any) under the Irish Education Act of 1892, in the case of assistant teachers] from the Commissioners, for ten years' service. (c.) This rate is subject to reduction.

(d.) In each case the gratuity is paid only with the express sanction of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. (e.) Should the teacher die before the retiring gratuity has been granted by the Commissioners of National Education (subject to the sanction of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury) no payment thereof can be made to his or her representatives.

*New System (Pensions Act, 1879).*

*See Schedule XX., p. 147.*

## SCHEDULE XX.

## IRISH TEACHERS' PENSION RULES, 1897.

RULES under Section 11 of the NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., c. 74.)

1.—(1.) The following rules shall have effect under section eleven of the National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1879 (in these rules called the Act), in substitution for those contained in the schedule to that Act; and for any other rules made under the powers given by that section (in these rules called the superseded rules).

(2.) The superseded rules are hereby revoked, except so far as the rules set out in the First Part of the Second Schedule to these rules are required to be kept in force for the purpose of these rules.

(3.) These rules may be cited as the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1897, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1898, but the circular required to be sent under Rule 22 may be sent, and the notice to be given on the receipt of the circular may be given, before the rules come into operation.

(4.) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.\*

2.—(1.) These rules apply to all classed teachers (including teachers in the service at the time these rules come into operation) with the exception of those teachers who were in the service at the time of the passing of the National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1879, and did not exercise their election to take advantage of that Act.

(2.) In these rules teachers to whom these rules apply are referred to as "teachers," and teachers in the service at the time these rules come into operation are referred to as "existing teachers."

*Payment of Premiums.*

3.—(1.) The following sums shall be deducted in each year from the salaries of teachers towards the provision of pensions—

- (a.) In any case a sum equal to the third-class premium appropriate to the age at which the teacher is appointed; and
- (b.) if the teacher is entitled to pay the second-class premium and elects to do so, such sum, in addition to the deduction on account of the third-class premium, as is appropriate to the age at which the teacher elects to pay the second-class premium; and
- (c.) if the teacher is entitled to pay the first-class premium, and elects to do so, such sum, in addition to the deduction on account of the third-class and second-class premiums as is appropriate to the age at which the teacher elects to pay the first-class premium.

\*NOTE.—The effect of s. 21 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, is that expressions defined in the National School Teachers' (Ireland) Act, 1879, have the same meaning in these rules as they have in that Act. The term "Commissioners of Education" means, therefore, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; and the term "classed teachers" means such principal and assistant teachers of model or ordinary national schools as receive salaries from and are classed according to the regulations of the Commissioners of Education (see 42 & 43, Vict. c. 74, s. 2).

(2.) The amount of the appropriate deductions on account of the first, second, or third-class premium shall be determined for males and females respectively in accordance with Table marked A. in the First Part of the First Schedule to these rules.

(3.) No deduction shall be made from a teacher's salary under this rule after the teacher reaches the age at which an ordinary pension may be granted, that is to say, the age of sixty-five in the case of male teachers, and the age of sixty in the case of female teachers, although the teacher still remains in the service.

4.—(1.) A teacher, not being an assistant teacher appointed on or after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall on entering the first or second class in the case of a male teacher before the age of sixty, and in the case of a female teacher before the age of fifty-five, be entitled to pay the first or second-class premium respectively, but must elect to do so or not on entering the class.

(2.) A teacher appointed on or after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall not, while an assistant teacher, be entitled to pay the premium for any higher class than the third class, but on becoming a principal teacher shall then become entitled to pay the premium of any higher class to which the teacher belongs, as if the teacher was then entering that class, and must then elect to do so or not.

(3.) A teacher shall not be entitled to pay the first-class premium, if, having been in the second-class as a principal teacher, he has not paid the second-class premium in accordance with these rules.

5.—(1.) Where a teacher on becoming entitled to pay the premium of a higher class is required under these rules to make his election to do so or not, he must give notice of his election to the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office within two months of the date on which he receives notice from that office of his promotion to the higher class, or, in the case of an assistant teacher becoming a principal teacher, within two months after the receipt of notice from the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office requiring him to make his election.

(2.) If the teacher does not so give notice of his election, he shall be treated as having elected not to pay the higher premium.

(3.) The Commissioners of Education shall give the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office information of the promotion of any teacher from one class to another and of the date of the promotion, and also of any case in which they become aware that an assistant teacher has become a principal teacher, and of the date of his becoming a principal teacher.

(4.) The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office on becoming aware either through the Commissioners of Education or through the teacher himself that an assistant teacher has become a principal teacher or that a teacher has been promoted to a higher class shall send him a notice requiring him to make the election directed by these rules.

6.—(1.) Deductions on account of premiums under these rules shall be made by deducting from any sum payable to a teacher on account of his quarterly or other salary a quarter or other proportionate part as the case may be of the annual premium payable.

(2.) For the purpose of the title of a teacher to a pension of any class, a premium of any class shall not be treated as having been paid by a teacher unless deductions on account of a premium of that class have been made from the teacher's salary for a full year.

(3.) A premium shall not become due until the end of the quarter, or other period for which the salary is payable out of which the deduction on account of the premium is to be made.

(4.) No sum shall be deducted on account of premiums for any such quarter, or other period, where the service has terminated before the end of the quarter or other period, but where service is begun after the commencement of any quarter or other period at the end of which any salary is payable, deductions shall be made on account of premiums as if the service had begun on the commencement of the quarter or other period.

*"Teachers' Contribution Account" and "Endowment Account."*

7.—(1.) Separate accounts shall be kept in relation to the pension fund to be called respectively the teachers' contribution account and the endowment account.

(2.) All sums paid to the pension fund on account of deductions from teachers' salaries for premiums and the interest accruing thereon shall, together with such other sums as the Treasury may direct, be carried to the teachers' contribution account, and all other sums paid to the pension fund shall be carried to the endowment account.

(3.) All sums paid out of the pension fund, which under these rules are to be charged to the teachers' contribution account shall be charged to that account, and all other sums paid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the endowment account.

*Benefits from Pension Fund.*

8.—(1.) A teacher on retiring from the service if a male at the age of sixty-five or upwards, and if a female at the age of sixty or upwards, shall be entitled out of the pension fund to a pension (in these rules called an "ordinary pension").

(2.) An ordinary pension shall consist of—

(a.) An annual sum payable in respect of the teachers' contribution to the pension fund to be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund; and

(b.) of an annual addition of three times that sum to be charged to the endowment account of the pension fund,

and shall be of the following amounts:—

*I.—Third Class Pension.*

	Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Where a third-class premium only has been paid —		
(a) Amount charged to teachers' contribution account . . . .	8 15 0	6 5 0
(b) Amount charged to endowment account . . . . .	26 5 0	18 15 0
Total . . . . .	£35 0 0	£25 0 0

II.—*Second Class Pension.*

	Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Where a second-class premium has been paid—		
(a) Amount charged to teachers' contribution account . . .	11 10 0	8 10 0
(b) Amount charged to endowment account . . .	34 10 0	26 10 0
Total, . . .	£45 0 0	£34 0 0

III.—*First Class Pension.*

	Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Where a first-class premium has been paid—		
(a.) Amount charged to teachers' contribution account . . .	15 0 0	11 15 0
(b.) Amount charged to endowment account . . .	45 0 0	35 5 0
Total, . . .	£60 0 0	£47 0 0

9.—(1.) A teacher on retiring voluntarily from the service if a male between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-five, and if a female, between the ages of fifty and sixty, shall be entitled out of the pension fund to a pension in these rules called a "voluntary retirement pension."

(2.) A voluntary retirement pension shall consist of—

(a.) an annual sum payable in respect of the teacher's contribution to the pension fund to be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund and calculated in accordance with the table marked B. in the First Part of the First Schedule to these rules; and

(b.) an annual addition of three times that sum to be charged to the endowment account of that fund.

[For voluntary retirement pensions of existing teachers, see Supplementary Rule on page 153.]

10.—(1.) If the Commissioners of Education certify to the Lord Lieutenant that they are satisfied that a teacher over the age of thirty-five and under the age of fifty-five if a male, or fifty if a female, has, while actually serving as a teacher, become incapable from permanent infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of the teacher's situation, the teacher shall be entitled to the repayment out of the pension fund of all premiums paid by the teacher with compound interest thereon at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, and the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Treasury, may grant to the teacher in addition a pension (in these rules called a "disablement pension") of an annual amount not exceeding the maximum calculated in accordance with the table marked C. in the First Part of the First Schedule to these rules.



(2.) Any sum repaid out of the pension fund under this rule on account of premiums and interest thereon shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund, and any sum paid out of that fund on account of a disablement pension under the rule shall be charged to the endowment account of that fund.

(3.) Where a teacher has received a disablement pension for the period of one year or upwards, and gives proof of permanent disablement, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Education, the teacher shall be entitled, if he elects to do so, to receive out of the pension fund, in lieu of the disablement pension, a capital sum to be charged to the endowment account of that fund, equivalent to three times the amount which has been repaid to the teacher under this rule on account of premiums and interest thereon, after deducting any sums already paid or due to the teacher on account of the disablement pension.

[For disablement benefits for existing teachers, see Supplementary Rule, page 155.]

11.—(1) Where a teacher dies in the service, the amount of all premiums paid by the teacher shall be repaid out of the pension fund to his legal personal representative, with compound interest thereon at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum.

(2.) Where a teacher is dismissed from the service, or voluntarily retires from the service before the age at which a voluntary retirement pension may be granted, he shall not be entitled to a pension, but shall be entitled to the repayment out of the pension fund of the amount of all premiums paid by him without interest.

(3.) Where a teacher, appointed on or after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, reverts from being a principal teacher to being an assistant teacher, he shall be entitled to the repayment without interest out of the pension fund of any sums deducted from his salary beyond what would have been deducted if he had not become a principal teacher, and shall be entitled to benefits under these rules only as an assistant teacher.

(4.) Where a teacher is degraded from a higher to a lower class, he shall be entitled to the repayment without interest out of the pension fund of any sums deducted from his salary beyond what would have been deducted, if he had not entered any class higher than that to which he is degraded, and shall be entitled to the benefits of the class only to which he is degraded.

(5.) Any sums repaid out of the pension fund under this rule shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

12.—(1.) Where a teacher after having been dismissed, or having voluntarily retired from the service, re-enters the service, he shall be treated, so far as regards the payment of premiums and the benefits under these rules, as if he had remained in the service, but he must pay, with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, to the pension fund—

- (i.) any sum repaid to him out of that fund on account of premiums; and
- (ii.) the amount which would have been deducted from his salary during the time he has been out of the service on account of premiums.

(2.) The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office may allow any payments to the pension fund on account of returned or back premiums under this rule to be made by deductions from salary of such amount (including additions on account of interest), and spread over such number of years and subject to such conditions as he may determine.

(3.) All sums paid to the pension fund under this rule shall be carried to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

13.—(1.) Where a teacher on leaving the service claims an ordinary pension, or a voluntary retirement pension, or a disablement pension, notice of his claim must be given to the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office within one year after the date on which he leaves the service.

(2.) If such a notice is not given, the teacher shall forfeit his right to pension, but, if he would, except for the failure to give notice, have been entitled to receive a pension, he shall be entitled to the repayment out of the pension fund of the amount of all premiums paid by him with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum.

(3.) Any sums so repaid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

(4.) Pensions shall accrue due from day to day, but any sum due on account of a pension shall not be payable until the quarter day following the date on which it becomes due, unless in the case of the death of a teacher to whom a sum is so due, earlier payment is authorised by the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office.

The quarter days for the purpose of this rule shall be the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, the thirty-first day of December, and the thirty-first day of March in each year.

14.—(1.) The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office may at any time require a teacher to give proof of age to the Superintendent's satisfaction.

(2.) The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office may, before any sum is paid out of the pension fund, require proof to his satisfaction of the identity of the person who claims payment of the sum, and before any sum is paid on account of a pension may require proof to his satisfaction of the existence of the pensioner.

(3.) The Commissioners of Education may require any teacher who is applying for, or is in receipt of a disablement pension, to submit himself to such medical examination as they direct.

(4.) A teacher shall be treated as being in the service for the purpose of these rules, only during such time as he is in receipt of salary or other emolument from the Commissioners of Education, out of moneys voted by Parliament as remuneration for duty in a national school.

#### *Existing Teachers.*

15. For the purpose of the title of an existing teacher to a pension under these rules, all deductions made from his salary on account of pension under the superseded rules shall have the same effect as if they had been of the corresponding amounts required under these rules under the corresponding circumstances.

16.—(1.) Where an existing teacher is at the time these rules come into operation paying a premium of a higher class than the third class under the superseded rules, he shall be entitled to pay the premium of the class under these rules which corresponds to the circumstances of his case, according to the age with reference to which the payment of the premium of that class has been calculated, and shall be taken to have elected to do so unless he elects in manner provided by these rules to pay the premium of any lower class.

(2.) Where a teacher so elects to pay the premium of a lower class, he shall be entitled to pay the premiums and receive the benefits of the lower class only, the premiums being calculated according to the age with reference to which the payment of his premiums of the lower class was originally calculated, but he shall be entitled to the repayment with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum out of the pension fund of any sums deducted from his salary beyond what would have been deducted under the superseded rules if he had not entered the higher class.

(3.) Any sums so repaid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

17.—(1.) When an existing teacher has been excluded from the benefits of the Act by reason of the operation of the superseded rules as to the total number of teachers entitled to those benefits, he shall on these rules coming into operation be treated for the purpose of deductions on account of premiums under these rules as if he were then entering the class of which he is then a member.

(2.) Where an existing teacher is a member of a class higher than the third class, but by reason of the operation of the superseded rules as to the standard numbers in the classes has been prevented from paying the premium of the higher class, that teacher, if he elects to do so in manner provided by these rules, shall on these rules coming into operation become entitled to pay the premium of the higher class under these rules as if he was then entering the class.

18.—(1.) Where an existing teacher would, under the superseded rules, be entitled on retiring after forty years' service from the age of twenty-one in the case of males and eighteen in the case of females to a full pension of the class for which he has paid premiums, that teacher shall pay premiums according to the table marked 'D. in the Second Part of the First Schedule to these rules, and on so retiring shall be entitled to receive the full pension as fixed by these rules of the class for which he is paying premiums.

(2.) For the purpose of this provision, service shall be computed in accordance with rules 12 and 13 of the rules dated the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, set out in the First Part of the Second Schedule to these rules.

19.—(1.) Where under the superseded rules an existing teacher has paid a premium payable for the first division of the first class under those rules, he may elect, in manner provided by these rules, to pay premiums according to the table marked E. in the Second Part of the First Schedule to these rules, and to be entitled to receive, on the grant of an ordinary pension, the pension provided by the superseded rules for the first division of the first class.

(2.) Where any such teacher does not elect so to pay premiums according to the table marked E. he shall be entitled to the repayment out of the pension fund with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum of any sums by which any amounts deducted in

respect of premiums have exceeded the amounts which would have been deducted for a premium of the second division of the first class under the superseded rules, but shall not be entitled to any benefits higher than those of the first class under these rules.

(3.) Any sums so repaid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

(4.) Where, at the time these rules come into operation, an existing teacher is a member of the first division of the first class, but by reason of the operation of the superseded rules as to the standard numbers in the classes has been prevented from paying premiums for a pension of the first division of the first class, he shall be entitled when the time arrives at which, under the superseded rules, he would have been entitled to pay those premiums, to elect to pay premiums according to the table marked E. in the Second Part of the First Schedule to these rules, and to receive, on the grant of an ordinary pension, the pension provided by the superseded rules for the first division of the first class.

The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office shall give to any teacher on his becoming entitled so to make his election, a notice requiring him to do so, and, if the teacher does not within two months after the receipt of the notice give notice of his election to the Superintendent, he shall be treated as having elected not to pay the higher premiums.

(5.) Any sums paid on account of a pension of the first division of the first class shall be charged to the teachers' contribution and endowment accounts of the pension fund in the same proportion as the corresponding sums paid on account of the ordinary benefits under these rules.

20.—(1.) Where any teacher has paid additional premiums under rules 32, 33, 34, or 35 of the rules dated the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, set out in the Second Part of the Second Schedule to these rules, that teacher may elect, in manner provided by these rules, to pay the additional premium payable under this rule, and if he so elects shall be entitled on retirement to the additional benefits under this rule.

(2.) The additional premium payable under this rule shall be—

(a.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 32, two-sevenths, and

(b.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 33, four-thirteenths, and

(c.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 34, one-eleventh, and

(d.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 35, one-ninth of the premium payable by the teacher under these rules, according to the circumstances of his case.

(3.) The additional benefits under this rule shall be—

(a.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 32, one-fifteenth, and

(b.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 33, four forty-sevenths, and

(c.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 34, one forty-sixth, and

(d.) if the teacher has paid premiums under rule 35, one thirty-fourth,  
in excess of the benefits fixed by these rules corresponding to the circumstances of the case.

(4.) Any sum paid on account of the additional benefits under this rule shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of the pension fund.

(5.) Where any such teacher does not elect to pay the additional premium under this rule he shall be entitled to the repayment out of the pension fund, with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum of all additional premiums paid by him in pursuance of rules 32, 33, 34, or 35, as the case may be, but shall not be entitled to any additional benefits under those rules.

(6.) Any sum so repaid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

21.—(1.) Where an existing teacher, being a model school teacher, has, before these rules come into operation, paid premiums on account of any unit of supplementary pension under the superseded rules, that teacher may elect in manner provided by these rules to pay premiums in respect of that unit according to the table marked F. in the Second Part of the First Schedule to these rules, and to be entitled to receive benefits in respect thereof in the manner and subject to the conditions set out in the Third Part of the Second Schedule to these rules.

(2.) Where any such teacher does not elect so to pay premiums according to the table marked F. in respect of any unit of supplementary pension, he shall be entitled to repayment out of the pension fund, with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, of any premium paid by him on account of that unit, and shall not be entitled to receive any benefits in respect thereof.

(3.) Any sum so repaid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

22.—(1.) The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office shall, as soon as may be after these rules are made, cause a circular to be sent to every existing teacher pointing out the effect of the provisions of these rules as to existing teachers, and if a teacher wishes to make any election for the purpose of these provisions, notice thereof must, except where otherwise provided by these rules, be given to the Superintendent within two months of the date of the circular.

(2.) A teacher shall be taken not to have made any election of which notice is not so given.

(3.) Any election by a teacher under these rules, or omission to elect within the prescribed period, shall be final.

## SUPPLEMENTARY RULE.

With a view to making provision for the grant of voluntary retirement pensions and disablement benefits to existing teachers not less favourable as regards amount than those under the superseded rules, the following rule shall have effect :—

- (1.) Where an existing teacher on retiring voluntarily from the service becomes entitled under the principal rules to a voluntary retirement pension, and the pension (of the class corresponding to that for which the teacher has paid premiums) which would have been granted on such retirement under the superseded rules would have been of larger amount, the teacher shall be entitled to have his voluntary retirement pension increased to that larger amount, and the sum required to make up the larger amount shall be charged as to one-quarter thereof to the teachers' contribution account of the fund, and as to the other three-quarters to the endowment account of the fund.
- (2.) Where an existing teacher becomes entitled to the repayment of premiums and interest under the principal rules on retirement owing to disablement, and the sum to be so repaid to him is less than one-quarter of the gratuity (of the class corresponding to that for which the teacher has paid premiums) which could have been granted to him on such disablement under the superseded rules, that teacher shall be entitled to have the sum to be so repaid to him increased to an amount equal to a quarter of the said gratuity, and the amount payable to him as a disablement pension shall be calculated accordingly with reference to the increased sum.

The increase on any sum repaid to an existing teacher under this provision shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of the pension fund.

- (3.) This rule shall be construed as one with the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1897 (in this rule called the principal rules).

# IRISH TEACHERS' PENSION RULES, 1898.

## RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 VICT., c. 74).

The following rules shall have effect under section eleven of the National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1879 :—

1. These rules may be cited as the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1898, and shall be construed as one with the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1897 (in these rules referred to as the principal rules).

2.—(1.) The Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office may extend the time within which notice of claim for a pension may be given under rule thirteen of the principal rules, or within which an application for a pension or gratuity may be made under rule twenty-eight of the superseded rules dated the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in any case where notice of claim has not been given, or an application has not been made in accordance with the rules, and the Commissioners of Education certify that there is reasonable excuse for the omission to give the notice or to make the application.

(2.) A notice of claim given, or an application made within the time so extended shall have effect as if it were given or made within the time limited by the rules.

3.—(1.) Where an existing teacher retires from the service under circumstances in which a disablement pension could be granted under the principal rules, and that teacher would have been entitled, if the superseded rules had remained in force, to a voluntary retirement pension in respect of the completion of thirty years' service above the age of twenty-one if a male, and eighteen if a female, that teacher shall be entitled, in lieu of the benefits on retirement owing to disablement under the principal rules, to a pension of an amount equal to the voluntary retirement pension to which he would have been entitled under the superseded rules.

(2.) The sums payable on account of a pension under this rule shall be charged as to one-quarter thereof to teachers' contribution account of the pension fund, and as to the other three-quarters to the endowment account of that fund.

4. The time within which notice of election is to be given under rule twenty-two of the principal rules is hereby extended to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the words "before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight," shall accordingly be substituted in that rule for the words "within two months of the date of the circular."

For Schedule I.—Tables A to F—see Rules as issued by the Teachers' Pension Office.

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## SCHEDULE II.

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### PART I.

*Rules 12 and 13 of the superseded rules dated December 11th, 1883, and referred to in Rule 18 of these rules.*

#### Rule 12.

12. For all purposes of the Teachers' Pension Act, service shall only count for such period as the teacher shall have been in receipt of salary or other emolument from the Commissioners of National Education, out of moneys voted by Parliament, as remuneration for duty in a Model or ordinary National School. Service shall not count if given by a male teacher before the age of twenty-one years, or by a female teacher before the age of eighteen years.

#### Rule 13.

13. In computing service for pension, the aggregate period of absence shall be the total of the several periods not counting as service under Article 12, which shall have occurred between the teacher's entering the service or attaining the age from which service counts (whichever event may last happen) and the teacher's finally quitting the service, or attaining the age for compulsory retirement (whichever event may first happen).

### PART II.

*Rules 32, 33, 34, and 35 of the superseded rules dated December 11th, 1883, and referred to in Rule 20 of these rules.*

#### Rule 32.

32. A male teacher now in the second division of the first class, who before 1872 was in the class then known as the second division of first class, may secure pension rights for retirement from the present second division of the first class, one-fifteenth in excess of the pension rights laid down in the Act, provided he pay in addition to his present premium two-sevenths of the premium payable at his present age for the second division of first class, subject to reduction in the same manner as is laid down in Article 20.

#### Rule 33.

33. A female teacher now in the second division of the first class, who before 1872 was in the class then known as the second division of the first class, may secure pension rights for retirement from the present second division of the first class four forty-sevenths in excess of the pension rights laid down in the Act, provided she pay in addition to her present premium four-thirteenths of the premium payable at her present age for the second division of first class, subject to reduction in the same manner as is laid down in Article 20.



*Rule 34.*

34. A male teacher now in the second class, who before 1872 was in the class then known as the first division of the second class may secure pension rights for retirement from the present second class one forty-sixth in excess of the pension rights laid down in the Act, provided he pay in addition to his present premium one-eleventh of the premium payable at his present age for the second class, subject to reduction in the same manner as is laid down in Article 20.

*Rule 35.*

35. A female teacher now in the second class, who before 1872 was in the class then known as the first division of the second class, may secure pension rights for retirement from the present second class one thirty-fourth in excess of the pension rights laid down in the Act, provided she pay in addition to her present premium one-ninth of the premium payable at her present age for the second class, subject to reduction in the same manner as is laid down in Article 20.

## PART III.

*Conditions regulating the Payment of supplementary Pensions under the superseded Rules, referred to in Rule 21 of these Rules.*

1. The unit of supplementary pension is 10*l.* per annum, payable out of the pension fund and charged as to one-half thereof to the teachers' contribution account, and as to the other half to the endowment account of that fund.

2. A teacher shall not receive any benefit in respect of a supplementary pension or be treated as having paid premiums in respect thereof in accordance with these rules, unless he has so paid premiums for at least five full years.

3. A teacher shall not be entitled to receive in respect of his ordinary and his supplementary pension, an amount exceeding on the whole in the case of a male teacher, £120, and in the case of a female teacher, £90, per annum.

4. A supplementary pension shall become payable from the age of sixty-five years in the case of a male teacher, and the age of sixty years in the case of a female teacher.

5. A model school teacher on retiring voluntarily from the service, if a male, between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-five, and, if a female, between the ages of fifty and sixty, shall be entitled out of the pension fund in respect of the premiums paid by him in accordance with these rules for each unit of supplementary pension :—

- (a) to an annual sum to be charged to the teachers' contribution account of the pension fund calculated in accordance with the table marked B. in the First Part of the First Schedule to these rules; and
- (b) to an annual addition of an amount equal to that sum to be charged to the endowment account of that fund.

6. A model school teacher on retirement owing to disablement shall be entitled in respect of the premiums paid by him in accordance with these rules for any unit of supplementary pension to benefits similar to these to which he is entitled by virtue of these rules under the corresponding circumstances in respect of the premiums paid by him for his ordinary pension except that the maximum disablement pension for each such unit shall be one-third only of the amount calculated in accordance with the table marked C. in the First Part of the First Schedule to these rules.

7. Where, owing to a teacher entering a higher class, the ordinary pension to which he is entitled is so increased as to exceed, with the supplementary pension for which the teacher is paying premiums, the limits laid down in this Part of this Schedule, the teacher shall be required only to pay premiums for so much supplementary pension as will bring the total amount within the limit, and for that purpose the deductions on account of premium for supplementary pensions shall be reduced.

For the purpose of reducing the supplementary pension to the exact limit, a teacher shall be entitled to pay premiums for part only of one unit of supplementary pension.

A teacher shall not, on the reduction of premiums under this provision, be entitled to the repayment of any sum paid on account of premiums for supplementary pension before that reduction.

8. If a model school teacher reverts to the position of an ordinary school teacher, he shall be entitled to the repayment out of the pension fund of any premiums paid by him on account of any unit of supplementary pension without interest, and shall not be entitled to any benefit under these rules on account of the payment of those premiums.

Any sums so repaid out of the pension fund shall be charged to the teachers' contribution account of that fund.

9. Where under the superseded rules or these rules a teacher pays premiums for part only of a unit of supplementary pension, the premiums to be paid, and the benefits which may be received, in respect of that part shall be a proportionate part of the premiums to be paid, and the benefits which may be received, in respect of the whole unit.

10. Except as provided in this Schedule, the provisions of these rules with respect to the payment of premiums and pensions shall apply to the payment of premiums on account of supplementary pensions, and to the payment of those pensions.

# IRISH TEACHERS' PENSION RULES, 1905.

RULES UNDER SECTION ELEVEN OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' (IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 VICT. c. 74).

*Dudley.*

We the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland in exercise of the power given to Us by the National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1879, and of every other power Us thereunto enabling do, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, enact as follows :—

1. These Rules may be cited as the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1905, and shall be construed as one with the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1897 (in these Rules called the principal Rules).

2. The principal Rules, as amended by the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1896, shall have, and as from the first day of April nineteen hundred shall be deemed to have had, effect with the substitution of the word "grade" for the word "class," wherever that word occurs in those Rules and the schedules thereto, except as regards references to the classes to which existing teachers belonged before those Rules came into operation and references to Class A. and Class B. of the superseded Rules.

3. For the purpose of the payment of premiums, every teacher placed in a grade lower than the class to which he belonged at the date of being so placed (in these Rules referred to as the date of grading) shall be treated as having from the date of grading belonged to the grade corresponding to that class, and, if subsequently promoted, shall (subject as hereinafter provided) be deemed to enter the grade immediately above the grade to which under this Rule he is to be treated as belonging at the time of promotion :

Provided that no teacher shall by virtue of this rule be deemed to enter any grade if by reason of the average attendance at his school he is not eligible for promotion to that grade.

4.—(1) Every teacher placed in a grade higher than the class to which he belonged at the date of grading shall, for the purpose of the payment of premiums, be deemed to have entered that higher grade on the date of grading, and shall accordingly (subject to the provisions of Rule 4 of the principal Rules) be entitled to pay the premiums of the higher grade, but must within the time allowed by this Rule elect to do so or not, and the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office shall, as soon as may be, send to every such teacher a notice requiring him to make the election hereby directed.

(2) Every such teacher must give notice of his election to the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office within two months after receipt of the notice requiring him to make his election, and if he does not so give notice of his election, shall be treated as having elected not to pay the premium of the higher grade.

(3) Every teacher electing under this Rule to pay the premium of the higher grade shall be deemed to have made his election on the date of grading, and must pay to the pension fund, with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, the amount which would have been deducted from his salary on account of premiums, if his election had actually been made on the date of grading.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Rule 12 of the principal Rules shall apply to payments on account of back premiums under this Rule, as they apply to payments on account of back premiums under that Rule.

We, being Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, hereby signify Our consent to the enactment of the above Rules.

*H. W. Forster.*  
*Edmund B. Talbot.*

21st October, 1905.

## IRISH TEACHERS' PENSION RULES, 1906.

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RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS'  
(IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (43 & 43 VICT. c. 74).

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*Aberdeen.*

We, John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise of the power given to us by the National School Teachers' (Ireland) Act, 1879, and of every other power us thereunto enabling do, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, enact as follows:—

1. These Rules may be cited as the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1906, and shall be construed as one with the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1897 (in these Rules called the principal Rules).

2.—(1) A privileged assistant teacher as hereinafter defined shall (notwithstanding anything in Rule 4 of the principal Rules) be deemed for the purpose of the payment of premiums to be a principal teacher, and shall be deemed not to have reverted from being a principal teacher to being an assistant teacher within the meaning of paragraph (3) of Rule 11 of the principal Rules.

(2) In these rules a privileged assistant teacher means—

- (a) any assistant teacher who, having served as a principal teacher, is a privileged assistant teacher within the meaning of any Rules of the Commissioners of Education relating to teachers in amalgamated schools; and
- (b) any assistant teacher who, having served as a principal teacher and having immediately upon ceasing to serve as a principal teacher served as a sub-organiser under the Scheme of Manual and Practical Instruction, 1900-1906, is serving as an assistant teacher in any national school.

3.—(1) Every privileged assistant teacher must pay, with compounded interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, to the pension fund—

- (i.) the difference (if any) between the amount which would, if he had continued serving as a principal teacher, have been deducted from his salary during the period between the date of his actually ceasing so to serve and the commencement of these rules and the amount actually so deducted during that period; and
- (ii.) any sum repaid to him out of that fund on account of premiums.

(2) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Rule 12 of the principal Rules shall apply to payments to the pension fund under this rule as they apply to payments to the pension fund of that rule.

We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, hereby signify Our consent to the enactment of the above Rules.

*Joseph A. Pease,  
J. Herbert Lewis.*

15th March, 1906.

## EVIDENCE OF AGE.

"Every Teacher shall be required to produce Proof of Age." (Extract from the Act 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 74.)

The evidence will have to be satisfactory to the National School Teachers' Superannuation Office; and Teachers must comply with any instructions in the matter of proof of age received from that office.

The following is the order in which Evidence of Age will be regarded as satisfactory:—

1. Registrar's Certificate of Birth.

Such Certificates can generally be obtained by persons born in England since 30th June, 1837, from the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London; by those born in Scotland since 31st December, 1854, from the General Register Office, Edinburgh; and by those born in Ireland since 1st January, 1864, from the Registrar-General, Charlemont House, Dublin. The fee for such certificate is 3s. 7d. Should the Certificate not contain the Christian Name of the Teacher, a Baptismal Certificate or a Statutory Declaration that the Registrar's Certificate refers to the Teacher, made by a parent or some other person able to speak positively to the fact, must be produced.

Where Evidence under this head is procurable, no other will be accepted.

2. Baptismal Certificate in which date of birth is included.

3. Baptismal Certificate (in case of a Roman Catholic) without date of birth.

A Certificate of Baptism should be a copy of the entry thereof in a Parochial or other Register, signed by the Clergyman in whose possession the Register is, and certified by him to be faithfully made. Under 33 & 34 Vic. cap. 97, it must bear a penny Inland Revenue Stamp.

Statements by Parish Priests, &c., on the testimony of other parties will not be received in place of such Certificates.

4. Certified Extract from Family Bible or Prayer Book, accompanied by a Declaration made before a Magistrate by a parent or some near relative.

Declarations should be drawn upon paper bearing an Impressed 2s. 6d. General Duty Stamp, which may be obtained at a Local Stamp Office. (33 & 34 Vic., cap. 97). The Book containing the entry of Birth must be produced to the Magistrate at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

5. A Declaration made before a Magistrate by some relative (preferably a parent) or friend who has known the Teacher from Infancy.

The Declaration must be made on paper bearing an Impressed 2s. 6d. General Duty Stamp. The Declarant should state the precise circumstances which enable him to call to mind the time of the event to which he declares.

Petty Sessions or other adhesive stamps cannot be accepted on Declarations.

Evidence under Heads 4 or 5 will not be accepted unless it can be shown that Evidence under Heads 1, 2, or 3, is not procurable.

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" " Boarded-out pauper children, .. .. .	3	77
Workmistresses, .. .. .	1, 2	60
Worship Bequest Premiums, .. .. .	—	62